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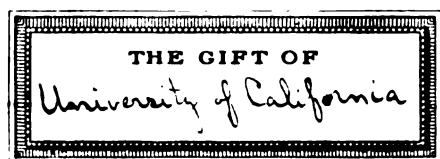
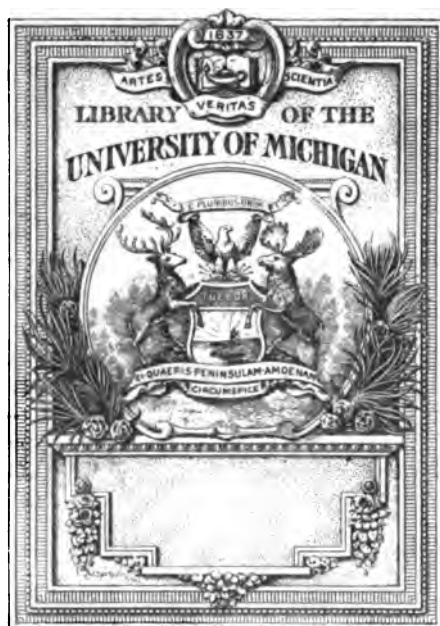
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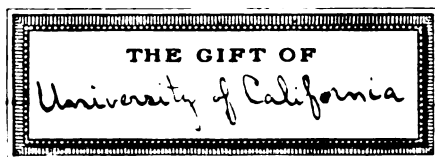
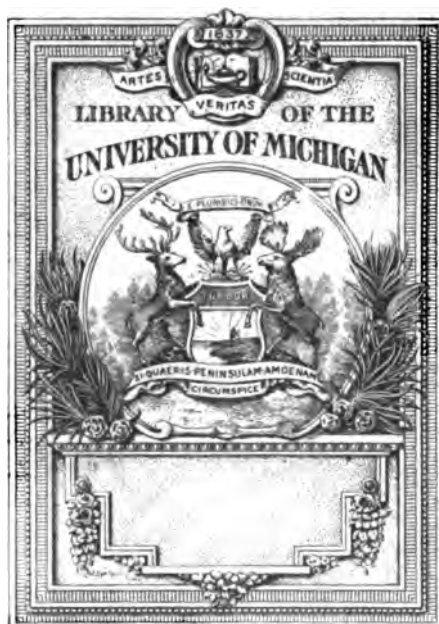
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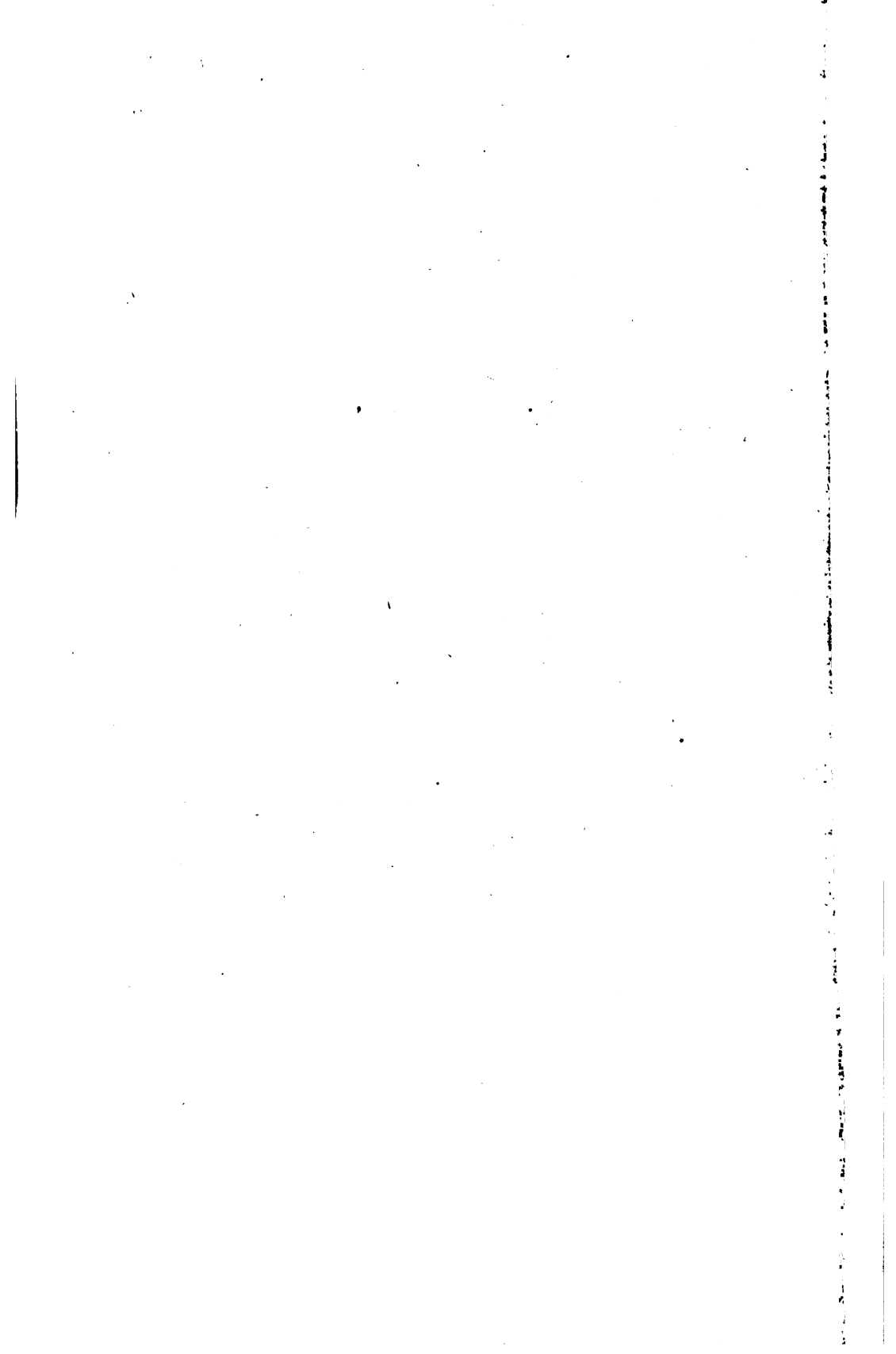


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CONTENTS

	Page
The Portolá Expedition of 1769-1770, Diary of Vicente Vila, edited by Robert Selden Rose	1-119
Papers of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851, II., edited by Porter Garnett	121-139
Expedition to San Francisco Bay in 1770, Diary of Pedro Fages, edited by Herbert Eugene Bolton	141-159
The Portolá Expedition of 1769-1770, Diary of Miguel Costansó, edited by Frederick J. Teggart	161-327
Expedition on the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in 1817, Diary of Fray Narcisco Duran, edited by Charles Edward Chap- man	329-349
Index	351-358

INDEX

- Abella, Ramón, 332.
 Absunta, see Asumpta.
 Addison, J. McL., 137.
 Alamo, Real del, 236, 294.
 Alisos, Ojo de Agua de los, 180, 182, 318.
 Allen, Thomas, 131.
 Almejas, Rincón de las, 262, 274.
 Alvarez, Fernando, seaman, died, 78.
 Anajup, see Santa Bárbara, Isla de.
 Angeles, Isla de los, 332, 348.
 Año Nuevo, Punta de, 240, 256, 276, 290, 292.
 Ansares, Llano de los, 262, 274, 276.
 Arenas, Punta de, 6.
 Arriero, Ranchería de, 298.
 Arroyada Honda, 224.
 Arroyito, Real del, 150.
 Arroyo Corto, 302.
 Arroyo Hondo, 276.
 Argiello, Luis, 332.
 Asumpta, Pueblo de la, 194, 202, 312, 314.
 Asuncion de Nuestra Señora, see Asumpta, Pueblo de la.

 Babige, Captain, 125.
 Badger, W. G., 129, 133.
 Bailarin, Pueblo del, 196, 312.
 Baile de las Indias, Ranchería, or Real del, 212, 304, 306.
 Baker, W. O., 125.
 Baker, W. W., 130, 131, 133.
 Barker, J. F., 127.
 Barriolhet, Charles, 135.
 Bartol, A., 137.
 Battelle, T. K., 137.
 Bautismo, Cañada del, 172, 322.
 Baxter, Captain, 136.
 Beatty, A. S., 136.
 Bennett, Captain J. C., 131, 137.
 Berford, R. G., 138.
 Berrendo, Ojo de Agua del, 182.
 Berrendos, Parage de los, 148.
 Berros, Plan de los, 302.
 Bird, George, 131.
 Bitumen swamps, 182.
 Blackburn, W., 132, 134.
 Blunt, S. F., 134.
 Bluxome, Isaac, Jr., 131, 139.
 Bohrer, C., 131.
 Bolton, H. E., 141, 145.
 Bonito, 194.
 Borneland, G. W., 125.
 Bours, C., 125.
 Bouton, G. H., 137.
 Bowers, C. E., Jr., 129.
 Bowman, J. P., 131.
 Boyd, O. H., 128, 139.
 Bradstreet, Samuel, 134.
 Brannan, S., 130, 132, 136.
 Brewster, Charles, 125.
 Brimagon, R. D., 127, 133.
 Britton, S. W., 126.
 Broadhurst, William, 132.
 Bromley, W. L., 129.
 Brooks, G. J., 133.
 Brown, Burlin, 130.
 Bryant, A. H., 135.
 Bryant, T. B., 128.
 Buchon, Cacique, 218, 304.
 Buchon, Ranchería del, 218, 302, 304.
 Burling, W., 134.
 Burnham, G. M., 126.
 Byrne, F., 126.

 Cabrera Bueno, J. G., 28, 84, 88, 156, 238, 264, 284, 286; quoted, 266.
 Cabrillo, J. R., 194.
 Calhoun, R., 136.
 Calkin, Milo, 134.
 Campbell, J. B., 135.
 Cañada Angosta, 218.
 Cañada Seca, 210, 212, 306.
 Cañadita, Real de la, 146, 154.
 Canoas, Pueblo de, 194.

INDEX

- Cantil, El, 224.
 Capitán del Presidio de Californias, see Rivera y Moncada, Fernando de.
 Carmelo, Río, 146, 224, 232, 234, 278, 292.
 Carpintería, Pueblo de la, 198, 312.
 Carpio, Manuel, 163.
 Carroll, T. W., 136.
 Carter, D. B., 126.
 Cartwright, J. W., 132, 136, 139.
 Casa Grande, Ranchería de la, 256, 276.
 Case, C. L., 128, 130, 137.
 Caspan, Mr., 126.
 Cazadores, Real de los, 238, 294.
 Cerralbo, Isla de, 6, 8; Punta de, 6.
 Cerros, Isla de, 42, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 108.
 Chacon, Juan, 158.
 Chapman, C. E., 329.
 Chauncey, D. W., 133.
 Chittenden, J., 127.
 Chocolate, Real del, 234, 294.
 Chucumnes, Ranchería de los, 336.
 Chupcanes, Estrecho de los, 332, 346; Ranchería de los, 332.
 Chuppumne, ranchería, 340.
 Ciervos, Los, 336.
 Clark, P. B., 126.
 Clarke, W. H., 127.
 Classen, J. M., 131.
 Cohn, L., 131.
 Cojo, Cacique, 208.
 Cojo, Pueblo, or Ranchería del, 208, 306, 308.
 Cole, Henry, 129.
 Cole, J. Q., 131.
 Columbia River, 342.
 Compañía de Californias, 258.
 Concepción, Cabo de la, 84; Punta de la, 208, 264, 290, 292, 306, 308, 310.
Concepción, La, paquebot, 6, 8, 10.
 Connor, E., 138.
 Conroy, J. C., 130.
 Constant, Captain V., 130.
 Conversión, Punta de la, 310; Sierra de la, 314.
 Cornell, A. J., 128, 133.
 Coronados, Los, 88, 90, 106.
 Corral, Cañada de Lagunilla del, 248; Laguna del, 250, 278; Ranchería del, 186.
 Corrigan, J. P., 128.
 Costansó, Miguel, 50, 52, 92, 100, 104, 163, 194, 292, 326; The Portolá expedition of 1769-1770: Diary of Miguel Costansó, edited by F. J. Teggart, 161-327.
 Coult, J. C., 128, 131.
 Coy, H. C., 128.
 Croix, Marqués de, 158.
 Cronin, Daniel, 131.
 Cronise, W. H. V., 136.
 Cross erected, 290, 340.
 Crowell, D. C., 133.
 Cruces, Las, 344.
 Cunningham, Howard, 128, 135.
 Cursos, Ranchería de los, 276; Valle de los, 258, 276.
 Curtis, E., 125.
 Curtis, J. F., 125, 129.
 Darling, W. A., 134.
 Davidson, George, 3.
 Davis, C. H., 129.
 Deane, E. F., 130.
 Deane, E. S., 129.
 Dearborn, S. H., 127.
 De Groot, L. A., 127.
 Delessert, E., 134.
 De Long, James, 130.
 Dent, Lewis, 128.
 Derby, J. C., 132.
 Desendorff, W., 137.
 Deserters, 282; one captured, 298.
 Dimon, Dr. T., 125.
 Dodge, J. D., 127.
 Doherty, James, 134, 136.
 Donnelly, Brian, 131.
 Dorr, Ralph, 137.
 Dow, M. C., 127.
 Dreschfeld, Henry, 125.
 Dunglison, J. R., 138.
 Duplaine, Edward, 135.
 Duran, Narciso, 331, 332, 348; Expedition on the Sacramento and San Joaquín rivers in 1817: Diary of Fray Narciso Duran, edited by C. E. Chapman, 329-349.
 Eagan, J. S., 127, 130, 132, 136.
 Earthquakes, 176, 178, 180.
 Eaton, Ward, 126.
 Ebbets, A. M., 125, 126.
 Edgerton, S. F., 132.
 Elam, R. H., 133.
 Eldridge, Captain F. O., 129, 130.
 Elliot, G., 131.

INDEX

- Ellis, A. J., 126, 132, 133, 135.
 Ellis, A. V. H., 135.
 Ellis, H. H., 130.
 Ellis, J. S., 132.
 Encinos, Valle, or Cañada de los, 184, 314.
 Enfado, Sierras del, 110.
 Espada, Ranchería de la, 210, 306.
 Espíritu Santo, Isla del, 6.
 Estero, Real del, 222, 300.
 Estorace, Jorge, 44, 50, 92, 98, 104.
 Evans, William, 132.
 Expedition on the Sacramento and San Joaquín rivers in 1817: Diary of Fray Narciso Duran, 329-349.
 Expedition to San Francisco Bay in 1770: Diary of Pedro Fages, 141-159.
 Eyre, Joseph, 129.
 Fages, Pedro, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 92, 98, 100, 104, 143, 146, 156, 158; Expedition to San Francisco Bay in 1770: Diary of Pedro Fages, edited by H. E. Bolton, 141-159; Letter to Croix, 156-159.
 Falsa Vela, Isla de la, 308, 310, 312, 314.
 Farallones del Puerto de San Francisco, 266, 290.
 Felt, J. J., 131.
 Fernandez de Medina, Agustín, seaman, died, 100.
 Fiesco, F. X. M., 326.
 Fisher, J. H., 130.
 Fisk, Royal, 136.
 Fonda, A., 128.
 Ford, Captain, 127.
 Francisco, Matheo, seaman, died, 104.
 Frank, O. H., 138.
 Fredericks, J., 127.
 Freeman, 131.
 Fuller, A., 128.
 Fuller, J. E., 128.
 Galvez, Joseph de, 6, 8, 10.
 Garcia, R., 125.
 Gardner, Captain James, 127.
 Garnett, Porter, 121, 124.
 Garwood, G. M., 130.
 Gauvreau, B. L. O., 129, 138.
 Gavett, J., 125, 126.
 George, J. C., 135.
 Gerke, H., 126, 130.
 Gerry, Dr. S. R., 134.
 Gibbons, Rodman, 126, 130, 133.
 Gill, H. B., 126.
 Gillespie, Captain J. E., 131.
 Goin, Thomas, 125.
 Gómez, Juan, 92, 174; see also Padre Gómez, Aguage del.
 Gómez, Juan, Mesas de, see Mesas de Juan Gómez.
 Gore, B. B., 132.
 Gorham, Captain E., 137.
 Goss, M. G., 126.
 Goss, M. J., 126, 129, 136.
 Gould, J. G., 128.
 Gourley, Samuel, 134.
 Graham, Dr. H. D., 125, 132.
 Gray, F. C., 125.
 Green, Joseph, 129.
 Greene, T. D., 127.
 Griswold, C., 135.
 Gross, E., 130.
 Groulier, G., 125.
 Grullas, Laguna de las, 246.
 Guadalupe, Isla de, 26, 28, 30, 32, 70, 72, 74, 76.
 Guaypéms, or Quaypéms, Ranchería de los, 344.
 Guenemsias, or Quenemsias, Isla de los, 336, 342.
 Guijarros, Punta de, 90, 92.
 Guild, A. T. A., 126.
 Gulliver, Charles, 131.
 Haber, Simon, 126, 127, 128, 131.
 Hackett, J. C., 135.
 Haff, J. P., 126.
 Halleck, General H. W., 331.
 Hanna, B. F., 129, 130, 134, 135, 136.
 Harlow, J., 126.
 Harth, M., 129.
 Hawthorne, James, 134.
 Higgins, W. L., 127.
 Hill, C. H., 128.
 Hilton, J., 129, 135.
 Hilton, J. S., 126.
 Hoen, F., 126.
 Hogg, W. M., 131.
 Houand, J., 126.
 Howard, G. H., 128, 133, 134, 136, 137.
 Hubbard, J., 126.
 Hughes, T. A., 129.
 Huie, J. B., 139.
 Hull, Edwin, 126.

INDEX

- Hunter, C. E., 125.
Huntington, C. P., 331.
Hutchins, Charles, 135.
Hutton, G. M., 125.
Hutton, Captain J. F., 126, 130, 138.
Hyatt, C., 130.
- Iamnes, see Ylamnes.
Incendio, Cañada del, 320, 322.
Indians, Santa Barbara Channel, account of former visitors to, 184; described, 192, 202.
Isham, Captain J. B. C., 138.
Isla, Pueblos de la, 200, 202, 312.
- Jacks, Pulaaki, 127, 128, 129, 132, 134, 137, 139.
Jackson, W., 136.
Jamón, Alto del, 252, 276.
Janson, E. J., 133.
Jenkins, R. J., 133.
Jenkins, R. L., 136.
Jesús María, Cerro de, 342; Río de, 342.
Johns, J., 136.
Johnson, Henry, 132.
Johnson, S. O., 134.
Johnson, W. O., 131.
Jones, S. W., 126.
Jones, W. H., 126, 129.
Josephs, G., 138.
Julio, alcalde of San José, 342.
Julpunes, Los, 346.
Junta de guerra, 242, 272, 288.
- Kemble, E. C., 138.
Kemp, E., 125.
Kenniff, Daniel, 131.
Kilburn, T. C., 129.
Kingsbury, E., 131.
Kingsley, G. P., 130, 136.
Kinney, W. D., 127.
Kirchner, A., 130.
Knox, N. A., 136.
Kunze, E., 127.
- La Paz, Puerto de, 4.
Lafitte, C. B., 136.
Laguna, Pueblo de la, 198, 200, 202, 312.
Laguna Larga, 214, 304; Valle de la, 304.
Laguna Redonda, 216.
Lagunilla, Cañada de la, 250.
Lagus, H. E., 129.
- Laidley, George, 132.
Laidley, James, 126, 132, 135.
Lambert, W. C., 139.
Lammott, R. S., 125, 130, 135.
Latitude, reasons for errors in calculation, 286.
Latitude calculated, 194, 208, 222, 224, 240, 242, 254, 256, 264, 274, 282, 292.
Laurel, Arroyo del, 300.
Lawrence, Captain W. W., 139.
Lazard, S., 126.
Leroy, A. V. H., 126.
Lesing, F. R., 126.
Levett, David, 128.
Levy, L. A., 126.
Lewis, H. M., 135.
Libby, Captain C. L., 137.
Libby, S. D., 127.
Lloyd, William, 132.
Lockwood, D. W., 132.
Lopez, Tomás, 163.
Lord, D. S., 129.
Lotolic, see Santa Cruz, Isla de.
Lovett, Captain C. J., 137.
Lowe, B. F., 125.
Lownes, George, 132.
Ludlow, S. B., 128.
- McDermut, D. A., 126.
McDonald, Charles, 130.
McDuffee, A. J., 128, 131, 134.
McGrath, Hugh, 127.
Macho, Laguna del, 278.
McKarakker, J. G., 131.
McLellan, C. H., 131.
MacMichael, Captain William, 138.
Macy, H. C., 130.
Mahoney, F., 127.
Mallett, J. H., 129.
Manrow, J. P., 125.
Marías, Islas, see Tres Marías.
Marriott, F., 125.
Marshall, S. R., 133.
Marshall, S. V., 135.
Martin, E. P., 131.
Martsh, Robert, 134.
Marx, S., 135.
Maynard, L., 134.
Medina, Agustín, seaman, accident to, 14.
Mégano, Laguna del, 304.
Méganos, Los, 346.
Mellus, George, 128, 130.
Meredith, G., 134.
Merrill, I. M., 129.

INDEX

- Merritt, Emma Sutro, 3, 163.
 Mesas de Juan Gómez or Mesas de San Cipriano, 28, 36.
 Mesitas, Islas, 312.
 Meyers, L., 126.
 Minturn, Lloyd, 133.
 Mitchell, Captain D. C., 131.
 Monterrey, Puerto de, 146, 238, 240, 242, 248, 260, 264, 270, 272, 284, 286, 290; see also San Carlos de Monterrey, Real Presidio de.
 Moon, A. J., 133.
 Moore, S. W., 130.
 Moorehead, E. S., 129.
 Morro Hermoso, 52.
 Morton, Captain Frederick, 133.
 Muirhead, Captain, 125.
 Muquélemnés, 344, 346.

 Naghel, S. W., 134.
 Natividad, Isla de la, 52, 54, 62, 64.
 Neeb, Johann, 126.
 Newell, Captain F. A., 131.
 Nichols, A. C., 136.
 Nickels, Captain E. A., 139.
 Noah, J., 126, 127.
 Notótemnes, Ranchería de los, 344.
 Nudd, A. D., 134, 136.

 Oakley, D. L., 126, 137, 138.
 Ochejamnes, Ranchería de los, 342.
 Ojitos, Los, 178; Parage de los, 154; Real de los, 150.
 Okeson, Daniel, 128.
 Olegario, Punta de, 348.
 Olla, Barranco de la, 252.
 Ompines, 332, 334; Lomas de los, 336.
 Orem, Charles, 139.
 Osito, Cañada del, 224; Real del, 300.
 Osos, Cañada de los, 220, 222, 302, 308.
 Osuna, Posa de, 166.
 Ottinger, Captain, 138.
 Owner, Henry, 127.

 Padre Gómez, Aguage del, 174, 320.
 Page, Captain, 127.
 Page, R. B., 134.
 Page, R. C., 125.
 Pájaro, Ranchería del, 246; Río del, 246, 248, 278.
 Palmer, C., 134.

 Palo Caído, Ranchería del, 234, 294.
 Panten, F., 130.
 Papers of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851, II., edited by Porter Garnett, 121-139.
 Parker, S. F., 136.
 Parron, Fernando, 98, 102, 324.
 Parrott, John, 133.
 Passasimas, Ranchería de los, 334.
 Patten, W. H., 137.
 Peachy, John, 129, 134.
 Pedernales, Los, 210; Punta de los, 306.
 Perez, Juan, 92, 94, 98.
 Perry, J., Jr., 128.
 Perry, W. C., 135.
 Pescadores, Ranchería de los, or Ranchería de los Indios, 300, 302.
 Piedra Blanca, 118.
 Pierce, Nelson, 132.
 Pinar, El, 292.
 Pino, Miguel del, 90, 98.
 Pinos, Ensenada de, 280, 290, 292; Punta de, 240, 242, 272, 280, 288, 290, 292; Real de, 300.
 Piñones, Real de los, or Real Angosto de los, 230, 296.
 Plum, G. H., 129.
 Poor, C. A., 128, 135.
 Porciúncula, Río de la, 180, 182, 318, 320.
 Porfía, Cabo de, 8, 114.
 Portolá, Gaspar de, 143, 290.
 Portolá expedition of 1769-1770: Diary of Miguel Costansó, edited by F. J. Teggart, 161-327.
 Diary of Vicente Vila, edited by R. S. Rose, 1-119.
 Posas, Las, 148.
 Prat, Pedro, 44, 94, 324.
 Preston, O. G., 125.
Príncipe, see *San Antonio*.
 Puentes, Las, 252, 276.
 Pulgas, Ranchería de las, 260, 276.
 Pulmillo, 8.
 Pulmo, Cabo de, 8.

 Quaypéms, see Guaypéms.
 Quenemsias, see Guenemsias.

 Ranchería Volante, 196.
 Rand, D. H., 127.
 Randall, A. G., 131.
 Randall, Henry, 127.

INDEX

- Rathbourn, W., 126.
 Raynes, J., 129.
 Real Blanco, 236, 294.
 Record of the Portolá expedition, 290.
 Redwood trees, 250.
 Reed, J. M., 135.
 Reinstein, L., 131.
 Reyes, Manuel, pilot, died, 82.
 Reyes, Punta de los, 152, 264, 266, 286, 290, 292.
 Reynolds, W. T., 135.
 Rhoades, A. A., 130.
 Ricarte, Hipólito, 163.
 Richardson, A. G., 129.
 Rider, J. W., 131.
 Ripley, N., 130.
 Rivera y Moncada, Fernando de, 104, 226, 258, 282.
 Roach, P. A., 128, 132.
 Roberts, M. R., 128.
 Roberts, R., 125.
 Robles, Cañada de los, 314; Real de los, 318; Valle de los, 316.
 Rollinson, J. R., 128.
 Root, K., 126.
 Rosales, Cañada de los, 172, 322.
 Rosario, Arroyo del, 250, 278.
 Rose, R. S., 1.
 Ruddach, J. H., 126, 127.
 Russians at La Bodega, 342.
 Rust, Richard, 134.
 Ryckman, G. W., 126, 128, 131, 137, 138, 139.
 Ryckman, W. L., 131.
 Sacramento, Río del, 329, 332, 334, 336, 338, 342, 346, 348.
 Salud, Arroyo de la, or Cañada de la, 254, 256.
 San Agustín, Cabo de, 64, 66.
 San Alejo, Cañada de, 168, 322.
 San Antonio or *El Príncipe*, paquebot, 90, 92, 94, 96, 100, 102, 104, 292.
 San Benito, Islotes de, 60, 64, 66.
 San Bernabé, Bahía de, 6, 10.
 San Bernardo, Isla de, 206, 308, 310.
 San Blas, Puerto de, 118.
 San Carlos de Monterrey, Real Presidio de, 156, 158.
 San Carlos, paquebot, 3, 4, 94, 104, 106; log of, on the voyage from La Paz to San Diego, 1769, 4-105; log of, on the return voyage from San Diego to San Blas, 1770, 106-119.
 San Cipriano, Las Mesas de, see Mesas de Juan Gómez.
 San Clemente, Isla de, 88.
 San Diego, Cañada de, 166; Puerto de, 4, 84, 86, 88, 90, 106, 264, 290, 292, 322, 324, 326.
 San Francisco, Bahía de, 152, 264; Cañada de, 156, 268, 270, 272; Estero de, 150, 156, 268, 272, 290; Mision de, 332, 348; Presidio de, 332, 348; Puerto de, 264, 266, 272, 274, 286, 290, 292, 332, 348; Río de, 334.
 San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851, List of names approved by the Committee on Qualification, 125-139; Papers, II., 121-139.
 San Francisco Solano, Cañada de, 174, 320.
 San Guido, Pueblo de, 204, 310.
 San Jacome de la Marca, 166, 322.
 San Joaquín, Río de, 329, 332, 334, 344, 346.
 San José, Mision de, 322, 344.
 San José or *La Pescadora*, lancha, 332, 336.
 San Joseph, Punta de, 8.
 San Joseph, paquebot, 94, 242, 268, 292.
 San Juan Capistrano, Valle de, 170, 322.
 San Lorenzo, Punta de, 6; Río de, 252, 278.
 San Lucas, Cabo de, 6, 8, 10, 12, 110, 112, 114.
 San Luis Obispo, 204, 310, 312.
 San Luis Rey, 206, 310.
 San Martín, Isla de, 88, 106.
 San Miguel, Valle de, 178, 320.
 San Pablo, Punta de, 332.
 San Pedro, Bahía de, 86; Puerto de, 88.
 San Rafael or *La Fina*, lancha, 332.
 San Verardo, Río Grande de, or Río de, 212, 306.
 San Zeferino Papa, Pueblo de, 206, 208, 308.
 Sanchez, Manuel, cabin-boy, died, 104.
 Sanders, B. C., 131.
 Santa Bárbara, Canal de, 184, 206, 208, 290, 292, 306, 314; Isla de, 84, 86, 206, 308, 310, 312.

INDEX

Santa Catalina, Isla de, 84, 86, 88;
Valle de, 184, 186, 314, 316.
Santa Clara, Cañada de, 188, 190,
192, 314; Río de, 314.
Santa Cruz, Isla de, 206, 306, 308,
310.
Santa Lucía, Hoya de, 228, 296;
Sierra de, 84, 226, 228, 230, 232,
234, 238, 272, 284, 288, 290, 292,
294.
Santa Margarita, Cañada de, 170,
172, 322.
Santa María Magdalena, Cañada
de, 172, 174, 320, 322.
Santa Sinforosa, 168, 170, 322.
Santiago, 176.
Sargento del Presidio, 248, 270; del
Presidio de Californias, 170; de
Loreto, 244.
Sawyer, O. V., 136.
Schenck, G. E., 126, 128, 129, 130,
131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137.
Schofield, Charles, 137.
Schuckley, Captain F., 135.
Scott, C. G., 129.
Scott, Matthew, 130.
Sculls, Thomas, 131.
Seillem, John, 126.
Sellen, John, see Seillem.
Señas, 20.
Serra, Junípero, 324.
Shaw, G. N., 137.
Shindler, James, 129, 134.
Shoemaker, J. W., 128.
Sickness on the Portolá expedition,
78, 82, 86, 92, 94, 98, 100, 102,
104, 230, 242, 246, 248, 250, 256,
258, 260, 262, 270, 322.
Sierra Nevada, 334, 338, 342, 346.
Skinner, Dr. N. C., 125.
Smiley, Captain, 136.
Smith, N. C., 163.
Smith, S. A., 125.
Snow, S. A., 131.
Soule, Charles, 125.
Spence, J. F., 126.
Spinney, Joseph, 130.
Stabler, S. J., 128.
Stealy, George, 130.
Steinberger, J. B., 134.
Stephens, T. H., 135.
Story, C. B., 127.
Stout, John, 126.
Stoutenberg, W. E., 130.
Strawbridge, Stockton, 134.
Sullivan, John, 132.

Swain, Captain C. H., 131.
Sweeney, Captain John, 126, 127.
Sweetser, J. E., 136.
Swift, Elijah, 127.
Symmes, D., 129.
Tauquimnes, 344.
Taylor, S., 127.
Teggart, F. J., 3, 161, 163, 331.
Temblores, Río de los, 176, 178, 320.
Temí, Pueblo del, 306.
Teschmacher, S. E., 126.
Thebaud, E., 127.
Thoa, see San Bernardo, Isla de.
Thomas, 126.
Thomas, D., Jr., 128.
Thomas, D. J., 129.
Thompson, Charles, 131.
Todos Santos, Bahía de, 106.
Torús, 340.
Torquemada, Juan de, 238.
Torres Lanzas, Pedro, 3, 163.
Tres Marias, 114, 116, 118.
Triunfo, El, 316.
Truchas, Arroyo de las, or Río de
las, 230, 232, 294, 296.
Tryon, Joseph, 129.
Tubbs, A. L., 137.
Tuffs, L., 126, 127, 132.
Turner, Colonel, 135.
Turner, Vi, 131.
Vail, Captain, 128.
Vallado, Punta del, 90, 106.
Van Bokkelen, J. J. H., 131.
Van Bokkelen, J. L., 127, 128, 133.
Van Pelt, Captain, 128.
Van Winkle, P. W., 129.
Vigilance Committee of 1851, 121-
139.
Vila, Vicente, 3, 4, 104; The Por-
tolá expedition of 1769-1770:
Diary of Vicente Vila, edited by
R. S. Rose, 1-119.
Virgin, G. W., 130, 132.
Vizcaino, Juan, 92, 100, 324, 326.
Vizcaino, Sebastián, 28, 36, 84, 88,
226, 238, 284.
Von Lengerke, H. F., 138.
Wakeman, Colonel A. C., 137.
Wakeman, Captain Edgar, 125.
Wakeman, F. O., 127, 131.
Ward, G. R., 128, 129, 130, 132,
133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139.
Ward, J. C., 132.

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE
ACADEMY OF PACIFIC COAST HISTORY

VOL. 2

NO. 1

THE PORTOLA EXPEDITION OF 1769-1770
DIARY OF VICENTE VILA

EDITED BY

ROBERT SELDEN ROSE

Assistant in Spanish, University of California

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
JULY, 1911

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(Founded 1907.)

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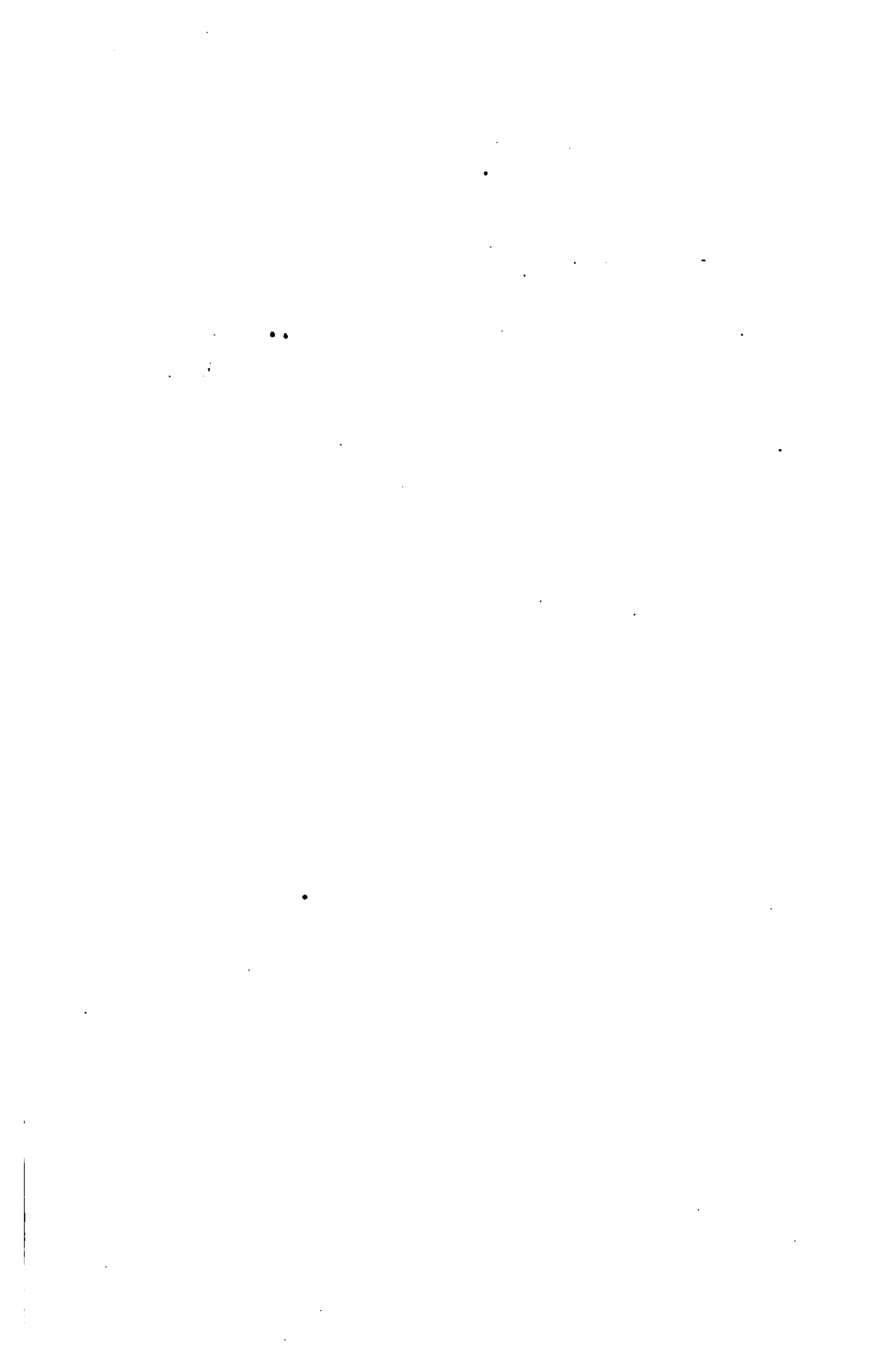
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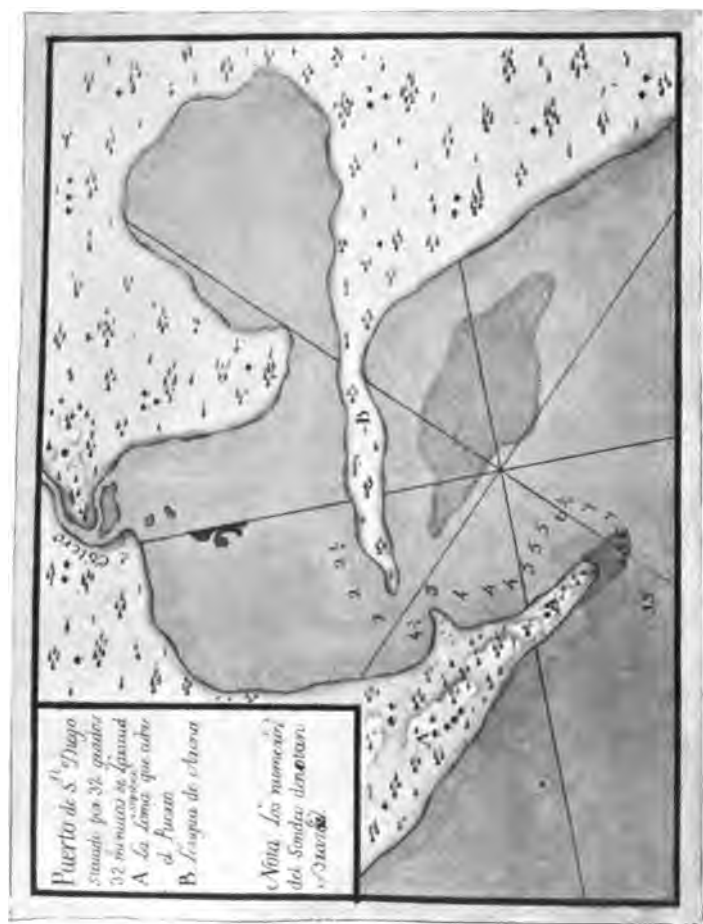
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SAN DIEGO HARBOR. 1769.

From the original drawing by Vicente Vila in the Archivo General de Indias at Seville.

Size of the original, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

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INTRODUCTION.

Two ships were utilized in 1769 for the purpose of conveying a part of the troops and equipment for the Portolá Expedition from La Paz to San Diego. Of these the *San Carlos* was the first to sail, and the log-book or diary of the commander, Don Vicente Vila, is here printed for the first time. It covers the period of the outward voyage, January 9 to May 12, 1769, and of the return, August 1 to 24, 1770.

The manuscript from which the present text has been prepared is preserved in the Sutro Library, San Francisco, and has been used by courtesy of Dr. Emma Sutro Merritt, executrix of the Sutro estate. It is a contemporary copy, unsigned, and is included in a volume which also contains a manuscript copy of Costansó's *Diario Histórico*, and of his *Diario del viage de tierra hecho al norte de la California*. With this has been compared a transcript, obtained in Madrid by Professor H. Morse Stephens, of the copy preserved in the Depósito Hidrográfico (California—*Historia y Viajes*. Tomo I, b 3^a). The texts of these two copies are identical.

The original of the map reproduced herewith is preserved in the Archivo General de Indias at Seville, and was photographed for the present publication. The map is listed by Señor Don Pedro Torres Lanzas in his *Relación descriptiva de los mapas, planos, &c. de México y Floridas*. Sevilla, 1900. Vol. 1, p. 177, no. 249. Señor Torres in his note to this item says, "Parece hecho por Don Vicente Vila"—I have no further justification for the ascription made in the frontispiece.

In an earlier number of these PUBLICATIONS (Vol. 1, No. 3) an example was given of the customary use of abbreviations at the period to which these documents belong; it has not been considered necessary to do more, in the present instance, than to say that the usual abbreviations have been expanded where they appear.

Thanks are due to Professor George Davidson for his invaluable assistance in elucidating the nautical phraseology of the document.

F. J. T.

DIARIO DE NAVEGACION DEL PAQUEBOT DE S. M. NOMBRADO EL SAN CARLOS ALIAS EL TOYSON, SU COMMANDANTE DON VICENTE VILA PILOTO DEL NUMERO DE PRIMEROS DE LA REAL ARMADA EN EL VIAGE QUE HIZO DESDE EL PUERTO DE LA PAZ EN LA CALIFORNIA MERIDIONAL POR VEINTE Y CUATRO GRADOS VEINTE MINUTOS DE LATITUDE NORTE Y POR DOSCIENTOS SESENTA Y SEIS GRADOS CINCO MINUTOS DE LONGITUDE DEL MERIDIANO DE TENERIFE, AL PUERTO DE SAN DIEGO EN LA COSTA OCCIDENTAL DE LA CALIFORNIA, SITUADO A LOS TREINTA Y DOS GRADOS CUARENTA Y CINCO MINUTOS DE LATITUDE, Y DOSCIENTOS CINCUENTA Y OCHO GRADOS Y CUATRO MINUTOS DE LONGITUDE DEL MERIDIANO DICHO; CON TRANSPORTE DE TROPA, DE RELIGIOSOS MISIIONEROS, CARGA DE VIVERES, Y PERTRECHOS; AL FIN DE TOMAR POSESION DE LA TIERRA POR LA CORONA DE ESPAÑA, ERIGIR IN DICHO PUERTO UN PRESIDIO Y UNA MISION, Y PROCURAR LA COMBERSION DE LA GENTILIDAD QUE LA HABITA, AL GREMIO DE LA SANTA FE CATHOLICA.

Del Lunes 9 de Henero á medio día, al Martes 10 de 1769 años.—A las doce de la noche con el viento de la tierra por el Sur-Sud-Oeste mui floxo zarpé el ancla y me hice á la vela con todo aparejo y lancha de proá; la marea contraria que escasamente permitia romper: á las once del dia haviendose rodeado el viento

LOG-BOOK OF H. M. PACKET SAN CARLOS, OR TOY-
SON, DON VICENTE VILA, SAILING-MASTER OF THE
FIRST CLASS, COMMANDER, ON THE VOYAGE FROM
THE PORT OF LA PAZ IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
IN LATITUDE $24^{\circ} 20'$ NORTH AND LONGITUDE 266°
 $5'$ OF THE MERIDIAN OF TENERIFFE, TO THE PORT
OF SAN DIEGO ON THE WEST COAST OF CALIFORNIA,
SITUATED IN LATITUDE $32^{\circ} 45'$ NORTH AND IN LON-
GITUDE $258^{\circ} 4'$ OF THE SAME MERIDIAN—CARRYING
TROOPS AND MISSIONARIES, AND WITH A CARGO OF
STORES AND SUPPLIES—IN ORDER TO TAKE POSSES-
SION OF THE COUNTRY IN THE NAME OF THE CROWN
OF SPAIN; TO SET UP IN THAT PORT A PRESIDIO
AND A MISSION; AND TO EFFECT THE CONVERSION
OF THE NATIVE HEATHEN TO THE HOLY CATHOLIC
FAITH.

From Monday, January 9, at noon, to Tuesday, January 10,
1769.—At midnight, I weighed anchor and got under way with
the wind very light offshore from the SSW; under full sail with
the launch out ahead. The head tide barely permitted us to
gather way. At eleven o'clock in the morning, owing to a sea-

á la mar por el Nor-Oeste di fondo en la mediania del canal por tres brazas de agua, lama, y arena.

A medio día me puse á la vela con el foc, contra foc, y mesana, la lancha por la proa de remolque con el anclote dentro, haciendo lo posible para ponerme en franquía.

Del Martes 10 al Miercoles 11 de Henero.—Continué dicha faena hasta las quatro y media de la tarde que dí fondo, quasi en vaca del canal, por venir yá la marea de creciente.

A las seis y media de la mañana me puse á la vela con las gavias, el viento bien fresco por el Sud-Oeste. A esta hora avisté el paquebot la Concepcion en vela para afuera con bandera al palo mayor; por venir en dicho buque el ilustrismo señor visitador general que pasaba al Cabo de San Lucas y Bahía de San Bernabé.

A las siete de la mañana pasó por mi costado de estribor, arrié las gavias, y le saludé á la voz, y al cañon con los seis que tenia montados, siguiendo su conserba.

A medio día demarque la Isla de Cerralbo al Su-Este á distancia de seis ó siete leguas, hallandome á esta hora en la canal entre la Punta de San Lorenzo, y la Isla del Espiritu-Santo, que dista de la referida punta legua y media: tiene esta canal quatro, cinco, y seis brazas: el fondo que se deja vér bien claro, es de varios placeres de arena, y en partes piedra, y lodo.

Dicen los practicos, que estos placeres crian conchas de perlas; y que en la mediania de la canal hay dos piedras grandes que tienen encima fonda de quatro brazas.

Del Miercoles 11 al Jueves 12 de Henero.—Al ponerse el sol demarqué la Punta de Cerralbo al Su-Este, distancia de ocho á nueve leguas: punta de Arenas al Sur-Su-Este, distancia de diez á once leguas.

Pasé la noche con varias ventolinas del 4º cuadrante: me mantuve sobre las gavias hasta las quatro de la mañana que refrescó el viento por el Sud-Oeste, y arrié las gavias á medio mastelero para aguantar la fuerza de este terral, proa del Sur-Su-Este.

Al salir el sol, la costa, y orizontes ahumados, no me permi-

ward shift in the wind from the NW, I anchored in mid-channel 1769
in three fathoms of water. Ooze and sand.

At noon, I made sail with the jib, fore-topmast-staysail, and crossjack, and did my best to get clear, aided by the towing of the launch which was out ahead with the kedge on board. Jan.

From Tuesday, 10, to Wednesday, January 11.—I continued this work until half-past four in the afternoon, when I anchored almost at the end of the channel, as the tide was already coming in.

At half-past six in the morning, I set sail under topsails, with a strong breeze from the SW. At this hour I sighted the packet *La Concepción* standing seaward, with a flag at her mainmast as she had the inspector-general on board on his way to Cape San Lucas and the bay of San Bernabé.

At seven o'clock in the morning, she passed to starboard. I lowered the topsails and after saluting her with shouts and with six cannon that I had ready, I proceeded in her company.

At noon, I noted the island of Cerralbo bearing SE, at a distance of six or seven leagues. I was then in the channel between Point San Lorenzo and the island of Espíritu Santo, which is a league and a half from the aforesaid point. This channel is four, five, or six fathoms deep. The bottom can be seen very clearly and is composed of irregular, low sand-banks and, here and there, of rock and mud.

Pilots claim that these banks produce pearl-oysters, and that in mid-channel there are two large rocks four fathoms below the surface.

From Wednesday, 11, to Thursday, January 12.—At sunset, I noted Point Cerralbo bearing SE, at a distance of from eight to nine leagues; Point Arenas bearing SSE, at a distance of from ten to eleven leagues.

I passed the night with unsteady catspaws from the fourth quadrant. I held my course under topsails until four o'clock in the morning, when the wind freshened from the SW. I [then] lowered the topsails to mid-topmast in order to weather out the force of this land-breeze. Heading SSE.

At sunrise, the hazy coast and horizon prevented my sighting

tieron avistar la Concepcion ó Comandante hasta las nueve del día que se dejó vér aterrada por la aleta nuestra de estribor, y acorté de vela para esperarla.

A medio día observé 23 grados 54 minutos, demarqué la mediania de la Isla de Cerralbo al Nor-Oeste quarta al Norte Cabo de Pulmo al Sur-Su-Este, por cuyas demarcaciones y altura, me consideré en longitud de 266 grados 41 minutos Meridiano de Tenerife. Continué en demanda del Cabo del Pulmo, proa del Sur, viento bonancible del Nor-Nord-Este.

Del Jueves 12 al Viernes 13 de Henero.—Seguí con dicho viento; proa del Sur-Su-Este en demanda del Pulmo, las gavias arriadas para dejar pasar el gobierno hasta las quatro de la tarde, que haviendose llegado á la voz, me mandó su senioría ilustrísima forzase de vela, que queria vér andar el paquebot, lo que executé largando todo aparejo.

Al ponerse el sol estando por la proa del Comandante como una legua, aferré toda vela menuda, y cargué las mayores, quedando con las gavias. Demarqué la Isla de Cerralbo al Nor-Oeste quarta al Norte, Cabo de Porfia al Su-Este distancia de tres leguas, estando de la costa legua y media. Poco viento al Norte, proa del Este.

A las oraciones se avistaron dos lumbradas en el Pulmillo. A las doce de la noche me puse á la capa sobre Cabo de Porfia para esperar al Comandante, y á las quatro de la mañana maree en su conserba, proa del Sur-Sud-Oeste.

A medio día observé 23 grados 13 minutos: demarqué el Cabo del Pulmo al Norte quarta Nord-Este, la Punta de San Joseph al Sud-Oeste quarta al Oeste en longitud de 267 grados 3 minutos Meridiano de Tenerife.

Del Viernes 13 al Sabado 14 de Henero.—Proseguí en conserba del Comandante: el viento contrario por el Sur, y Sur-Sud-Oeste bonancibles, mar llana en continuos bordos hasta las dos de la mañana, que llamandose el viento á la tierra por el Norte fresco, puse la proa al Sud-Oeste con las gavias arriadas hasta las once del día que pasó el Comandante, y seguí mareando vela por sus aguas en demanda del Cabo de San Lucas.

A medio día observé 22 grados 58 minutos. Demarqué el

La Concepción, with His Excellency on board, until nine in the morning, when she appeared standing inshore off our starboard quarter. I shortened sail to wait for her. 1769
Jan.

At noon, my observation was $23^{\circ} 54'$. I noted the middle point of the island of Cerralbo bearing NW by N; Cape Pulmo bearing SSE. According to these bearings and to the latitude, I judged that I was in longitude $266^{\circ} 41'$, meridian of Teneriffe. I continued on the lookout for Cape Pulmo. Heading southward. Wind moderate from NNE.

From Thursday, 12, to Friday, January 13.—I continued with the same wind; heading SSE on the lookout for Pulmo. Kept the topsails lowered until four o'clock in the afternoon, in order to let the governor pass; at this hour His Excellency came within hail and bade me crowd on all sail as he wished to see the packet's paces. I obeyed and set all sail.

At sunset, as I was about a league ahead of *La Concepción*, I furled all the smaller sails, clewed up the courses, and remained under topsails. I noted the island of Cerralbo bearing NW by N; Cape Porfia bearing SE, at a distance of three leagues, a league and a half from shore. Wind light at north. Heading east.

At vespers, we sighted two large fires on Pulmillo. At midnight, I lay to off Cape Porfia to wait for *La Concepción*, and at four o'clock in the morning, I wore ship to the SSE in her company.

At noon, my observation was $23^{\circ} 13'$. I noted Cape Pulmo bearing N by E; Point San Joseph bearing SW by W, in longitude $267^{\circ} 3'$, meridian of Teneriffe.

From Friday, 13, to Saturday, January 14.—I held my course in company with *La Concepción*; a moderate head-wind from the south and SSW. Sea smooth. Tacked continuously until two o'clock in the morning, when the wind veered landward, fresh from the north. I stood away to the SW, with topsails lowered, until eleven o'clock in the morning, when *La Concepción* passed. I filled away and followed in her wake; on the lookout for Cape San Lucas.

At noon, my observation was $22^{\circ} 58'$. I noted Cape San Lucas

Cabo de San Lucas al Sud-Oeste, distancia de la costa una legua, quedando en longitud de 266 grados 53 minutos.

Del Sabado 14 al Domingo 15 de Henero.—Continué siguiendo las aguas del Comandante, proa del Sud-Oeste quarta al Sur, viento bonancible del Nord-Este, mar llana á una legua de la costa, con todo aparejo largo. A las quatro de la tarde estando á legua y media de la Bahia de San Bernabé se quedó el viento quasi calma, y el Comandante echó la canoa al agua, y la despachó á tierra.

A las oraciones dió fondo el Comandante en la expresada bahia, y nosotros inmediatos á su costado en 22 brazas, arena, demorando los farallones del cabo al Sur, a distancia de dos cables escasamente.

A las ocho de la noche, pasé á besar la mano á su senoría ilustrísima y á las nueve y media me restitui á mi bordo.

Se pasó la noche en calma y á las siete y media de la mañana vino su senoría ilustrísima á bordo: con su comitiba y la tripulacion de la Concepcion: oió misa y se despidió de todos, dandome orden en particular, de que sin perder tiempo siguiese mi destino, sugetandome exactamente á lo que me prevenia en las instrucciones que me tenia dadas.

Eché la barrileria en tierra para completar la aguada.

Del Domingo 15 al Lunes 16 de Henero.—A las quatro de la tarde recibí la aguada que me faltaba.

A las siete de la noche con el viento á la tierra mui floxo por el Nord-Nord-Este, y Nor-Nor-Oeste me puse á la vela con todo aparejo la buelta del Su-Este para montar el Cabo y Farallones de San Lucas.

Al salir el sol me demoraban dichos farallones y cabo al Norte, distancia de una legua, desde cuio parage dí principio á mi derrota haciendo dicho Cabo de San Lucas por 266 grados 39 minutos del meridiano que pasa por Guarachico en la Isla de Tenerife, y 22 grados 48 minutos de latitud Norte.

Del Lunes 16 al Martes 17 de Henero.—Al medio dia observé 22 grados 46 minutos, demorandonos el Cabo de San Lucas al Norte quarta al Nord-Este, distancia de 3 millas en longitud de 266 grados 38 minutos.

bearing SW, at a distance of a league from shore, lying in longitude 266° 53'. 1769

Jan.

From Saturday, 14, to Sunday, January 15.—I continued in the wake of *La Concepción*, standing SW by S. Wind moderate from the NE; sea smooth. A league offshore, with all sail set. At four o'clock in the afternoon, when I was a league and a half from the bay of San Bernabé, the wind fell nearly calm. *La Concepción* lowered her gig and sent her ashore.

At vespers, *La Concepción* anchored in the aforesaid bay, with us alongside, in 22 fathoms, sand. The rocks off the cape bore southward, at a distance of barely two cable's-lengths.

At eight o'clock in the evening, I went to pay my respects to His Excellency, and returned on board at half-past nine.

The night passed with the sea smooth, and at half-past seven in the morning, His Excellency came on board with his staff and the crew of *La Concepción*. He heard mass and took leave of everyone, after explicit orders to me to proceed to my destination without loss of time, and after confining me strictly to what was provided in the instructions which he had given me.

I sent the casks ashore in order to finish the watering [of the vessel].

From Sunday, 15, to Monday, January 16.—At four o'clock in the afternoon I had taken on board what water I needed.

At seven in the evening, with a very light land-breeze from the NNE and NNW, I got under way with all sail set, standing SE in order to double Cape San Lucas and the rocks.

At sunrise, the aforesaid rocks and cape bore north, at a distance of a league. From this point I began my course, after making the said Cape San Lucas in 266° 39' of the meridian passing through Guarachico on the island of Teneriffe, and in 22° 48' north latitude.

From Monday, 16, to Tuesday, January 17.—At noon, my observation was 22° 46', with Cape San Lucas bearing N by E, at a distance of three knots, in longitude 266° 38'.

Del Martes 17 al Miercoles 18 de Henero.—Proseguí con toda vela sobre los bordos con ventolinas del Oeste, y Nor-Oeste, mar picada de dicho viento: pasaronse las 24 horas en esta diligencia.

A medio dia no observé por estar nublado: demorabanos el Cabo de San Lucas al Norte quarta al Nord-Este distancia de 3 millas. Por donde la longitud, y latitud resultaba la misma que la del dia antecedente.

Del Miercoles 18 al Jueves 19 de Henero.—En calma con diferentes ventolinas por el 1º y 4º quadrante, que aproveché ganando en derrota con toda vela dia y noche.

A medio dia observé 22 grados 28 minutos Norte, demoraba el Cabo de San Lucas al Nor-Nord-Este 5 grados Norte, distancia de 7 leguas en longitud de 266 grados 32 minutos.

Del Jueves 19 al Viernes 20 de Henero.—Continuaron las ventolinas del 4º quadrante hasta las siete de la noche que quedó en calma: la mar picada del Nor-Oeste: aferré las velas menudas, y cargué las mayores.

A medio dia observé 22 grados 41 minutos Norte: Demarqué el Cabo de San Lucas al Nord-Este, por cuya demarcacion y altura, inferí hallarme en longitud de 266 grados 31 minutos.

Del Viernes 20 al Sabado 21 de Henero.—Duró la calma y la mar hasta la una de la noche que entraron algunas ventolinas, por el Nor-Nor-Oeste, con las que grangee en buelta del Oeste, y Oes-Sud-Oeste, mar mas gruesa.

A medio dia observé 22 grados 30 minutos Norte: demarqué el Cabo de San Lucas al Nord-Este, por cuia demarcacion y altura quedaba en longitud de 266 grados 19 minutos.

Del Sabado 21 al Domingo 22 de Henero.—Con varias ventolinas del 4º quadrante y todo aparejo largo, segui la buelta del Oeste, y Oes-Sud-Oeste, mar gruesa del Nor-Oeste.

En este dia me avisó el calafate, que havia tres pulgadas y media de agua en la bomba, lo que me dió algun cuidado.

Latitud observada.....	22 grados 26 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	80 grados 14 minutos quadrante 3º
Distancia directa.....	24 millas
Longitud llegada.....	265 grados 54 minutos

From Tuesday, 17, to Wednesday, January 18.—I continued 1769
to tack under full sail with catspaws from west and NW; sea ^{Jan.} choppy from the latter. The whole day was spent in this manner.

At noon, I had no observation owing to cloudiness. Cape San Lucas bore N by E, at a distance of three knots. Accordingly it followed that the longitude and latitude came out the same as on the day before.

From Wednesday, 18, to Thursday, January 19.—In calm weather, with variable catspaws from the first and fourth quadrants, of which I took advantage, making headway with all sail day and night.

At noon, my observation was $22^{\circ} 28'$ north. Cape San Lucas bore NNE 5° N, at a distance of seven leagues, in longitude $266^{\circ} 32'$.

From Thursday, 19, to Friday, January 20.—The catspaws from the fourth quadrant continued until seven o'clock in the evening, when it fell calm; the sea choppy from the NW. I furled the smaller sails and clewed up the courses.

At noon, my observation was $22^{\circ} 41'$ north. I noted Cape San Lucas bearing NE. From these bearings and from the latitude I concluded that I was in longitude $266^{\circ} 31'$.

From Friday, 20, to Saturday, January 21.—The calm and the [choppy] sea continued until one o'clock at night, when a few catspaws came up from the NNW. Thereupon I stood to the west and WSW. Sea rougher.

At noon, my observation was $22^{\circ} 30'$ north. I noted Cape San Lucas bearing NE; by these bearings and by the latitude I was in longitude $266^{\circ} 19'$.

From Saturday, 21, to Sunday, January 22.—With unsteady catspaws from the fourth quadrant and under full sail, I stood on west and WSW. Sea rough from the NW.

To-day the caulker informed me that there were three and a half inches of water in the pump, [news] which caused me some anxiety.

Latitude by observation	$22^{\circ} 26'$ north
Direct course	$80^{\circ} 14'$, 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	24 knots
Longitude reached	$265^{\circ} 54'$

Del Domingo 22 al Lunes 23 de Henero.—En esta singladura governé al rumbo del Oeste, y Oes-Sud-Oeste con poco viento, mar gruesa y picada del Nor-Oeste la que nos atormentaba con las fuertes cabezadas que hacia dar al paquebot, por cuyo motivo al ponerse el sol, tomé rizos al velacho.

A las quatro de las mañana se rompió una pierna con la caña del timon el marinero Agustin Medina.

A las siete de la mañana me dió parte el calafate de haver hallado en la bomba las mismas 3 pulgadas y media de agua, que se achicaron el dia antes; y se averiguó sér agua dulce de los barriles, cuyas duelas se desmentian con la fuerza y repeticion de las cabezadas; y mas se verificó quando al tiempo de dar la racion de agua se encontraron dos barriles enteramente vacios, y uno reducido á la mitad.

Latitud observada.....	22 grados 13 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	66 grados 48 minutos quadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	33 millas
Longitud llegada.....	265 grados 21 minutos

Del Martes 23 al Miercoles 24 de Henero.—Con todo aparejo largo, el viento bonancible por el Nor-Oeste, y Nor-Nor-Oeste, mar picada del Oes-Nor-Oeste, navegué la buelta del Oeste, y Oeste quarta al Sud-Oeste.

Continuaban en derramarse los barriles, encontrandose diariamente en la bomba las tres pulgadas y media de agua, quasi dulce.

Latitud observada.....	21 grados 50 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	34 grados 46 minutos quadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	28 millas
Longitud llegada.....	265 grados 4 minutos

Del Martes 24 al Miercoles 25 de Henero.—Proseguí la derrota con el viento bonancible por el Nor-Nor-Oeste, proa del Oeste, mar gruesa del Oes-Nor-Oeste hasta ponerse el sol que se quedó totalmente calma.

A las once de la noche se llamó el viento al Oes-Nor-Oeste, con el que puse la proa al Norte, mura á babor hasta salir el sol que bolvió á quedarse enteramente calma.

Se encontró la misma falta en los barriles, y el mismo aumento en la bomba que en los dias antecedentes.

From Sunday, 22, to Monday, January 23.—On this day's 1769 run I steered west and WSW, with the wind light; sea rough and choppy from the NW, which distressed us greatly by reason of the violent pitching that it caused the packet. Accordingly at sunset I reefed the fore-topsail. Jan.

At four o'clock in the morning, Agustín Medina, a seaman, had his leg broken by the tiller.

At seven in the morning, the caulker informed me that he had found in the pump the same three and a half inches of water that had been bailed out on the day before. It was found to be fresh water from the casks, as the staves were spreading with the violence of the constant pitching. Moreover this was confirmed, when, at the hour for passing out the allowance of water, two casks were found quite empty and one reduced to half.

Latitude by observation	22° 13' north
Direct course	66° 48', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	33 knots
Longitude reached	265° 21'

From Tuesday, 23, to Wednesday, January 24.—With all sail set; the wind moderate from the NW and NNW; sea choppy from the WNW. I steered west and W by S.

The casks continued to leak as the three and a half inches of water—almost fresh—were found in the pump daily.

Latitude by observation	21° 50' north
Direct course	34° 46', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	28 knots
Longitude reached	265° 4'

From Tuesday 24, to Wednesday, January 25.—I stood on with the wind moderate from the NNW; heading west; sea rough from WNW until sunset, when it fell dead calm.

At eleven o'clock at night, the wind shifted to WNW, whereupon I bore away to the northward on the starboard tack until sunrise, when it again fell dead calm.

We found the same shortage in the casks and the same increase in the pump as on the preceding days.

Latitud observada.....	21 grados 45 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	67 grados 23 minutos cuadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	13 millas
Longitud llegada.....	264 grados 51 minutos

Del Miercoles 25 al Jueves 26 de Henero.—Entró el viento bien fresco por el Norte, y Nor-Nor-Oeste, la mar gruesa y picada del Nor-Oeste que hacia trabajar mucho al paquebot: la proa al Oeste, y Oes-Nor-Oeste.

Al ponerse el sol acorté de vela, aferrando las menudas, y tomando un rizo á cada gavia.

A las siete de la mañana al dar la racion de agua se encontraron tres barriles vacios, y otros dos reducidos á la mitad, reconociendose claramente haverse reventado con la fuerza de los valances y cabezadas, sin embargo de salir bien estivados del Puerto de la Paz, y hallarse al presente en el proprio estado la estiva.

A medio dia no tuve observacion.

Latitud estimada.....	21 grados 29 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	67 grados 36 minutos cuadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	42 millas
Longitud llegada.....	264 grados 09 minutos

Del Jueves 26 al Viernes 27 de Henero.—El viento duraba fresco por Nor-Nor-Oeste, y Norte; y seguí con las quatro principales la buelta del Oeste, y Oes-Nor-Oeste, mar del Nor-Oeste; sin otra novedad, que la de hallarse agua en la bomba, y derramarse nuestra aguada.

Latitud observada.....	21 grados 29 minutos Norte
Rumbo directa, el Oeste.....	-----
Distancia directa.....	61 millas
Longitud llegada.....	263 grados 03 minutos

Del Viernes 27 al Sabado 28 de Henero.—Durante estas veinte y quatro horas el viento y la mar se mantuvieron crecidos por el Norte: proa del Oes-Nor-Oeste.

A las cinco y media de la tarde me ví obligado á tomar todos sus rizos á las gavias, arriando el velacho sobre el soco para que la fuerza de la mar, no atormentase tanto el paquebot.

Latitude by observation	21° 45' north	1769
Direct course	67° 23', 3rd quadrant	—
Distance made good	13 knots	Jan.
Longitude reached	264° 51'	

From Wednesday, 25, to Thursday, January 26.—The wind came up fresh from the north and NNW; rough and choppy sea from the NW, making the packet labor heavily. Heading west and WNW.

At sunset, I shortened sail, furling the smaller sails and taking a reef in each topsail.

At seven o'clock in the morning, on giving out the allowance of water, three casks were found empty and two others reduced to half, which showed clearly that they had been burst by the violence of the rolling and pitching, in spite of the fact that they had been well stowed when we left the port of La Paz, and that the stowage was now in its original state.

At noon I had no observation.

Latitude by dead-reckoning	21° 29' north
Direct course	67° 36', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	42 knots
Longitude reached	264° 09'

From Thursday, 26, to Friday, January 27.—The wind continued fresh from the NNW and north. I stood on west and WNW, under the four principal sails; sea running from the NW. Without other event than the finding of water in the pump and the leakage in our water-supply.

Latitude by observation	21° 29' north
Direct course	West
Distance made good	61 knots
Longitude reached	263° 03'

From Friday, 27, to Saturday, January 28.—Throughout these twenty-four hours the wind and sea continued to increase from the north. Heading WNW.

At half-past five in the afternoon, I found myself forced to close-reef the topsails and to lower the fore-topsail over the hoist, in order that the violence of the sea might not cause the ship so much distress.

A la seis de la mañana se rompió la caña del timon por la mechadura, y se puso la de respeto. Se experimento la misma merma en los barriles que en los dias antecedentes.

Latitud observada.....21 grados 25 minutos Norte
 Rumbo directo.....86 grados 49 minutos quadrante 3°
 Distancia directa.....72 millas
 Longitud llegada.....261 grados 46 minutos

Del Sabado 28 al Domingo 29 de Henero.—Proseguí en buelta del Oes-Nor-Oeste, y Nor-Oeste quarta al Oeste con las quatro principales; el viento y mar crecidos por el Norte, y Nor-Nord-Este atormentaban al paquebot, causando fuertes valances y cabezadas, que eran de mucho perjuicio á la barrileria en la que siempre se experimentaba derrames.

Latitud observada.....21 grados 44 minutos Norte
 Rumbo directo.....70 grados 10 minutos quadrante 4°
 Distancia directa.....56 millas
 Longitud llegada.....260 grados 49 minutos

Del Domingo 29 al Lunes 30 de Henero.—Se pasó esta singlatura en los mismos terminos que la anterior; pero la mar y el viento fueron mas bonancibles, por lo que al salir el sol largué un rizo á las gavias.

En dicha hora se observó la variacion de la aguja que resultó de 6 grados Nord-Este.

Durava la merma del agua en los barriles, sin faltar dos pulgadas en la bomba.

Latitud observada.....21 grados 53 minutos Norte
 Rumbo directo.....80 grados 02 minutos quadrante 4°
 Distancia directa.....52 millas
 Longitud llegada.....259 grados 53 minutos

Del Lunes 30 al Martes 31 de Henero.—Con el viento Nor-Nord-Este fresco, la mar gruesa del Nor-Oeste, proa del Nor-Oeste quarta al Oeste con las quatro principales continué la derrota, sin otra novadad que la merma de los barriles segun se reconocia en la bomba.

Latitud observada.....22 grados 09 minutos Norte
 Rumbo directo.....74 grados 32 minutos quadrante 4°
 Distancia directa.....60 millas
 Longitud llegada.....258 grados 51 minutos

At six o'clock in the morning, the tiller was broken at the 1769 socket, and the spare one was rigged. The same leakage as on Jan. previous days was found in the casks.

Latitude by observation21° 25' north
 Direct course86° 49', 3rd quadrant
 Distance made good72 knots
 Longitude reached261° 46'

From Saturday, 28, to Sunday, January 29.—I stood on WNW and NW by W, under the four principal sails; the strong wind and swollen seas from the north and NNE tossed the packet, making her roll and pitch violently and causing great loss in the contents of the casks, owing to constant leakage.

Latitude by observation21° 44' north
 Direct course70° 10', 4th quadrant
 Distance made good56 knots
 Longitude reached260° 49'

From Sunday, 29, to Monday, January 30.—This day's run was made under the same conditions as its predecessor; but the sea and wind were more moderate. Accordingly, at sunrise, I shook out a reef in the topsails.

At the aforesaid time the variation of the compass was determined by observation and was found to be 6° NE.

The leakage of water in the casks continued, with two inches constantly in the pump.

Latitude by observation21° 53' north
 Direct course80° 02', 4th quadrant
 Distance made good52 knots
 Longitude reached259° 53'

From Monday, 30, to Tuesday, January 31.—With the wind fresh from the NNE, the sea rough from the NW; heading NW by W under the four principal sails. I held on my course without other event than the leakage from the casks, as was ascertained in the pump.

Latitude by observation22° 09' north
 Direct course74° 32', 4th quadrant
 Distance made good60 knots
 Longitude reached258° 51'

Del Martes 31 de Enero al Miercoles 1° de Febrero.—En estas veinte y quatro horas estuvo el viento bonancible por el Nor-Nord-Este: la mar del Nor-Oeste menos fuerte: proa del Nor-Oeste, y Oes-Nor-Oeste con las quatro principales, el cielo nublado.

No se halló novedad en la bomba, aunque los barriles salian mermados.

A media dia no pude observar.

Latitud estimada.....	22 grados 14 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	81 grados 47 minutos quadrante 4°
Distancia directa.....	35 millas
Longitud llegada.....	258 grados 14 minutos

Del Miercoles 1° al Jueves 2 de Febrero.—Navegué en esta singladura con el viento bonancible por el Nor-Nor-Oeste; mar del Nor-Oeste algo mas moderada, proa del Oeste, y Nor-Oeste quarta al Oeste, el horizonte y cielo cargados con cerrazon y alguna lluvia.

A la seis de la tarde tomé el ultimo rizo á la gavia, y aferré el velacho, que largué de nuevo á las siete de la mañana.

No se pudo observar á medio dia.

Latitud estimada.....	22 grados 21 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	69 grados 31 minutos quadrante 4°
Distancia directa.....	20 millas
Longitud llegada.....	257 grados 53 minutos

Del Jueves 2 al Viernes 3 de Febrero.—Proseguió mas bonancible el viento por el Nor-Nor-Este con alguna lluvia menuda: proas del Nor-Oeste, y Nor-Oeste quarta al Oeste.

No hubo novedad en al bomba, pero la misma en la merma de los Barriles.

No se pudo observar á medio dia.

Latitud estimada.....	22 grados 38 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	69 grados 42 minutos quadrante 4°
Distancia directa.....	49 millas
Longitud llegada.....	257 grados 03 minutos

Del Viernes 3 al Sabado 4 de Febrero.—Proseguió el tiempo rebuelto con alguna lluvia menuda; el viento al Nor-Nord-Este bonancible, proa del Nor-Oeste con las quatro principales hasta salir el sol que quedó calma.

From Tuesday, January 31, to Wednesday, February 1.— 1769
 During these twenty-four hours the wind was moderate from the NNE; the sea from the NW less violent. Heading NW and WNW, under the four principal sails. The sky cloudy. Jan.

No change was found in the pump, although [the contents of] the casks appeared diminished.

At noon no observation could be had.

Latitude by dead-reckoning	22° 14' north
Direct course	81° 47', 4th quadrant
Distance made good	35 knots
Longitude reached	258° 14'

From Wednesday, 1, to Thursday, February 2.—On this day's run I stood on with the wind moderate from the NNW; the sea from the NW was somewhat moderated. Heading west and NW by W. The horizon and sky heavy with storm-clouds and some rain. Feb.

At six o'clock in the afternoon, I took the last reef in the main-topsail and furled the fore-topsail. I set it again at seven o'clock in the morning.

No observation could be had at noon.

Latitude by dead-reckoning	22° 21' north
Direct course	69° 31', 4th quadrant
Distance made good	20 knots
Longitude reached	257° 53'

From Thursday, 2, to Friday, February 3.—The wind continued more moderate from the NNE, with a little light rain. Heading NW and NW by W.

There was no change in the pump, but there was the same leakage from the casks.

No observation could be had at noon.

Latitude by dead-reckoning	22° 38' north
Direct course	69° 42', 4th quadrant
Distance made good	49 knots
Longitude reached	257° 03'

From Friday, 3, to Saturday, February 4.—The weather continued unsettled, with a little light rain; the wind at NNE, moderate. Heading NW, under the four principal sails until sunrise, when it fell calm.

Latitud estimada.....	22 grados 52 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	57 grados 25 minutos cuadrante 4°
Distancia directa.....	26 millas
Longitud llegada.....	256 grados 39 minutos

Del Sabado 4 al Domingo 5 de Febrero.—Continuó la calma hasta las seis de la tarde que saltó el viento bonancible por el Nord-Este, proa del Nor-Nor-Oeste.

Al salir el sol largué los rizos á las gavia, vela, estay de gavia, juanetes y cevadera.

Prosigue la merma de una pulgada y media.

Latitud observada.....	23 grados 15 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	23 grados 05 minutos cuadrante 4°
Distancia directa.....	25 millas
Longitud llegada.....	256 grados 28 minutos

Del Domingo 5 al Lunes 6 de Febrero.—Seguí con todo vela, proa del Nor-Nor-Oeste, y Norte, el viento bonancible por el Nord-Este y Es-Nord-Este con niebla fria, sin otra novedad, que la de las mermas.

Latitud observada.....	24 grados 07 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo el Norte.....	_____
Distancia directa.....	52 millas
Longitud llegada.....	256 grados 28 minutos

Del Lunes 6 al Martes 7 de Febrero.—Se mantuvo el viento bonancible por el Es-Nord-Este: proa al Norte con toda vela en iguales terminos que el dia antecedente.

Latitud observada.....	25 grados 10 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo el Norte.....	_____
Distancia directa.....	63 millas
Longitud llegada.....	256 grados 28 minutos

Del Martes 7 al Miercoles 8 de Febrero.—Proseguí con todo aparejo largo, proa del Norte quarta al Nord-Este, el viento por el Sur-Su-Este bonancible con niebla hasta las dos de la tarde que sobrevino la calma.

Latitud observada.....	25 grados 44 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	13 grados 44 minutos cuadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	35 millas
Longitud llegada.....	256 grados 37 minutos

Latitude by dead-reckoning	22° 52' north	1769
Direct course	57° 25', 4th quadrant	} <i>Feb.</i>
Distance made good	26 knots	
Longitude reached	256° 39'	

From Saturday, 4, to Sunday, February 5.—The calm continued until six o'clock in the afternoon, when the wind sprang up moderate from the NE. Heading NNW.

At sunrise, I shook out the reefs in the topsails, mainsail, maintopmast-staysail, top-gallant-sails, and spritsail.

The leakage of an inch and a half continued.

Latitude by observation	23° 15' north
Direct course	23° 05', 4th quadrant
Distance made good	25 knots
Longitude reached	256° 28'

From Sunday, 5, to Monday, February 6.—I stood on under full sail. Heading NNW and north. The wind moderate from NE and ENE, with cold fog. Without other occurrence than the leakages.

Latitude by observation	24° 07' north
Direct course	North
Distance made good	52 knots
Longitude reached	256° 28'

From Monday, 6, to Tuesday, February 7.—The wind continued moderate from ENE. Heading north with full sail, under the same conditions as those of the previous day.

Latitude by observation	25° 10' north
Direct course	North
Distance made good	63 knots
Longitude reached	256° 28'

From Tuesday, 7, to Wednesday, February 8.—I stood on with all sail set. Heading N by E. The wind moderate from the SSE, with fog until two o'clock in the afternoon, when calm supervened.

Latitude by observation	25° 44' north
Direct course	13° 44', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	35 knots
Longitude reached	256° 37'

Del Miercoles 8 al Jueves 9 de Febrero.—Duró la calma hasta las quatro de la tarde que entró el viento bonancible por el Nor-Nord-Este, y fué rodeando hasta el Su-Este con niebla: proa del Nor-Oeste, y Norte con toda vela.

Latitud observada.....	26 grados 26 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	6 grados 00 quadrante 4°
Distancia directa.....	42 millas
Longitud llegada.....	256 grados 32 minutos

Del Jueves 9 al Viernes 10 de Febrero.—En esta singladura tuve el viento fresco por el Su-Este con cerrazon y alguna lluvia, sin mas vela que el trinquete, gavia, y velacho, mar picada del Sud-Oeste, proa del Norte, y Norte quarta al Nord-Este.

A medio dia no tuve observacion.

Latitud estimada.....	27 grados 57 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	11 grados 00 quadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	93 millas
Longitud llegada.....	256 grados 52 minutos

Del Viernes 10 al Sabado 11 de Febrero.—En calma quasi durante las veinte y quatro horas con diferentes ventolinis del Es-Su-Este, Su-Este, y Sur, los horizontes mas claros que en los dias antecedentes: proas del Norte, y Norte quarta al Nord-Este con todo aparejo largo.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 11 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	28 grados 57 minutos quadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	16 millas
Longitud llegada.....	257 grados 01 minuto

Del Savado 11 al Domingo 12 de Febrero.—Con el viento bonancible por el Nor-Nord-Este, mar picada del Nor-Oeste, niebla y cerrazon: mantuve proa del Este, y Este quarta al Nord-Este con toda vela.

No se pudo observar á medio dia.

Latitud estimada.....	28 grados 00 Norte
Rumbo directo.....	68 grados 38 minutos quadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	30 millas
Longitud llegada.....	257 grados 32 minutos

Del Domingo 12 al Lunes 13 de Febrero.—Con el viento al Norte, y Nor-Nor-Oeste mui floxo, mar picada del Oes-Nor-Oeste,

From Wednesday, 8, to Thursday, February 9.—The calm continued until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the wind came up moderate from the NNE and veered round toward the SE with fog. Heading NW and north, under full sail. 1769
Feb.

Latitude by observation	26° 26' north
Direct course	6° 00', 4th quadrant
Distance made good	42 knots
Longitude reached	256° 32'

From Thursday, 9, to Friday, February 10.—In this day's run I had the wind fresh from the SE, with thick weather and some rain; carrying only foresail, main-topsail and fore-topsail; sea choppy from the SW. Heading north and N by E.

At noon I had no observation.

Latitude by dead-reckoning	27° 57' north
Direct course	11° 00', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	93 knots
Longitude reached	256° 52'

From Friday, 10, to Saturday, February 11.—Becalmed almost throughout the day, with varying catspaws from ESE, SE, and south. The horizon clearer than on the preceding days. Heading north and N by E, with all sail set.

Latitude by observation	28° 11' north
Direct course	28° 57', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	16 knots
Longitude reached	257° 01'

From Saturday, 11, to Sunday, February 12.—With the wind moderate from the NNE; choppy sea from the NW; foggy and thick. I held my course to the eastward and E by N, under full sail.

No observation could be had at noon.

Latitude by dead-reckoning	28° 00' north
Direct course	68° 38', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	30 knots
Longitude reached	257° 32'

From Sunday, 12, to Monday, February 13.—With the wind very light from the north and NNW; sea choppy from the WNW

y Nor-Oeste, llevé la proa al Oes-Nor-Oeste, Este, y Nord-Este: todo el aparejo largo.

La niebla no permitió observar al medio dia.

Latitud estimada.....	28 grados 00 Norte
Rumbo directo el Este.....	
Distancia directa.....	6 millas
Longitud llegada.....	257 grados 39 minutos

Del Lunes 13 al Martes 14 de Febrero.—Duraron las ventolinas del Nor-Nor-Oeste, y Norte que aproveché con todo aparejo largo, proa del Nord-Este, y Nord-Este quarta al Este, mar del Oes-Nor-Oeste con cerrazon.

A las doce de la noche se llamó el viento al Sur-Su-Este: proa del Nor-Nord-Este.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 27 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	29 grados 26 minutos quadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	31 millas
Longitud llegada.....	257 grados 56 minutos

Del Martes 14 al Miercoles 15 de Febrero.—A las dos de la tarde hallandome segun mi cuenta en latitud de 28 grados 33 minutos y en longitud de 257 grados 58 minutos Meridiano de Tenerife se avistó la Isla de Guadalupe al Nord-Este quarta al Norte y á distancia de 8 á 9 leguas mui cargada de celaxeria; por cuya demarcacion llegué á conocer que estaba 23 minutos mas al Este de lo que me dictaba mi estima, y corregí mi longitud que era de 257 grados 35 minutos.

La Isla de la Guadalupe es alta y montuosa: el extremo del Su-Este hace tierra baxa, de cuya punta salen dos islotes ó farallones pequeños apartados de ella como 3 ó 4 cables; el que está mas en tierra es quadrado, y parece un castillo hecho á mano: el otro hace dos mogotes por una quebrada que los separa.

Continuó el viento fresco por el Su-Este, Sur y Sud-Oeste hasta las ocho de la mañana que se llamó al Nor-Oeste, los orizontes cargados con niebla y alguna lluvia; mar picada del Nor-Oeste: los rumbos fueron Nor-Nord-Este, Norte quarta al Nord-Este, segun daba de sí el viento con la vela posible.

Al ponerse el sol quedaba la referida Isla al Nord-Este á distancia de 5 á 6 leguas.

and NW. I stood away to the WNW, east, and NE, under full ¹⁷⁶⁹ sail.

Feb.

The fog permitted no observation at noon.

Latitude by dead-reckoning	28° 00' north
Direct course	East
Distance made good	6 knots
Longitude reached	257° 39'

From Monday, 13, to Tuesday, February 14.—The catspaws from the NNW and northward continued; I took advantage of them with all sail set. Heading NE and NE by E. Sea running from WNW. Thick weather.

At midnight, the wind shifted to SSE. Heading NNE.

Latitude by observation	28° 27' north
Direct course	29° 26', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	31 knots
Longitude reached	257° 56'

From Tuesday, 14, to Wednesday, February 15.—At two o'clock in the afternoon—when, according to my calculations, I was in latitude 28° 33' and in longitude 257° 58', meridian of Teneriffe—I sighted the island of Guadalupe bearing NE by N, at a distance of from eight to nine leagues and heavily covered with masses of cloud. From these bearings I realized that I was twenty-three minutes more to the eastward than my calculations indicated. I corrected my longitude which was [in reality] 257° 35'.

The island of Guadalupe is high and has various peaks. The southeastern extremity is lowland and from the point there jut out two islets or small rocky islands about three or four cable's-lengths off. The one nearer land is square and looks like a fort made by hand. The other islet has two cones [made] by a ravine which separates them.

The wind continued fresh at SE, south, and SW until eight o'clock in the morning, when it veered to NW; the horizon thick with fog and a little rain; sea choppy from the NW. My courses were NNE, N by E, according as the wind permitted; under all sail possible.

At sunset, the aforesaid island lay NE, at a distance of from five to six leagues.

Al salir el sol demoraba al Es-Su-Este á distancia de 7 á 8 leguas.

Latitud observada.....	29 grados 42 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	20 grados 22 minutos cuadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	80 millas
Longitud llegada.....	258 grados 07 minutos

Del Miercoles 15 al Jueves 16 de Febrero.—En estas veinte y quatro horas me mantuve con el viento bonancible por el Nor-Oeste, Oes-Nor-Oeste, y Nor-Nor-Oeste, mar picada de dichos vientos con alguna cerrazon: proas del Norte, y Nord-Este con todo aparejo largo.

Al ponerse el sol aferré toda vela menuda.

Latitud observada.....	30 grados 05 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	31 grados 35 minutos cuadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	27 millas
Longitud llegada.....	258 grados 23 minutos

Del Jueves 16 al Viernes 17 de Febrero.—Proseguí con el aparejo corto, el viento fresco por el Nor-Nor-Oeste, mar picada y gruesa por dicha parte: la proa al Oeste, y Oeste quarta al Nor-Oeste hasta las quatro de la tarde que viré en buelta del Nord-Este.

Al ponerse el sol demarqué la Guadalupe al Sur quarta al Sud-Oeste, distancia 19 á 20 leguas. Las Mesas de Juan Gomez segun las llama el piloto Cabrera Bueno, ó las de San Cipriano segun el general Vizcayno al Norte quarta al Nord-Este á distancia de 20 leguas.

Latitud observada.....	30 grados 28 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	54 grados 54 minutos cuadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	40 millas
Longitud llegada.....	259 grados 01 minuto

Del Viernes 17 al Sabado 18 de Febrero.—Duraba el viento al Nor-Oeste frio y humedo, proa del Nor-Nord-Este, y Nord-Este quarta al Norte con las quatro principales.

Al ponerse el sol se demarcó para conocer la variacion de la aguja que resultó de 7 grados Nord-Este.

Latitud observada.....	30 grados 44 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	57 grados 46 minutos cuadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	30 millas
Longitud llegada.....	259 grados 30 minutos

At sunrise, it bore ESE, at a distance of from seven to eight 1769
leagues. Feb.

Latitude by observation	29° 42' north
Direct course	20° 22', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	80 knots
Longitude reached	258° 07'

From Wednesday, 15, to Thursday, February 16.—During these twenty-four hours I continued with the wind moderate at NW, WNW, and NNW; it brought a choppy sea and somewhat thick weather. Heading north and NE, with all sail set.

At sunset, I furled all the smaller sails.

Latitude by observation	30° 05' north
Direct course	31° 35', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	27 knots
Longitude reached	258° 23'

From Thursday, 16, to Friday, February 17.—I continued under shortened sail; the wind fresh from the NNW; sea choppy and rough from the same direction. Heading west and W by N until four o'clock in the afternoon, when I went about to the NE.

At sunset, I noted the [island of] Guadalupe bearing S by W, [at a] distance of from nineteen to twenty leagues. Las Mesas de Juan Gomez, as the pilot Cabrera Bueno calls them, or Las Mesas de San Cypriano, according to General Vizcaíno, bore N by E, at a distance of twenty leagues.

Latitude by observation	30° 28' north
Direct course	54° 54', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	40 leagues
Longitude reached	259° 01'

From Friday, 17, to Saturday, February 18.—The wind continued at NW, cold and damp. Heading NNE and NE by N, under the four principal sails.

At sunset, I took my bearings to observe the variation of the compass, which came out 7° NE.

Latitude by observation	30° 44' north
Direct course	57° 46', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	30 knots
Longitude reached	259° 30'

Del Sabado 18 al Domingo 19 de Febrero.—Proseguí la buelta del Nor-Nord-Este con las cuatro principales, mar gruesa por el Oes-Nor-Oeste, la parte de la costa mui cargada de niebla: el frio se hacia sentir con rigor.

A las dos de la tarde se avistó la costa firme con suma dificultad, por razon de la mucha niebla: lo mas al Norte de ella, demoraba al Nor-Nor-Oeste, distancia de 6 leguas; y para el Sur se dejaba vér hasta el Su-Este.

Se vió en este dia gran cantidad de aves, pezes, y lobos marinos, con abundancia de balzas, que los Philipinos llaman señas; y son unos puerros ó cebollas marinas de considerable tamaño con rabos de dos brazas de largo: la mar tenia color de sonda.

La niebla no dio lugar á la observacion.

Latitud estimada.....	30 grados 21 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	50 grados 17 minutos quadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	36 millas
Longitud llegada.....	258 grados 58 minutos

Del Domingo 19 al Lunes 20 de Febrero.—Navegué en buelta del Oes-Sud-Oeste, y Oeste, quarta al Nor-Oeste con las cuatro principales, mar picada y gruesa por el Oes-Nor-Oeste, los horizontes cargados.

Latitud observada.....	29 grados 36 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	33 grados 33 minutos quadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	54 millas
Longitud llegada.....	258 grados 24 minutos

Del Lunes 20 al Martes 21 de Febrero.—Con las cuatro principales, el viento al Norte floxo, la mar gruesa del Nor-Oeste, seguí la buelta del Oes-Nor-Oeste hasta las ocho de la mañana que cambie la cabeza al Nord-Este, viento Nor-Nor-Oeste.

A las tres de la tarde se avistó la Isla de Guadalupe al Sur quarta al Sud-Oeste, á distancia de 8 á 9 leguas.

Al salir el sol demoraba dicha isla al Su-Este quarta al Este distancia 10 leguas.

A medio dia se demarcó la Guadalupe al Su-Este quarta al Sur, distancia de siete leguas.

Latitud observada.....	29 grados 30 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	78 grados 50 minutos quadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	31 millas
Longitud llegada.....	257 grados 49 minutos

From Saturday, 18, to Sunday, February 19.—I stood on 1769 NNE under the four principal sails; sea rough from WNW; ^{Feb.} very foggy landwards. The cold was extreme.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the mainland could be made out with the greatest difficulty on account of the thick fog. Its northern extremity bore NNW, at a distance of six leagues, and the southern extremity could be seen toward the SE.

During the day we saw a great number of birds, fish, and seals, with many patches of sea-weed which the Philippine sailors called *señas*. They are a kind of leek or sea-onion of considerable size, with stems two fathoms long. The sea was lead-colored.

The fog did not permit of an observation.

Latitude by dead-reckoning	30° 21' north
Direct course	50° 17', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	36 knots
Longitude reached	258° 58'

From Sunday, 19, to Monday, February 20.—I stood WSW and W by N, under the four principal sails. Sea choppy and rough from the WNW; horizon obscured.

Latitude by observation	29° 36' north
Direct course	33° 33', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	54 knots
Longitude reached	258° 24'

From Monday, 20, to Tuesday, February 21.—Under the four principal sails; the wind light from the northward; a heavy sea running from NW. I stood on WNW until eight o'clock in the morning, when I changed my course to NE. Wind at NNW.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, I sighted the island of Guadalupe bearing S by W, at a distance of from eight to nine leagues.

At sunrise, this island bore SE by E, at a distance of ten leagues.

At noon, I noted the [island of] Guadalupe bearing SE by S, at a distance of seven leagues.

Latitude by observation	29° 03' north
Direct course	78° 50', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	31 knots
Longitude reached	257° 49'

Del Martes 21 al Miercoles 22 de Febrero.—En buelta del Nor-Nord-Este, viento fresco al Nor-Oeste con toda vela, mar gruesa del Oes-Nor-Oeste, los orizontes mas delgados.

A las cinco y media de la tarde demarqué la Isla de Guadalupe al Sur á distancia de 8 leguas.

Al salir el sol demoraba la isla al Sud-Oeste, distancia 12 á 13 leguas.

Latitud observada.....	30 grados 00 Norte
Rumbo directo.....	59 grados 26 minutos quadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	59 millas
Longitud llegada.....	258 grados 48 minutos

Del Miercoles 22 al Jueves 23 de Febrero.—Poco viento por el Oes-Nor-Oeste, mar gruesa de dicho con neblina: proa del Norte, y Norte quarta al Nord-Este con todo el aparejo largo.

Latitud observada.....	30 grados 12 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	60 grados 00 minutos quadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	24 millas
Longitud llegada.....	259 grados 12 minutos

Del Jueves 23 al Viernes 24 de Febrero.—Estuvo el viento mas fresco por el Nor-Oeste, y Oes-Nor-Oeste, mar gruesa del mismo: con las quatro principales, un rizo en cada gavia, llevé proa del Nor-Nord-Este, y Norte quarta al Nord-Este.

Latitud observada.....	30 grados 31 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	37 grados 39 minutos quadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	24 millas
Longitud llegada.....	259 grados 29 minutos

Del Viernes 24 al Sabado 25 de Febrero.—Se mantuvo el viento por el Nor-Oeste con lluvia y cerrazon, y seguí con las gavias arrizadas sobre los socos, el trinquete á la mura de estribor, mar gruesa del Oes-Nor-Oeste, proa del Sud-Oeste, y Oes-Sud-Oeste.

A las seis de la mañana cambié la cabeza al Norte, viento Oes-Nor-Oeste quasi calma.

A las nueve del dia se avistó la tierra firme al Nord-Este con mucha cerrazon.

Latitud observada.....	30 grados 30 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	81 grados 48 minutos quadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	7 millas
Longitud llegada.....	259 grados 37 minutos

From Tuesday, 21, to Wednesday, February 22.—Heading 1769 NNE; under all sail. Wind fresh at NW; sea rough from WNW; horizon clearer. 1769
Feb.

At half-past five in the afternoon, I noted the island of Guadalupe bearing south, at a distance of eight leagues.

At sunrise, the island bore SW, at a distance of from twelve to thirteen leagues.

Latitude by observation	30° 00' north
Direct course	59° 26', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	59 knots
Longitude reached	258° 48'

From Wednesday, 22, to Thursday, February 23.—Wind light at WNW; sea heavy from the same direction; foggy. Heading north and N by E, under all sail.

Latitude by observation	30° 12' north
Direct course	60° 00', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	24 knots
Longitude reached	259° 12'

From Thursday, 23, to Friday, February 24.—The wind was fresher from NW and WNW; heavy sea running from the same direction; under the four principal sails, and single-reefed topsails. Heading NNE and N by E.

Latitude by observation	30° 31' north
Direct course	37° 39', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	24 knots
Longitude reached	259° 29'

From Friday, 24, to Saturday, February 25.—The wind continued at NW, with rain and thick weather. I stood on with topsails reefed over the hoists; the fore-sail to starboard. Heavy sea running from WNW. Heading SW and WSW.

At six o'clock in the morning, I bore away to the north. Wind WNW; almost calm.

At nine in the morning, the mainland was sighted to the NE, heavily covered with storm clouds.

Latitude by observation	30° 30' north
Direct course	81° 48', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	7 knots
Longitude reached	259° 37'

Del Sabado 25 al Domingo 26 de Febrero.—El viento al Oeste, y Oes-Nor-Oeste, mar gruesa del Oes-Nor-Oeste, los horizontes con niebla; navegué la buelta del Norte, y Nor-Nor-Oeste, todo aparejo largo.

A las once del dia demarqué la tierra que se dejaba vér mas al Norte, al Nor-Nor-Oeste.

Latitud observada.....	30 grados 39 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	25 grados 50 minutos quadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	10 millas
Longitud llegada.....	259 grados 42 minutos

Del Domingo 26 al Lunes 27 de Febrero.—Duraba el viento mui fresco y mar gruesa por el Oes-Nor-Oeste; con las quatro principales, un rizo en cada gavia, proa del Nor-Nord-Este hasta las cinco de la tarde que cambié la buelta del Oes-Sud-Oeste, y Oeste quarta al Sud-Oeste.

Al ponerse el sol demarqué la tierra que se dejaba vér mas al Norte, al Nor-Nor-Oeste á distancia de quatro á cinco leguas.

Amaneció con mucha niebla y cerrazon, que no permitieron observar á medio dia.

Latitud estimada.....	30 grados 06 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	42 grados 50 minutos quadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	45 millas
Longitud llegada.....	259 grados 06 minutos

Del Lunes 27 al Martes 28 de Febrero.—El viento Nor-Oeste, y Nor-Nor-Oeste fresco con las quatro principales manteniendome sobre los bordos á fin de no descaecer.

Al salir el sol se avistó la tierra por el Nor-Oeste á larga distancia, cargada de cerrazon.

Latitud observada.....	30 grados 02 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	68 grados 41 minutos quadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	11 millas
Longitud llegada.....	259 grados 18 minutos

Del Martes 28 de Febrero al Miercoles 1° de Marzo.—Mantuvo el viento constantemente por el Nor-Oeste mas fresco, la mar tambien mas gruesa: seguí el bordo de tierra con las quatro principales, las gavias arrizadas; proa del Nor-Nord-Este, y Nord-Este quarta al Norte.

From Saturday, 25, to Sunday, February 26.—The wind at 1769 the west and WNW; rough sea running from WNW; horizon foggy. I stood north and NNW, under all sail. } Feb.

At eleven in the morning, I noted the land which could be seen farthest to the northward, bearing NNW.

Latitude by observation	30° 39' north
Direct course	25° 50', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	10 knots
Longitude reached	259° 42'

From Sunday, 26, to Monday, February 27.—The wind continued very fresh and the sea rough from the WNW. Under the four principal sails and single-reefed topsails. Heading NNE until five o'clock in the afternoon, when I altered my course to WSW and W by S.

At sunset, I noted the land, which could be seen farthest to the northward, bearing NNW, at a distance of from four to five leagues.

Dawn came with heavy fog and thick weather which did not permit of an observation at noon.

Latitude by dead-reckoning	30° 06' north
Direct course	42° 50', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	45 knots
Longitude reached	259° 06'

From Monday, 27, to Tuesday, February 28.—Wind fresh at NW and NNW. I kept my position by tacking, under the four principal sails, in order not to fall away.

At sunrise, land was sighted toward the NW, a long way off, heavy with storm clouds.

Latitude by observation	30° 02' north
Direct course	68° 41', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	11 knots
Longitude reached	259° 18'

From Tuesday, February 28, to Wednesday, March 1.—The wind continued steadily fresher from the NW; the sea also rougher. I tacked inshore with the four principal sails, topsails reefed. Heading NNE and NE by N.

Al ponerse el sol demarqué las Mesas de San Cipriano al Nord-Este.

Al salir el sol demoraban las mesas dichas al propio rumbo, hallabame como 7 leguas distante de la costa, y fuí en demanda de ella para reconocerla.

Latitud observada.....	30 grados 23 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	66 grados 40 minutos quadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	53 millas
Longitud llegada.....	260 grados 14 minutos

Del Miercoles 1° al Jueves 2 de Marzo.—Proseguí la buelta de tierra con el mismo aparejo, viento al Nor-Oeste, mar picada del mismo; los horizontes nublados.

A las tres de la tarde estando á una legua de la costa, viré la buelta del Oes-Sud-Oeste: observé que la tierra á la marina se estendia de tres á quatro leguas, ceñida de meganos de arena, la tierra adentro serranias altas dobladas en forma de mesas por encima, que se alargaban la buelta del Nord-Este; y juzgué segun las noticias del general Vizcayno serian las Mesas de San Cipriano, que llaman de Juan Gomez los Philipinos.

Tres ó quatro leguas al Nor-Nor-Oeste, demarqué una isla de mediana altura redonda, que tendria como dos leguas de circuito: está apartada de la costa una legua á lo mas, y se hallará por 30 grados 34 minutos de latitud Norte poco mas ó menos.

Volviendo á la costa firme de enfrente de la isla, tendida de Nor-Oeste Su-Este, se dejaba vér una punta raza de arena al Es-Su-Este con diferentes farallones y piedras anegadas apartadas de dicha punta como media milla; y me pareció haver visto una ensenada; pero como estuviese yá cerca la noche, el viento fresco con apariencias de aumentar, y la mar gruesa, seguí la buelta de afuera con las quatro principales; todos los rizos tomados á las gaviás.

No tuve observacion á medio dia.

Latitud estimada.....	29 grados 55 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	28 grados 57 minutos quadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	32 millas
Longitud llegada.....	259 grados 56 minutos

Del Jueves 2 al Viernes 3 de Marzo.—Me mantuve con las quatro principales de una y otra buelta, el viento y mar crecidos.

At sunset, I noted Las Mesas de San Cypriano bearing NE. 1769

At sunrise, Las Mesas bore in the same direction. I was about seven leagues offshore, and was on the lookout to reconnoitre it. *Feb.*

Latitude by observation	30° 23' north
Direct course	66° 40', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	53 knots
Longitude reached	260° 14'

From Wednesday, 1, to Thursday, March 2.—I stood on in-shore under the same canvas. Wind at NW; sea choppy from the same direction; horizon cloudy. *Mar.*

At three o'clock in the afternoon, when I was a league offshore, I bore away to the WSW. I observed that the coast line extended from three to four leagues and was shut in by sand-dunes, and that, inland, there were high ridges, flattened at the top in the shape of a table, extending NE. I judged, following General Vizcaino's notes, that they might be Las Mesas de San Cypriano, which the Philippine sailors call [Las Mesas] de Juan Gomez.

Three or four leagues to the NNW, I noted a circular island of medium height, which might be perhaps two leagues in circumference. It is a league offshore at the most, and is probably in about latitude 30° 34' north, more or less.

Looking back to the mainland opposite the island, which extends NW and SE, a flat sandy point could be seen bearing ESE, with several bare islets and submerged rocks, about half a knot off the said point. I thought that I saw a bay; but as it was already near nightfall, the wind fresh with signs of increasing, and the sea rough, I stood out to sea under the four principal sails, close-reefed topsails.

I had no observation at noon.

Latitude by dead-reckoning	29° 55' north
Direct course	28° 57', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	32 knots
Longitude reached	259° 56'

From Thursday, 2, to Friday, March 3.—I continued to beat to windward under the four principal sails. Wind and sea increased.

Al salir el sol se avistó la tierra á distancia de 14 leguas al Nor-Nord-Este, corrida hasta el Es-Su-Este.

Latitud observada.....	29 grados 43 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	36 grados 52 minutos cuadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	15 millas
Longitud llegada.....	260 grados 07 minutos

Del Viernes 3 al Sabado 4 de Marzo.—Procuré mantenerme contra mar y viento que eran siempre del Nor-Oeste bastante fuertes.

Al ponerse el sol, demarqué la tierra al Nor-Nor-Oeste, costa seguida y alta de Nor-Oeste, Su-Este á distancia de 6 á 7 leguas.

A las dos de la madrugada, viré el bordo de tierra con el fin de reconocer si havia algun abrigo para repararme, como tambien para tomar agua, de que yá estaba escaso.

A las doce del dia estava de la costa como una legua corta, y empecé á correrla la buelta del Su-Este.

Latitud observada.....	29 grados 43 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo, el Este.....	-----
Distancia directa.....	50 millas
Longitud llegada.....	260 grados 54 minutos

Del Sabado 4 al Domingo 5 de Marzo.—Seguí la buelta del Su-Este, corriendo la costa; y á las dos de la tarde habiendo emparejado con una punta baxa al pie de unas mesas altas, doblé dicha punta, que echaba fuera una reventazon á mas de dos cables; y por fondo de 5 á 6 brazas, corrí mas de tres cables al Nord-Este, deje caer el ancla grande en fondo de arena negra con algunos granos colorados: tenia este parage buen abrigo de la mar, pero no del viento que cargó con fuerza en aquel instante, y garrando el ancla, me ví precisado á dar fondo al anclote que equivalia á uno de los dos rezones que tenia á bordo: garró tambien dicho anclote con el ancla, y en este caso urgente, no quedaba otro arvitrio para no perderme en la costa, que el picar los cables, y perder las anclas: puse sin dilacion el virador al cabrestante, y tuve la felicidad de recoger el ancla; pero no pude levar el anclote, cuyo calabrote mandé picar, porque venia enredado con el cable del ancla: cambié la proa á la mar, rumbo del Oes-Sud-Oeste.

At sunrise, land was sighted at a distance of fourteen leagues, 1769 bearing NNE, extending ESE.

Latitude by observation 29° 43' north
 Direct course 36° 52', 2nd quadrant
 Distance made good 15 knots
 Longitude reached 260° 07'

Mar.

From Friday, 3, to Saturday, March 4.—I managed to keep my position against the sea and wind, which were steady and quite strong from the NW.

At sunset, I noted land bearing NNW, coast regular and high, [running] NW-SE, at a distance of from six to seven leagues.

At two o'clock in the morning, I tacked inshore in order to reconnoiter for a harbor where I could make repairs as well as take in water, of which I was already running short.

At noon, I was about a scant league offshore and began to coast along, heading SE.

Latitude by observation 29° 43' north
 Direct course East
 Distance made good 50 knots
 Longitude reached 260° 54'

From Saturday, 4, to Sunday, March 5.—I stood on SE, running along the coast; and at two in the afternoon, I came abreast of a low point at the foot of several high table-lands. I doubled this point which threw out a line of breakers more than two cable's-lengths seaward. In five or six fathoms. I ran more than three cable's-length to the NE, and let go with our first bower on a bottom of black sand with a few red pebbles. This place was well protected from the sea, but not from the wind which at that moment shifted with great force. The anchor dragged, and I found myself obliged to let go the kedge. This was equivalent to one of the two grapnels which we had on board. This kedge, as well as the first bower, dragged; and, in this extremity, to escape shipwreck, the only thing to do was to cut the cables and lose the anchors. Without delay, I put the turning gear to the capstan, and had the good fortune to recover the bower; but I was unable to raise the kedge, whose warp I ordered cut, as it was running foul of the bower-cable. I stood away seaward. Heading WSW.

En esta ensenada se vieron algunos Indios: la tierra era estéril y árida, sin una sola mata verde: hay abrigo desde el Este hasta el Nor-Oeste, y por esta parte solo de la mar, pero no del viento conforme dije, por ser la punta baja: de ella para adentro es la tierra alta y doblada en forma de mesas tendidas. Se hallará en altura de 29 grados 36 minutos poco mas ó menos, y en longitud de 260 grados 58 minutos.

Al ponerse el sol demarqué la dicha punta al Nor-Nor-Oeste á distancia de tres leguas, y en la misma hora mandé tomar todos sus rizados á las gaviotas: me mantuve toda la noche con las cuatro principales, mar y viento crecidos por el Nor-Oeste, proa del Oes-Sud-Oeste hasta las tres de la mañana que viré la buelta de tierra al Nord-Este.

Latitud observada.....	29 grados 23 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	17 grados 45 minutos cuadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	21 millas
Longitud llegada.....	260 grados 47 minutos

Del Domingo 5 al Lunes 6 de Marzo.—A las tres de la tarde despues de haver reconocido la costa, y visto que no tenia abrigo alguno de punta ni ensenada, y que no ofrecia mas que serranias altas tajadas á la mar en forma de mesas, sin ninguna playa, cambié en buelta del Sud-Oeste, viento Nor-Oeste.

A las doce de la noche, viré de nuevo en buelta del Nor-Nord-Este.

Al salir el sol se avistó la tierra á distancia de quatro leguas: lo mas Norte de ella demoraba al Nor-Oeste quarta al Norte, y lo mas Sur al Es-Su-Este bien cargada de niebla que se fué disipando con el sol.

A las diez arrivé al Su-Este, corriendo la costa á distancia de una legua corta con deseos de encontrar algun puerto ó abrigo donde hacer agua.

Latitud observada.....	29 grados 20 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	53 grados 08 minutos cuadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	05 millas
Longitud llegada.....	260 grados 52 minutos

Del Lunes 6 al Martes 7 de Marzo.—A las quatro de la tarde no pudiendo descubrir abrigo alguno en aquella parte de costa, y viendo que el viento se quedaba calma, viré para afuera, proa del Sud-Oeste.

In this bay we saw several Indians. The soil was sterile and 1769
 arid, without a single green plant. There is protection from *Mar.*
 east to NW, and, in this quarter, from the sea alone and not
 from the wind, because, as I have said, the point is low. From
 the bay inland, the country is high and broken in the form of
 extended table-lands. It is situated in about latitude $29^{\circ} 36'$,
 more or less, and in longitude $260^{\circ} 58'$.

At sunset, I noted the aforesaid point bearing NNW, at a
 distance of three leagues and at this hour I gave orders to close-
 reef the topsails. I continued all night under the four principal
 sails; sea and wind stronger from the NW; heading WSW until
 three o'clock in the morning, when I went about, standing inshore
 to the NE.

Latitude by observation	$29^{\circ} 23'$ north
Direct course	$17^{\circ} 45'$, 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	21 knots
Longitude reached	$260^{\circ} 47'$

From Sunday, 5, to Monday, March 6.—At three o'clock in
 the afternoon, after having examined the coast and seen that it
 had no sheltering point or bay, and that it presented only high
 mountain ridges, shaped like tables, running down sheer to the
 sea, with no beach,—I stood away to the SW. Wind at NW.

At midnight, I went about again to the NNE.

At sunrise, land was sighted at a distance of four leagues. Its
 northern extremity bore NW by N, and the southern ESE,
 heavily covered with fog, which dispersed with the sun.

At ten o'clock, I bore away to the SE, and ranged along the
 coast, a scant league offshore, anxious to find some harbor or
 shelter to take water.

Latitude by observation	$29^{\circ} 20'$ north
Direct course	$53^{\circ} 08'$, 2nd quadrant
Distance made good05 knots
Longitude reached	$260^{\circ} 52'$

From Monday, 6, to Tuesday, March 7.—At four o'clock in
 the afternoon, as I was unable to find any shelter on that part of
 the coast, and as I saw that the wind was falling calm, I tacked
 seaward. Heading SW.

Al ponerse el sol demarqué la tierra que se veía mas al Norte, al Nor-Oeste, y la mas Sur al Su-Este quarta al Este, hallandome á esta hora desviado de la costa dos leguas.

A las doce de la noche viré la buelta del Nord-Este quasi en calma.

Al salir el sol, ví, y demarqué una tierra alta al Sur quarta al Sud-Oeste á distancia al parecer de 18 leguas cargada de neblina.

A las diez habiendose entablado el viento por el Oes-Nor-Oeste, viré al Sud-Oeste para reconocerla, á cuyo fin largué todo velamen despues de haver sondado en 50 brazas de agua fango.

A las doce del dia se vió la tierra con mas claridad que en la mañana, y se demarcó al Sur-Sud-Oeste, creimos sér la Isla de Cerros, y distaba como 12 leguas.

Latitud observada.....	29 grados 06 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	45 grados 34 minutos cuadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	20 millas
Longitud llegada.....	261 grados 08 minutos

Del Martes 7 al Miercoles 8 de Marzo.—Seguí en demanda y reconocimiento de la dicha Isla de Cerros con el viento bien fresco por el Nor-Oeste, proa del Oes-Sud-Oeste.

Al ponerse el sol demarqué la punta mas septentrional y los cerros mas elevados de la Isla al Sud-Oeste, y lo que se dejaba vér mas para el Sur, al Sur quarta al Sud-Oeste.

A las diez de la noche cambié la cabeza al Norte, y á las quatro de la mañana, reviré al Sud-Oeste, viento y mar crecidos por el Oes-Nor-Oeste.

No se pudo tomar altura á medio dia, y en la misma hora la punta mas septentrional de la Isla de Cerros demoraba al Nor-Oeste quarta al Oeste á distancia de 4 á 5 leguas.

Latitud estimada.....	28 grados 35 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	27 grados 40 minutos cuadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	35 millas
Longitud llegada.....	260 grados 49 minutos

Del Miercoles 8 al Jueves 9 de Marzo.—Me mantuve bordeando contra el viento y mar del Nor-Oeste para buscar algun abrigo y aguage en la costa.

Al ponerse el sol demarqué la punta del Norte de la isla al

At sunset, I noted the land, which was visible farthest to the northward, bearing NW, and the most southerly bearing SE by E. At this time I was two leagues offshore. 1769
Mar.

At midnight, I tacked to the NE; almost becalmed.

At sunrise, I saw and noted highlands bearing S by W, apparently at a distance of eighteen leagues and obscured by mist.

At ten o'clock, when the wind had settled in the WNW, I put about to the SW to reconnoiter the highlands. With this intent, I set all sail after having sounded in fifty fathoms of water; mud.

At noon, the land was seen more distinctly than in the morning, and was noted bearing SSW. We believed it to be Cerros Island. It was distant about twelve leagues.

Latitude by observation	29° 06' north
Direct course	45° 34', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	20 knots
Longitude reached	261° 08'

From Tuesday, 7, to Wednesday, March 8.—I continued on the lookout to mark the aforesaid Cerros Island, with the wind strong from the NW. Heading WSW.

At sunset, I noted the northern extremity and the highest hills of the island bearing SW, and the most southern point visible bearing S by W.

At ten o'clock at night, I altered my course to north, and at four in the morning, tacked again to the SW. Wind and sea strong from the WNW.

No observation could be had at noon. At this hour the northern extremity of Cerros Island bore NW by W, at a distance of from four to five leagues.

Latitude by dead-reckoning	28° 35' north
Direct course	27° 40', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	35 knots
Longitude reached	260° 49'

From Wednesday, 8, to Thursday, March 9.—I continued to tack against the NW wind and sea, in search of shelter and a watering-place on the coast.

At sunset, I noted the northern extremity of the island bear-

Nor-Oeste quarta al Norte, y la del Sur al Sur quarta al Sud-Oeste, á distancia de una á dos leguas habiendose quedado el viento quasi calma por estar al abrigo de los cerros de la isla.

A las siete de la noche habiendo refrescado el viento por el Nor-Oeste arrizé las gaviás, y con las quatro principales me puse la buelta del Norte.

A la una de la madrugada reviré la buelta del Sud-Oeste para recalar temprano sobre la isla, y mandar la lancha á que la reconociera, y se practicó esta diligencia á las nueve de la mañana, largandose de bordo con el theniente don Pedro Fages, y algunos soldados armados.

A las diez y media del dia sobrevino la calma, la mar, y la corriente me avatian sobre la costa; tenia la lancha en tierra 2 leguas á sotavento, por cuyo motivo me ví precisado á dar fondo á uno de los rezones en 25 brazas de agua, arena negra á distancia de un cable y medio de la costa. Lo mas septentrional de la isla demoraba desde este parage al Norte quarta al Nor-Oeste á distancia de 5 leguas.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 22 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	8 grados 00 quadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	14 millas
Longitud llegada.....	260 grados 47 minutos

Del Jueves 9 al Viernes 10 de Marzo.—Me mantuve surto en calma la mar picada del Norte, y Nord-Este.

Al ponerse el sol vino la lancha á bordo: don Jorge Estorace trajo una botella ó limeta de agua, solo para que la provasemos, y dijo haver reconocido con don Pedro Fages una quebrada bastante retirada de la playa en donde la havia rebalzada en pozas: provaronla los oficiales, y el cirujano don Pedro Prat; y aunque la hallaron algo salobre les pareció que no era de despreciar en las circunstancias en que nos veíamos: resolvióse pues que se hiciera con prontitud toda la que se pudiese, y despaché otra vez la lancha en la que fué tambien don Pedro Fages para avivar la faena.

Pasé la noche con bastante zozobra y cuidado hasta sér de dia, que empezando á levar el anclote para ponerme zafo, reconocí en la facilidad con que viraban al cabrestante, que el calabrote havia

ing NW by N, and the southern extremity bearing S by W, at a distance of from one to two leagues. The wind had fallen almost calm on account of our being sheltered by the hills of the island. 1769
Mar.

At seven o'clock at night, as the wind had freshened from NW, I reefed topsails and stood to the northward, under the four principal sails.

At one o'clock in the morning, I tacked again to the SW, in order to make the island early and to send the launch to reconnoiter it. This was effected at nine o'clock in the morning, when she put off with Lieutenant Pedro Fages and several armed soldiers.

At half-past ten in the morning, it fell calm. The sea and the current were forcing me toward shore. The launch was ashore two leagues to leeward, and, consequently, I found myself obliged to let go one of the grapnels in twenty-five fathoms of water—black sand—at a distance of a cable's-length and a half offshore. From this spot the northern extremity of the island bore N by W, at a distance of five leagues.

Latitude by observation	28° 22' north
Direct course	8° 00', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	14 knots
Longitude reached	260° 47'

From Thursday, 9, to Friday, March 10.—I continued at anchor; becalmed; sea choppy from north and NE.

At sunset the launch came alongside. Don Jorge Estorace brought a bottle or vial of water just for us to taste. He said that, with Don Pedro Fages, he had examined a mountain stream at some distance from the beach where he had dammed it into pools. The officers tasted it as did the surgeon, Don Pedro Prat; and, although they found it somewhat brackish, they thought that, in our present circumstances, it was not to be disregarded. It was decided that we proceed with [the watering] with all possible speed, and I despatched the launch a second time; Don Pedro Fages also went in her to hasten the work.

I passed a rather anxious and apprehensive night until dawn, when, on beginning to raise the kedje in order to get clear, I realized, from the ease with which they were turning the capstan,

faltado: vino en efecto comido de algunos ratones de piedra: puse luego la lancha de proa, pero no pudiendo absolutamente vencer la marejada del Norte, y Nord-Este, diéramos en la costa sin remedio á no socorrernos la Divina Providencia con una ventolina del Sur-Sud-Oeste: mareamos al instante todo aparejo, y pudimos escapar al peligro inminente en que nos vimos.

Quedabanos aun por rebazar una punta con una restinga que salia para afuera: calmó el viento ó ventolina en este intermedio, y despues de cargar las mayores y las gavias eché de proa la lancha, cambié la cabeza al Sur, y ayudado de la misma marejada pude apartarme como media legua de la costa.

A las diez del dia mandé la lancha en tierra con los barriles que se pudieron embarcar para que trajeran de buelta los que se huviesen llenado en la noche antecedente que don Pedro Fages pasó en la isla ocupado en cuidar de esta faena.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 18 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo el Sur.....	_____
Distancia directa.....	4 millas
Longitud llegada.....	260 grados 49 minutos

Del Viernes 10 al Sabado 11 de Marzo.—Sobre los bordos con el viento por el Nor-Oeste á dos leguas de la costa haciendo lo posible para mantenerme sobre el parage en que se estaba haciendo la aguada.

A las cinco de la tarde vino la lancha con don Pedro Fages, y la tropa que llevó el dia antes, ponderando el sumo trabajo con que havian hecho seis barriles de agua, así por la distancia de la playa al aguage de cerca de tres quartos de legua, como por la aspereza del camino lleno de despeñaderos.

Al ponerse el sol demarqué la tierra mas septentrional de la isla al Norte quarta al Nor-Oeste.

A la diez de la noche haviendo zafado la lancha y echadola por la popa refrescó el viento por el Nor-Oeste, y quedé con las quatro principales, un rizo en cada gavia la buelta del Nor-Nor-Oeste.

A las doce de la noche reviré al Oes-Sud-Oeste quedando solamente con las gavias.

A las nueve de la mañana despaché la lancha con los barriles

that the warp had parted. In fact it did come up eaten through by sunken rocks. I set the launch out ahead, but, as we were totally unable to ride out the short sea from the north and NE, doubtless we should have gone ashore had not Divine Providence aided us with a catspaw from the SSW. Instantly, all our sails filled away, and we were able to escape the imminent danger in which we had found ourselves. We still had to round a point with a sand-bar running out to seaward. Meanwhile, the wind or catspaw died down. After clewing up courses and topsails, I set the launch out ahead and altered my course to south. With the aid of the short sea, mentioned above, I was able to haul offshore about half a league. 1769
Mar.

At ten o'clock in the morning, I ordered the launch ashore, with what casks she could take on board, to bring back those that had been filled during the night before which Don Pedro Fages had spent on the island, engaged in superintending this task.

Latitude by observation	28° 18' north
Direct course	South
Distance made good	4 knots
Longitude reached	260° 49'

From Friday, 10, to Saturday, March 11.—Tacking with the wind at NW; two leagues offshore; doing my best to keep my position off the place where the watering was going on.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, the launch came [alongside] with Don Pedro Fages and the soldiers that he had taken the day before. He laid emphasis upon the arduous labor with which they had filled six barrels of water, not only on account of the distance from the beach to the watering-place—about three-quarters of a league—but also on account of the roughness of the road, which was full of steep places.

At sunset, I noted the southern part of the island bearing N by W.

At ten o'clock at night, after we had lightened the launch and stowed her aft, the wind came up fresh from the NW. I continued under the four principal sails, with topsails reefed. Heading NNW.

At midnight, I tacked again to the WSW, under topsails only.

At nine in the morning, I sent off the launch with all the casks

que pudo cargar al mando y encargo del theniente don Pedro Fages que llevó la tropa que juzgó necesaria para ayudar á la faena de la aguada.

A dicha hora estabamos quasi en calma.

A medio dia estaba como á dos leguas de la costa, y media legua al Sur del aguage.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 15 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo el Sur.....	_____
Distancia directa.....	3 millas
Longitud llegada.....	260 grados 49 minutos

Del Sabado 11 al Domingo 12 de Marzo.—Quedé en calma sobre las gavias procurando aprovechar las ventolinas á fin de mantermene lo mas inmediato al aguage para recibir la lancha que vino al ponerse el sol con seis barriles de agua.

En aquella hora demarqué la punta septentrional de la isla al Norte, y la meridional al Sur quarta al Sud-Oeste hallandome de la quebrada del aguage á distancia de legua y media.

A las seis y media de la noche bolvió la lancha al aguage.

A las doce de la noche saltó un poco el viento al Nor-Nor-Oeste, y puse proa del Nord-Este.

A las tres de la mañana reviré al Oeste.

Al salir el sol quedé en calma, y demarqué el cabo septentrional de la isla al Nor-Oeste quarta al Oeste á distancia de seis leguas.

A medio dia estaba largo del aguage de tres á quatro leguas, y hacia la diligencia posible para arrimarme á el.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 21 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	31 grados 00 quadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	7 millas
Longitud llegada.....	260 grados 53 minutos

Del Domingo 12 al Lunes 13 de Marzo.—Procuré mantermene bordeando con el viento al Nor-Nor-Oeste fresco á fin de recoger la lancha.

Al ponerse el sol demarqué la punta septentrional de la Isla de Cerros al Nor-Nor-Oeste, y la meridional al Sur quarta al Sud-Oeste á distancia como de una legua de la costa.

A esta hora llegó la lancha con don Pedro Fages y su tropa,

she could load, under the command and in charge of Lieutenant 1769
Pedro Fages who took what soldiers he thought necessary to aid Mar.
in the work of taking water.

At the aforesaid hour we were almost becalmed.

At noon, I was about two leagues offshore and half a league to the southward of the watering-place.

Latitude by observation	28° 15' north
Direct course	South
Distance made good	3 knots
Longitude reached	260° 49'

From Saturday, 11, to Sunday, March 12.—I continued becalmed, under topsails, trying to take advantage of the catspaws in order to keep as close as possible to the watering-place, to take in the launch which came [alongside] at sunset with six casks of water.

At that time I noted the northern extremity of the island bearing north, and the southern bearing S by W. I was a league and a half from the stream of the watering-place.

At half-past six in the evening, the launch returned to the watering-place.

At midnight, the wind came up light from NNW, and I stood to the NE.

At three in the morning, I tacked again to the westward.

At sunrise, I was becalmed. I noted the northern cape of the island bearing NW by W, at a distance of six leagues.

At noon, I was three to four leagues from the watering-place, and did everything I could to close up with it.

Latitude by observation	28° 21' north
Direct course	31° 00', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	7 knots
Longitude reached	260° 53'

From Sunday, 12, to Monday, March 13.—I endeavored to keep my position by tacking, with the wind fresh from NNW, in order to pick up the launch.

At sunset, I noted the northern extremity of Cerros Island bearing NNW, and the southern, S by W, at a distance of about a league and a half from shore.

At this hour the launch arrived with Don Pedro Fages and

que á costa de inmenso trabajo havian hecho catorce barriles de agua, haviendo ayudado este oficial á tan dura fatiga, hasta cargar el mismo los barriles sobre sus hombros, como el menor soldado y marinero, esforzandolos y animandolos al trabajo con su exemplo conforme ellos mismos me dijeron: largóse luego la lancha para el aguage.

A las siete de la noche confiriendo con el ingeniero don Miguel Costansó sobre el negocio de nuestra aguada, y considerando la exesiva fatiga á que estaba entregada la gente noche y dia con poco fruto y provecho, y que no podia continuarse sin detrimento de su salud; nos pareció conveniente buscar otro aguage donde se pudiese llenar la barrileria con menos dificultad, y embiamas á decir á don Pedro Fages, que mandase recoger los barriles que buenamente pudiese, y se viniese á bordo con la gente, dandole parte de lo que haviamos discurrido.

Me mantuve toda la noche sobre las gavias de una y otra buelta con el viento al Nor-Oeste.

Al sér de dia estaba de la costa unas quatro leguas, y á fin de arrimar-me al parage, y recoger la lancha, hice el aparejo mas fuerte.

A medio dia demarqué la tierra firma al Sur quarta al Su-Este, y lo mas septentrional de la Isla de Cerros al Nor-Oeste quarta al Norte.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 20 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	81 grados 48 minutos quadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	7 millas
Longitud llegada.....	260 grados 45 minutos

Del Lunes 13 al Martes 14 de Marzo.—Continué sobre los bordos á fin de recoger la lancha con el viento por el Nor-Oeste.

A las quatro de la tarde llegó la lancha don Pedro Fages y toda su tropa con 9 barriles de agua: metila á bordo, echéla de popa, y mareé la buelta del Nor-Nord-Este: pasé la noche haciendo lo posible para mantenerme de una y otra buelta: á las nueve de la mañana despaché la lancha, y fueron en ella el ingeniero don Miguel Costansó, con mi segundo don Jorge Estorace para correr la costa y buscar otro parage mas comodo donde

his soldiers, who at the cost of tremendous labor had filled four-
teen casks with water. This officer had helped in such rough and
weary work, even to loading the casks on his own shoulders, like
the meanest soldier or sailor. By his example he encouraged and
cheered them at their work, as they themselves told me. The
launch immediately put off for the watering-place.

1769
Mar.

At seven in the evening, I consulted with the engineer, Don Miguel Costansó, about the business of our watering. Considering the excessive toil to which the men were given over night and day with so little result and profit, and [considering] that it could not be continued without danger to their health, we thought it expedient to look for another watering-place, where the casks could be filled with less difficulty. We sent word to Don Pedro Fages informing him of our discussion, and ordering him to collect what casks he conveniently could and to come on board with his men.

I held my position throughout the night under topsails, making short tacks with the wind at NW.

At daybreak, I was some four leagues offshore. In order to close up with the watering-place and to pick up the launch, I crowded on more sail.

At noon, I noted the mainland bearing S by E, and the northern extremity of Cerros Island bearing NW by N.

Latitude by observation	28° 20' north
Direct course	81° 48', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	7 knots
Longitude reached	260° 45'

From Monday, 13, to Tuesday, March 14.—I continued tacking with the wind at NW in order to pick up the launch.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, the launch arrived with Don Pedro Fages and all his soldiers and nine barrels of water. I took her on board, stowed her aft, and stood away to the NNE. I spent the night doing all I could to keep my position by short tacks.

At nine o'clock in the morning, I sent off the launch, with the engineer, Don Miguel Costansó, and my second [in command], Don Jorge Estorace, on board, to range along the coast and look for another more convenient place for taking water. Don Pedro

hacer la aguada: quedóse á bordo don Pedro Fages por hallarse mui cansado de la fatiga de los dias antecedentes.

Proseguí sobre los bordos para guarecer la lancha.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 20 minutos Norte
Distancia de la costa.....	6 millas
Longitud llegada.....	260 grados 40 minutos

Del Martes 14 al Miercoles 15 de Marzo.—Me mantenía en bordos cortos sobre la costa aguardando la lancha.

A las tres de la tarde cargó el viento á rafagas por el Sud-Oeste, y Sur con el que puse proa del Nor-Oeste procurando el barlovento.

Al ponerse el sol me quedé sobre las gaviás en rizos por la fuerza del viento Sur, y Sud-Oeste.

Pasé la noche con dicho aparejo aguantando varias turbunadas que del dicho viento venían con aguaceros: amaneció el dia fiasco por la parte del Este, y aclaró con el sol.

A las siete de la mañana saludó don Miguel Constansó en la lancha con tres Viva el Réy: le correspondí con los mismos, y atracando á bordo nos dió noticia de haver encontrado un aguage bueno algo mas al Sur, que el primero á la lengua del mar, en donde sin el menor apuro, y con la mayor facilidad podían hacerse al dia 30 ó 40 barriles: dijeron que venía el agua viva de alto por una quebrada entre unos juncos verdes hasta desaguar el manantial en la playa: aprontóse luego don Pedro Fages con su tropa, y metiendo 25 barriles en la lancha se largó á las ocho de la mañana.

Demarqué la punta mas occidental de la tierra firme llamada el morro hermoso al Sur 5 grados Su-Este. La medianía de la Isla de la Natividad al Sur quarta al Sud-Oeste. La punta del Norte de la Isla de Cerros al Norte quarta al Nord-Este a distancia de 6 á 7 leguas.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 14 minutos Norte
Longitud la misma del dia antecedente sin diferencia sensible.	

Del Miercoles 15 al Jueves 16 de Marzo.—Con las quatro

Fages remained on board as he was greatly fatigued by the arduous labor of the preceding days. 1769
Mar.

I continued to tack in order to cover the launch.

Latitude by observation	28° 20' north
Distance from shore	6 knots
Longitude reached	260° 40'

From Tuesday, 14, to Wednesday, March 15.—I kept my position by short tacks near shore, waiting for the launch.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, the wind changed to puffs from the SW and south, whereupon I stood to the NW to get to windward.

At sunset, I remained under reefed topsails on account of the violence of the wind from the south and SW.

I passed the night under the aforesaid sail, weathering out several squalls which, together with heavy showers, came from this wind. The day dawned threatening in the east, and cleared up with the sun.

At seven o'clock in the morning, Don Miguel Costansó in the launch hailed us with three cheers. We answered him in like manner. After hauling alongside, he informed us that he had found a good watering-place somewhat farther to the southward than the first one, at the water's edge, where, without the slightest difficulty and with the greatest ease, thirty or forty casks a day could be filled. They said that the running water came down from above through a ravine, amongst green rushes, until the water flowed out on the beach. Don Pedro Fages with his soldiers immediately made ready, and after stowing twenty-five casks in the launch, put off at eight o'clock in the morning.

I noted the western extremity of the mainland, called El Morro Hermoso, bearing south 5° SE. The middle point of the island of La Natividad [bore] S by W. The northern extremity of Cerros Island [bore] N by E, at a distance of six to seven leagues.

Latitude by observation	28° 14' north
Longitude the same as on the preceding day, without appreciable difference.	

From Wednesday, 15, to Thursday, March 16.—Under the four principal sails; fresh breeze from the west and WSW. I

principales el viento fresco por el Oeste, y Oes-Sud-Oeste de una buelta y otra, procuré atracar la costa para recibir la lancha.

A las ocho de la noche se quedó el viento calma con algunos aguaceros, hallandome distante del aguage unas quatro leguas al Norte.

Al amanecer con el viento al Norte bonancible mareé en buelta del aguage para recibir la lancha que vino á bordo á las ocho de la mañana con 25 barriles de agua: dispuse la de racion, y demas cosas necesarias; y la despaché á las once y media con 36 barriles vacios: á esta hora nos hallabamos distantes de la aguage una legua corta, y veíamos en tierra á nuestra gente con claridad.

El viento se nos quedó quasi calma llamandose al Su-Este: cambié la cabeza al Nord-Este, largando toda vela menuda.

A medio dia reparé, que el circulo vertical de la observacion ó meridiano del lugar cayó exactamente entre la tierra mas occidental de la costa firme, y la Isla de la Natividad; demorando la mediania de esta al Sur 5 grados Sud-Oeste á distancia de quatro á cinco leguas; y al juicio de los ojos, no tendrá dicha isla dos leguas de Nor-Oeste-Su-Este, que es como está tendida.

Tambien advertí hallarme sobre la prolongacion de la recta, que pasaba por la punta del Nor-Oeste de dicha isla, y la punta meridional de la Isla de Cerros, corriendose dichas puntas Norte quarta al Nord-Este, Sur quarta al Sud-Oeste.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 11 minutos Norte
Longitud (2 minutos mas al Este).....	260 grados 40 minutos

Del Jueves 16 al Viernes 17 de Marzo.—Entraron algunas ventolinas por el Nor-Nord-Este, Este, y Es-Su-Este.

A las quatro de la tarde llegó la lancha: metí á bordo la barrilleria que trajo llena, y la despaché luego á don Pedro Fages con las provisiones correspondientes á su tropas y á la tripulacion de la misma lancha, mandé tambien los barriles vacios que pudo cargar: á bordo entre tanto se estaba componiendo la estiva echando fuera los barriles de agua salada que la componian.

Me mantuve toda la noche con las gavias de una y otra buelta, el viento fresco por el Nor-Nor-Oeste.

A las siete y media de la mañana vino la lancha con 30 barriles: á las nueve y media se largó para el aguage con los bar-

made short tacks, trying to approach the coast to take in the 1769 launch.

Mar.

At eight o'clock in the evening, the wind fell calm with a few heavy showers, when I was more than four leagues to the northward of the watering-place.

At dawn, with the wind moderate from the northward, I filled away toward the watering-place to pick up the launch. She came alongside at eight o'clock in the morning with twenty-five barrels of water. I handed out the allowance and other necessities and sent her off at half-past eleven with thirty-six empty casks. At this hour we were a scant league from the watering-place and clearly saw our men on shore. The wind shifted to SE and left us almost becalmed. I changed my course to NE and set all the smaller sails.

At noon, I noticed that the vertical circle of the observation or meridian of this place fell exactly between the western extremity of the mainland and the island of La Natividad, while the middle point of this [island] bore south 5° SW, at a distance of from four to five leagues. Judging by the eye this island probably does not extend more than two leagues NW-SE, which is its drift.

I noticed also that I was on the prolongation of the straight line passing through the NW extremity of the aforesaid island and the southern extremity of Cerros Island. The direction of these extremities is N by E-S by W.

Latitude by observation $28^{\circ} 11'$ north
Longitude (2' more East) $260^{\circ} 40'$

From Thursday, 16, to Friday, March 17.—Several catspaws came up from the NNE, east, and ESE.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, the launch arrived. I took on board the full casks that she had brought, and immediately sent her off to Don Pedro Fages with the proper supplies for his soldiers and for the crew of the launch herself. I sent also what empty casks she could carry. Aboard ship, in the meantime, the stowage was being adjusted by emptying the casks of salt water that composed it. I kept my position all night in short tacks, under topsails. Wind fresh from NNW.

At half-past seven in the morning, came the launch with thirty casks. At half-past nine, she put off for the watering-

riles que pudo, y cambié la cabeza al Nord-Este con las gaviás, viento fresco por el Nor-Nor-Oeste, y Norte.

Latitud observada.....28 grados 08 minutos Norte
Longitud como en el antecedente.

•Del Viernes 17 al Sabado 18 de Marzo.—Proseguí sobre los bordos con la mira de mantenerme inmediato al aguage: viento fresco por el Norte.

A las quatro de la tarde, estando á una legua de la costa, recibí la lancha con 25 barriles que metí á bordo, y la bolví á despachar con los vacíos que me quedaban.

A las cinco de la tarde lo mas septentrional de la Isla de Cerros me demoraba al Nor-Nor-Oeste, y estaba distante de la costa de dicha isla que corre de Norte Sur, como una ó dos leguas.

A las ocho de la noche la fuerza del viento al Norte me obligó á cargar las mayores, y á cambiar el bordo del Oeste, para coger abrigo y guarecer la lancha.

A las diez reviré al Es-Nord-Este, y á las tres de la madrugada bolví á cambiar la proa la buelta de tierra para coger abrigo.

A las seis y media de la mañana, recibí la lancha con 20 barriles; y á los ocho del día la mandé con los que ultimamente quedaban vacíos, cambiando la cabeza al Es-Nord-Este con las quatro principales para conservar el barlovento.

A las once reviré al Oes-Nor-Oeste con la vela posible.

Latitud observada.....28 grados 05 minutos Norte
Longitud.....260 grados 45 minutos

Hallabame distante de la costa unas dos ó tres leguas.

Del Sabado 18 al Domingo 19 de Marzo.—Estuve quasi en calma con varias ventolinas á una legua y media de la costa.

A la una de la tarde llegó la lancha á bordo con el resto de los barriles, y una poca de leña, Don Pedro Fages se restituyó también á bordo con su tropa.

Me mantuve toda la tarde con la lancha de proa, y practicando varias diligencias para apartarme de la costa sobre la qual nos avatia la corriente.

place with [all] the casks she could [carry]. I altered my course 1769
to NE; under topsails. Wind fresh from NNW and north. Mar.

Latitude by observation28° 08' north

Longitude as on the preceding day.

From Friday, 17, to Saturday, March 18.—I continued to tack in order to keep my position near the watering-place. Wind fresh from the north.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, when I was a league offshore, I picked up the launch with twenty-five casks which I took on board and sent her off again with the empty ones that remained.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, the northern extremity of Cerros Island bore NNW. I was about one or two leagues from the shore of the aforesaid island which runs north and south.

At eight o'clock at night, the violence of the wind from the north forced me to clew up the courses and to go about on the other tack to the west, in order to gain shelter and to cover the launch.

At ten o'clock, I went about again to the ENE, and at three o'clock in the morning I again altered my course inshore for shelter. At half-past six o'clock in the morning, I picked up the launch with twenty casks [on board]; and at eight in the morning, I sent her off with the very last that remained empty. I altered my course to ENE; under the four principal sails to keep to windward.

At eleven o'clock, I tacked again to the WNW, under all sail possible.

Latitude by observation28° 05' north

Longitude280° 45'

I was about two or three leagues offshore.

From Saturday, 18, to Sunday, March 19.—I was almost becalmed, with variable catpaws; a league and a half offshore.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, the launch came alongside with the rest of the casks and a little fire-wood. Don Pedro Fages also returned on board with his soldiers.

I held on all the afternoon with the launch out ahead, trying various means to claw off the lee shore upon which the current was driving me.

A las siete de la noche se llamó el viento al Nor-Oeste, y Nor-Nor-Oeste bonanzible, con el que pude zafarme, y pasé la noche sobre los bordos.

A las nueve y media de la mañana despues de misa, mandé la lancha á tierra para que hiciese una barcada de leña: á esta hora estaba de la costa una legua y media; el cielo y orizonte claros, mar llana quasi en calma.

Al medio dia demarqué la parte del Norte de la Isla de Cerros al Nor-Oeste quarta al Norte, y la del Sur al Sud-Oeste á distancia de dos leguas de la costa, por cuyas demarcaciones me consideraba en latitud de 28 grados 22 minutos, y en longitud de 260 grados 45 minutos.

Del Domingo 19 al Lunes 20 de Marzo.—Continué sobre los bordos, el viento por el Nor-Oeste, y Norte con la mira de recoger la lancha, que llegó á las siete y media de la noche cargada de leña.

Me puse la buelta del Nord-Este, viento al Nor-Oeste: á las siete de la mañana fué don Pedro Fages con dichos soldados al aguage para hacer llenar once barriles de agua, recoger alguna leña, y labar la ropa de su tropa.

Bolvió á calmar el viento: y me mantuve sobre el aguage á fin de guarecer la lancha y gente.

A medio dia demarqué la punta del Norte de la isla al Nor-Oeste quarta al Norte á distancia de seis leguas, y me hallaba distante de su costa por la parte oriental de dos á tres leguas.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 20 minutos Norte
Longitud.....	260 grados 42 minutos

Del Lunes 20 al Martes 21 de Marzo.—Duraba la calma, y la corriente sola me llevó mas de tres leguas al Norte del aguage.

A las quatro y media saltó el viento al Este con el que hice la posible diligencia para recoger la lancha.

A las seis y media de la noche avisté en tierra dos ó tres lumbradas que hacia nuestra gente para darnos á entender que les pusiesemos farol: mandé tirar dos cañonazos, y poner farol á popa y proa.

A las ocho y media de la noche atracó á bordo con los once

At seven o'clock at night, the wind shifted to NW and NNW, 1769 moderate; with this I was able to get clear, and passed the night tacking. Mar.

At half-past nine in the morning, after mass, I sent the launch ashore to get a boat-load of fire-wood. At this hour I was a league and a half offshore. Sky and horizon clear; sea smooth; almost becalmed.

At noon, I noted the northern part of Cerros Island bearing NW by N, and the southern part bearing SW, at a distance of two leagues offshore. According to these bearings I judged that I was in latitude $28^{\circ} 22'$ and in longitude $260^{\circ} 45'$.

From Sunday, 19, to Monday, March 20.—I continued tacking—the wind at NW and north—in order to pick up the launch. She arrived at half-past seven at night, loaded with firewood.

I stood to the NE; wind at NW. At seven o'clock in the morning, Don Pedro Fages, with the same soldiers, went off to the watering-place to fill eleven casks with water, to gather fire-wood, and to let his soldiers wash their clothes.

The wind again fell calm. I kept my position off the watering-place in order to cover the launch and the men.

At noon, I noted the northern extremity of the island bearing NW by N, at a distance of six leagues. I was from two to three leagues offshore to the eastward.

Latitude by observation $28^{\circ} 20'$ north
Longitude $260^{\circ} 42'$

From Monday, 20, to Tuesday, March 21.—The calm continued, and the current alone carried me more than three leagues to the northward of the watering-place.

At half-past four, the wind sprang up from the eastward, whereupon I did everything possible to pick up the launch.

At half-past six at night, I made out two or three large fires on shore, which our men were building to make us understand that we were to show them a light. I gave orders to fire two cannon-shots and to show lights fore and aft.

At half-past eight at night, she hauled alongside with the eleven casks of water. I took them on board, and stood away to

barriles de agua que metí á bordo, y cambié la buelta del Norte, viento bonancible del Sud-Oeste, mar picada del Nor-Oeste.

A las nueve de la mañana demarqué una tierra que corria con la mas septentrional de la Isla de Cerros Es-Nord-Este, Oes-Sud-Oeste, distante siete á ocho leguas de esta ultima; y nos pareció ser isla tambien de una á dos leguas de largo tendida de Norte-Sur, y por sér dia de San Benito, le pusimos el nombre del Santo.

A las once del dia saltó el viento bien fresco por el Oeste, y Oes-Nor-Oeste con gran niebla y cerrazon: metí la lancha dentro, tomé rizos á la gavia, y aferré el velacho.

Al medio dia demarqué lo mas septentrional de la Isla de Cerros al Sud-Oeste quarta al Oeste á distancia de dos á tres leguas.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 37 minutos Norte
Longitud.....	260 grados 44 minutos

Del Martes 21 al Miercoles 23 de Marzo.—Segui con el mismo aparejo y viento Oes-Nor-Oeste, proa del Sud-Oeste.

A la seis de la tarde demarqué la punta del Norte de la Isla de Cerros al Este quarta al Nor-Oeste á distancia de tres leguas.

A las siete de la noche habiendo abonanzado el viento, largué las gaviyas y trinquete la buelta del Norte con alguna ventolina al Es-Nord-Este.

A las ocho puse proa del Nord-Este, viento Nor-Oeste.

En lo restante de la noche se sostuvo el viento bonancible por el Oes-Nor-Oeste con una espesa niebla que duró toda la mañana: proa del Norte, y Norte quarta al Nord-Este.

A medio dia demarqué la punta del Norte de la Isla de Cerros al Sud-Oeste á distancia de seis leguas, por cuiá demarcacion, me consideré en latitud de 28 grados 45 minutos y en longitud de 260 grados 52 minutos.

Del Miercoles 22 al Jueves 23 de Marzo.—Governé la buelta del Norte, y Nor-Nord-Este con varias ventolinas del Oeste, y Oes-Nor-Oeste, y alguna niebla.

Al salir el sol demarqué la mediania de la Isla de Cerros al Sud-Oeste 5 grados Sur, y la tierra que se dejaba ver en la costa firme mas azia el Nor-Oeste, al Oes-Nor-Oeste en calma.

A medio dia demarqué la mediania de la Isla de Cerros al

the northward. Wind moderate from the SW; sea choppy from the NW. 1769

Mar.

At nine o'clock in the morning, I noted land extending ENE-WSW with the northern extremity of Cerros Island, at a distance from the latter of seven to eight leagues. We also thought that it was an island one or two leagues long, running north and south, and, as it was Saint Benedict's Day, we gave it the name of the saint.

At eleven o'clock in the morning, the wind sprang up strong from the west and WNW, with dense fog and thick weather. I took in the launch, reefed the main-topsail, and furled the fore-topsail.

At noon, I noted the northern extremity of Cerros Island bearing SW by W, at a distance of two to three leagues.

Latitude by observation28° 37' north

Longitude260° 44'

From Tuesday, 21, to Wednesday, March 22.—I continued under the same canvas; wind WNW; heading SW.

At six o'clock in the evening, I noted the northern extremity of Cerros Island bearing E by N, at a distance of three leagues.

At seven o'clock at night, as the wind had moderated, I set the topsails and the foresail; course north, with a slight breeze from ENE.

At eight o'clock, I stood to the NE; wind at NW.

During the rest of the night the wind continued moderate from the WNW, with a thick fog which lasted all the morning. Heading north and N by E.

At noon, I noted the northern extremity of Cerros Island bearing SW, at a distance of six leagues. By these bearings I judged that I was in latitude 28° 45' and in longitude 260° 52'.

From Wednesday, 22, to Thursday, March 23.—I steered north and NNE, with unsteady catpaws from the west and WNW and a light fog.

At sunrise, I noted the middle point of Cerros Island bearing SW 5° S, and the part of the mainland visible farthest to the NW bearing WNW. In calm weather.

At noon, I noted the middle point of Cerros Island bearing

Sud-Oeste 5 grados Sur, y observé la latitud de 28 grados 59 minutos, por cuya demarcacion y observacion me contemplé en longitud de 261 grados 19 minutos.

Hallabame en dicha hora de la costa firme quatro ó cinco leguas distante.

Del Jueves 23 al Viernes 24 de Marzo.—Proseguí la buelta del Norte, el viento y mar bonancibles por el Oes-Nor-Oeste hasta las quatro de la tarde, que llamandose el viento al Oeste, y Oes-Sud-Oeste con mucha cerrazon y llovizna, aferré los juanetes, y cargué la mayor.

A las seis de la tarde se llamó el viento al Oes-Nor-Oeste, y hallandome á dos leguas de la costa me fué forzoso virar la buelta del Sud-Oeste, y Sur-Sud-Oeste con las quatro principales.

Al salir el sol demarqué la mediania de la Isla de Cerros al Sur-Sud-Oeste á distancia de seis leguas, el viento y mar crecidos por el Nor-Oeste.

A medio dia demarqué la punta septentrional de la Isla de Cerros al Nor-Oeste quarta al Oeste á distancia de cinco leguas, y á una legua distante de la costa de la isla: observé 28 grados 24 minutos, por cuya observacion y demarcacion, inferí hallarme en longitud de 260 grados 41 minutos.

Del Viernes 24 al Sabado 25 de Marzo.—Procuré mantenerme sobre los bordos al abrigo de la isla con el viento y mar crecidos por el Nor-Oeste.

Al salir el sol refrescó dicho viento, y arrivé corriendo la costa de la isla la buelta del Sur quarta al Su-Este á fin de tomar algun abrigo de ella, y pasar despues por la canal entre la misma isla, y la de la Natividad para echarme mar afuera en caso que el viento se llamase al Norte.

A las once del dia se quedó el viento calma con algunos embates del Sur, y Su-Este.

A medio dia demarqué la punta meridional de la Isla de Cerros al Sud-Oeste, la del Norte, al Norte quarta al Nor-Oeste: la mediania de la Isla de la Natividad al Sur quarta al Sud-Oeste, distante de la costa de la Isla de Cerros dos leguas, y hallandome de través con el aguage: la latitud observada fué de

SW 5° S. My observation was latitude $28^{\circ} 59'$. By these bearings and by the observation I judged that I was in longitude $261^{\circ} 19'$. 1769
Mar.

At that time I was four or five leagues distant from the mainland.

From Thursday, 23, to Friday, March 24.—I held on to the northward; wind and sea moderate from the WNW until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the wind shifted to west and WSW, with thick weather and heavy fog. I furled the top-gallant-sails and clewed up the mainsail.

At six o'clock in the afternoon, the wind shifted to WNW, and as I was two leagues offshore, I was obliged to put about to the SW and SSW under the four principal sails.

At sunrise, I noted the middle point of Cerros Island bearing SSW, at a distance of six leagues; wind and sea stronger from the NW.

At noon, I noted the northern extremity of Cerros Island bearing NW by W, at a distance of five leagues. I was a league from the shore of the island. My observation was $28^{\circ} 24'$. By this observation and by these bearings I inferred that I was in longitude $260^{\circ} 41'$.

From Friday, 24, to Saturday, March 25.—I endeavored by tacking to keep under the shelter of the island; with the wind and sea stronger from the NW.

At sunrise, the aforesaid wind freshened. I bore away and skirted the coast of the island, steering S by E in order to gain a little shelter from it and then to pass through the channel between this island and the island of La Natividad in order to gain the open sea in case the wind should change to the north.

At eleven o'clock in the morning, the wind fell calm with a few sudden squalls from the south and SE.

At noon, I noted the southern extremity of Cerros Island bearing SW, the northern extremity bearing N by W, and the middle point of the island of La Natividad bearing S by W. I was two leagues from the coast of Cerros Island and opposite the watering-place. The latitude by observation was $28^{\circ} 10'$. By

28 grados 10 minutos, por cuya observacion y demarcacion me hice cuenta de hallarme en longitud de 260 grados 47 minutos.

Del Sabado 25 al Domingo 26 de Marzo.—Estuve en calma hasta las cinco y media de la tarde que entraron el viento y mar crecidos por el Norte con el que me mantuve sobre los bordos con las gavias arriadas: á las dos de la madrugada arribé costearo al Sur.

Al salir el sol me hallé en la canal entre la Isla de Cerros, y la de la Natividad; demorando esta al Sur quarta al Su-Este á distancia de tres leguas, y el Cabo de San Agustin en la primera isla al Nor-Oeste quarta al Oeste á distancia de cinco leguas. Con la vela posible governé la buelta del Sud-Oeste á fin de echarme fuera aprovechando algunas ventolinas del Norte, y Nor-Oeste.

A las diez mandé echar el escandallo, y encontré 25 brazas fondo de piedra: á las diez y media 15 brazas fondo de arena: á las once 40 brazas arena tambien.

A medio dia demarqué la Isla de la Natividad al Es-Su-Este á distancia de 5 leguas: el Cabo de San Agustin en la Isla de Cerros al Nord-Este, y los Islotes de San Benito al Nor-Nor-Oeste, á distancia de 10 á 12 leguas: la latitud observada fué de 28 grados 2 minutos, y la longitud que resultó de dicha observacion y demarcaciones 260 grados 37 minutos.

Del Domingo 26 al Lunes 27 de Marzo.—Con las ventolinas por el Nor-Nord-Este, y Nord-Este, la mar gruesa por el Oes-Nor-Oeste, seguí la derrota del Oes-Sud-Oeste, y Oeste para apartarme de las islas.

Al ponerse el sol demarqué la isla de la Natividad al Este á distancia de seis á siete leguas: la tierra que se dejaba vér mas al Sur en la costa firme al Este quarta al Su-Este de nueve á diez leguas: el Cabo de San Agustin en la Isla de Cerros al Nord-Este quarta al Norte de 5 á 6 leguas: los dos Islotes de San Benito al Norte quarta al Nor-Oeste á mas de 12 leguas.

Toda la noche estuve en calma que duró hasta las once y media del dia, y en esta hora entró una ventolina por el Su-Este, y Sur Su-Este que aproveché con toda vela.

A medio dia demarqué el Cabo de San Agustin al Es-Nord-Este 5 grados Norte, y observé la latitud de 27 grados 42 minutos,

these observations and by these bearings I calculated that I was 1769
in longitude $260^{\circ} 47'$.

Mar.

From Saturday, 25, to Sunday, March 26.—I was becalmed until half-past five in the afternoon, when the wind and sea came up stronger from the northward. Thereupon I continued to tack with lowered topsails. At two o'clock in the morning, I fell away running along the coast to the southward.

At sunrise, I was in the channel between Cerros Island and the island of La Natividad. The latter bore S by E, at a distance of three leagues, and Cape San Agustín on the first named island bore NW by W, at a distance of five leagues. Under all possible sail I steered SW, in order to get out to sea, taking advantage of several catspaws from the north and NW.

At ten o'clock, I gave orders to heave the lead and found 25 fathoms, rock bottom; at half-past ten, 15 fathoms, sand bottom; at eleven o'clock, 40 fathoms, also sand.

At noon I noted the island of La Natividad bearing ESE, at a distance of five leagues; Cape San Agustín on Cerros Island bearing NE; and the islets of San Benito bearing NNW, at a distance of from ten to twelve leagues. The latitude by observation was $28^{\circ} 12'$, and the longitude resulting from this observation and these bearings [was] $260^{\circ} 37'$.

From Sunday, 26, to Monday, March 27.—With catspaws from the NNE and NE; the sea rough from the WNW, I stood on WSW and W, in order to haul away from the islands.

At sunset, I noted the island of La Natividad bearing east, at a distance of from six to seven leagues; the most southerly part of the mainland visible bore E by S, at a distance of from nine to ten leagues. Cape San Agustín on Cerros Island bore NE by N, at a distance of from five to six leagues. The two islets of San Benito bore N by W, at more than twelve leagues.

All night I was in a calm which lasted until half-past eleven o'clock in the morning. At this time a catspaw came up from the SE and SSE, of which I took advantage, with all sail set.

At noon I noted Cape San Agustín bearing ENE 5° N, and

por cuya observacion y demarcacion, inferí hallarme en longitud de 260 grados 20 minutos.

Del Lunes 27 al Martes 28 de Marzo.—Aproveché con toda vela las ventolinas del Sud-Oeste, y Oes-Sud-Oeste en buelta del Nor-Nor-Oeste: mar gruesa y tendida del Oes-Nor-Oeste, el cielo y horizonte claros á excepcion de la Isla de Cerros y costa firme, siempre cargados de niebla y celaxeria.

Latitud observada.....	27 grados 52 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	53 grados 58 minutos quadrante 4°
Distancia directa.....	17 millas
Longitud llegada.....	260 grados 04 minutos

Del Martes 28 al Miercoles 29 de Marzo.—Proseguí en los propios terminos que en el dia antecedente haciendo la posible diligencia: mar gruesa del Nor-Oeste.

A las nueve de la mañana se avistó la Isla de Cerros al Es-Nord-Este, distancia de 19 á 20 leguas: los Islotes de San Benito al Nord-Este quarta al Norte á distancia de 14 á 15 leguas: en la misma hora se llamó la ventolina al Sur, proa del Oeste quarta al Nor-Oeste.

Latitud observada.....	27 grados 54 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	78 grados 28 minutos quadrante 4°
Distancia directa.....	10 millas
Longitud llegada.....	259 grados 53 minutos

Del Miercoles 29 al Jueves 30 de Marzo.—Me mantuve en estas 24 horas con varias ventolinas por el Nor-Nor-Oeste, y Norte: la mar gruesa del Nor-Oeste: proa del Oeste, Oes-Sud-Oeste, y Oes-Nor-Oeste.

Al ponerse el sol demarqué lo mas alto de la Isla de Cerros sobre el Cabo de San Agustin al Este quarta al Nord-Este, y la punta septentrional de la Isla al Nord-Este quarta al Este.

Latitud observada.....	27 grados 43 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	42 grados 50 minutos quadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	15 millas
Longitud llegada.....	259 grados 41 minutos

Del Jueves 30 al Viernes 31 de Marzo.—Procuré sostenerme sobre los bordos aprovechando las ventolinas del Nor-Oeste, Oes-Nor-Oeste, y Nor-Nor-Oeste con toda vela.

my observation was latitude $27^{\circ} 42'$. By this observation and by 1769
these bearings I inferred that I was in longitude $260^{\circ} 20'$. Mar.

From Monday, 27, to Tuesday, March 28.—With all sail set I took advantage of the catspaws from SW and WSW, steering NNW; long heavy seas running from WNW. Sky and horizon clear, except over Cerros Island and the mainland [which] were at all times obscured by fog and light clouds.

Latitude by observation	$27^{\circ} 52'$ north
Direct course	$53^{\circ} 58'$, 4th quadrant
Distance made good	17 knots
Longitude reached	$260^{\circ} 04'$

From Tuesday, 28, to Wednesday, March 29.—I continued as best I could under the same conditions as on the previous day; sea rough from NW.

At nine o'clock in the morning, I sighted Cerros Island bearing ENE, at a distance of from nineteen to twenty leagues.

The islets of San Benito bore NE by N, at a distance of from fourteen to fifteen leagues. At this hour the catspaw shifted to south; heading W by N.

Latitude by observation	$27^{\circ} 54'$ north
Direct course	$78^{\circ} 28'$, 4th quadrant
Distance made good	10 knots
Longitude reached	$259^{\circ} 53'$

From Wednesday, 29, to Thursday, March 30.—Throughout this day I stood on with changeable catspaws from the NNW and north; sea rough from NW; heading west, WSW, and WNW.

At sunset, I noted the highest part of Cerros Island above Cape San Agustín bearing E by N, and the northern extremity of the island bearing NE by E.

Latitude by observation	$27^{\circ} 43'$ north
Direct course	$42^{\circ} 50'$, 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	15 knots
Longitude reached	$259^{\circ} 41'$

From Thursday, 30, to Friday, March 31.—I tried to keep my position by tacking, taking advantage of the catspaws from NW, WNW, and NNW; with all sail set.

Latitud observada.....27 grados 31 minutos Norte
 Rumbo directo.....33 grados 08 minutos cuadrante 3°
 Distancia directa.....20 millas
 Longitud llegada.....259 grados 23 minutos

Del Viernes 31 de Marzo al Sabado 1° de Abril.—En calma con algunas ventolinas del 1° y 4° cuadrante: mar picada del Nor-Oeste: el cielo y horizonte cargados con mucha cerrazon; por lo que al ponerse el sol, mandé tomar un rizo en cada gavia, y aferrar toda vela menuda.

Latitud observada.....27 grados 28 minutos Norte
 Rumbo directo, el Sur.....
 Distancia directa.....3 millas
 Longitud llegada.....259 grados 23 minutos

Del Sabado 1° al Domingo 2 de Abril.—Como llevo dicho, viento quasi calma con niebla y alguna lluvia menuda que duró toda la noche: al salir el sol aclaró por la parte del Es-Su-Este por donde se llamó la ventolina; largué toda vela menuda en buelta del Oes-Nor-Oeste: mar gruesa del Nor-Oeste.

Latitud observada.....27 grados 17 minutos Norte
 Rumbo directo.....46 grados 20 minutos cuadrante 3°
 Distancia directa.....16 millas
 Longitud llegada.....259 grados 10 minutos

Del Domingo 2 al Lunes 3 de Abril.—Proseguí con dichas ventolinas la buelta del Oes-Nor-Oeste: á las diez de la noche quedé en calma con una espesa niebla.

Al salir el sol se llamó al Es-Su-Este el viento: largué toda vela, y puse proa del Oes-Nor-Oeste.

A las diez del dia se llamó al Nord-Este algo fresco con cerrazon que no permitió observar á medio dia.

Latitud estimada.....27 grados 27 minutos Norte
 Rumbo directo.....64 grados 20 minutos cuadrante 4°
 Distancia directa.....23 millas
 Longitud llegada.....258 grados 46 minutos

Del Jueves 3 al Viernes 4 de Abril.—El mismo viento al Nord-Este fresco: mar gruesa del Nor-Oeste: proa del Nor-Oeste quarta al Oeste.

Al ponerse el sol aferré toda vela menuda que volví á largar al rayar el dia.

Latitude by observation	27° 31' north	1769
Direct course	33° 08', 3rd quadrant	~
Distance made good	20 knots	Mar.
Longitude reached	259° 23'	

From Friday, March 31, to Saturday, April 1.—Becalmed with a few catspaws from the first and fourth quadrants; sea choppy from the NW; sky and horizon loaded with heavy storm clouds. Accordingly, at sunset, I gave orders to take a reef in each topsail and to furl all the smaller sails.

Latitude by observation	27° 28' north
Direct course	South
Distance made good	3 knots
Longitude reached	259° 23'

From Saturday, 1, to Sunday, April 2.—As above; wind *Apr.* almost calm, with fog and a little light rain which continued all night. At sunrise, it cleared in the ESE, toward which direction the light breeze shifted. I set all the small sails; heading WNW; sea rough from NW.

Latitude by observation	27° 17' north
Direct course	46° 20', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	16 knots
Longitude reached	259° 10'

From Sunday, 2, to Monday, April 3.—I stood on WNW with the aforesaid catspaws. At ten o'clock at night, I was becalmed in a thick fog.

At sunrise, the wind shifted to ESE; I set all sail and stood to the WNW.

At ten o'clock in the morning, it shifted to NE, somewhat fresh, with thick weather which did not permit of an observation at noon.

Latitude by dead-reckoning	27° 27' north
Direct course	64° 20', 4th quadrant
Distance made good	23 knots
Longitude reached	258° 46'

From Monday, 3, to Tuesday, April 4.—The same wind fresh from the NE; sea rough from the NW; heading NW by W.

At sunset, I furled all the smaller sails and set them again at daybreak.

A las ocho de la mañana se avistó la Isla de Guadalupe al Norte á distancia de 20 leguas.

A las doce del dia demarqué la misma Isla al Norte quarta al Nord-Este á distancia de 19 á 20 leguas.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 01 minuto Norte
Rumbo directo.....	55 grados 38 minutos quadrante 4°
Distancia directa.....	61 millas
Longitud llegada.....	257 grados 50 minutos

Del Martes 4 al Miercoles 5 de Abril.—Con el mismo aparejo, viento mui floxo por el Nor-Nord-Este, y Norte, proa del Oes-Nor-Oeste, y Nor-Oeste: mar picada y gruesa de este ultimo.

Al ponerse el sol aferré toda vela menuda, quedando con las quatro principales.

De media noche para el dia fué llamandose el viento al Nor-Oeste, proa del Oes-Sud-Oeste: mar gruesa del Nor-Oeste.

No tuve observacion á medio dia.

Latitud estimada.....	28 grados 07 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	81 grados 24 minutos quadrante 4°
Distancia directa.....	40 millas
Longitud llegada.....	257 grados 05 minutos

Del Miercoles 5 al Jueves 6 de Abril.—Con la misma proa, viento, y mar: á las quatro de la tarde se llamó el viento al Nor-Nord-Este: viré de bordo, proa del Nord-Este: viré de bordo, proa del Nor-Oeste.

A las doce de la noche se llamó el viento al Oes-Nor-Oeste, y reviré al Norte.

Al salir el sol largué toda vela menuda; el cielo y horizonte claros, viento bonancible por el Nor-Oeste, mar gruesa y picada por la misma parte: proa del Nor-Nord-Este.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 07 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo, el Este.....	_____
Distancia directa.....	13 millas
Longitud llegada.....	257 grados 20 minutos

Del Jueves 6 al Viernes 7 de Abril.—Duraba el viento al Nor-Oeste, mar gruesa y picada del mismo: el cielo, y horizonte con cerrazon: proa del Nor-Nord-Este con las quatro principales, arrizado el velacho, cuyos rizos mandé largar á las nueve de la mañana.

At eight o'clock in the morning, I sighted the island of 1769
Guadalupe bearing north, at a distance of twenty leagues. } Apr.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, I noted the same island bearing N by E, at a distance of from nineteen to twenty leagues.

Latitude by observation	28° 01' north
Direct course	55° 38', 4th quadrant
Distance made good	61 knots
Longitude reached	257° 50'

From Tuesday, 4, to Wednesday, April 5.—Under the same canvas; wind very weak from the NNE and north; heading WNW and NW; sea choppy and rough from this last quarter.

At sunset, I furled all the smaller sails, remaining under the four principal sails.

From midnight until daylight, the wind was veering around to NW; heading WSW; sea rough from NW.

I had no observation at noon.

Latitude by dead-reckoning	28° 07' north
Direct course	81° 24', 4th quadrant
Distance made good	40 knots
Longitude reached	257° 05'

From Wednesday, 5, to Thursday, April 6.—Heading as before, with the same wind and sea. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the wind shifted to NNE. I went about heading NE; I went about heading NW.

At twelve o'clock at night, the wind shifted to WNW, and I tacked again to the northward.

At sunrise, I set all the smaller sails. Sky and horizon clear; wind moderate from the NW; sea rough and choppy from the same quarter. Heading NNE.

Latitude by observation	28° 07' north
Direct course	East
Distance made good	13 knots
Longitude reached	257° 20'

From Thursday, 6, to Friday, April 7.—The wind continued in the NW; sea rough and choppy from the same quarter; sky and horizon [heavy] with storm clouds. Heading NNE under the four principal sails, fore-topsail reefed. I ordered these reefs shaken out at nine o'clock in the morning.

No observé á medio dia.

Latitud estimada.....	28 grados 29 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	63 grados 45 minutos quadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	50 millas
Longitud llegada.....	258 grados 11 minutos

Del Viernes 7 al Sabado 8 de Abril.—Seguia en la misma disposicion arriva expresada.

A las quatro y media de la tarde se avistó la Isla de Guadalupe al Nor-Oeste quarta al Norte á distancia de nueve á diez leguas.

Al ponerse el sol se quedó el viento calma, y á las siete y media de la noche se llamó al Oeste: puse proa del Nor-Nord-Este.

A las tres de la mañana viré al Nor-Nor-Oeste, viento al Nord-Este.

Al salir el sol quedé en calma, el cielo y horizonte cargados con niebla: mar gruesa y picada del Nor-Oeste: cargué las mayores, y arrivé las gavias que se marearon á las diez con una ventolina al Oeste.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 42 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	43 grados 30 minutos quadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	18 millas
Longitud llegada.....	258 grados 25 minutos

Del Sabado 8 al Domingo 9 de Abril.—Proseguí sobre los bordos, viento al Nor-Oeste: mar gruesa del mismo, con las quatro principales, el cielo y horizonte cargados de celaxeria y ahumazon.

A las seis de la mañana avisté la Isla de Guadalupe demorando al Oeste su extremidad meridional, y la septentrional al Oes-Nor-Oeste, distante de ella como de 6 á 7 leguas.

A medio dia demarqué la primera de dichas puntas al Nor-Oeste quarta al Norte á distancia de ocho á nueve leguas, y la segunda al Oeste quarta al Nor-Oeste, á distancia de seis leguas: la latitud observada fué de 28 grados 51 minutos, Norte por donde inferí hallarme en longitud de 258 grados 4 minutos.

Del Domingo 9 al Lunes 10 de Abril.—Con las quatro principales la buelta del Nor-Nord-Este: el viento fresco por el Nor-Oeste, la mar gruesa y picada el cielo, y horizonte cerrados con la niebla, me mantuve sobre los bordos.

I had no observation at noon.

Latitude by dead-reckoning	28° 29' north	1769
Direct course	63° 45', 1st quadrant	Apr.
Distance made good	50 knots	
Longitude reached	258° 11'	

From Friday, 7, to Saturday, April 8.—I continued under the same conditions as stated above.

At half-past four in the afternoon, I sighted the island of Guadalupe bearing NW by N, at a distance of from nine to ten leagues.

At sunset, the wind fell calm, and at half-past seven at night it shifted to west. I stood to the NNE.

At three o'clock in the morning, I tacked to the NNW; wind at NE.

At sunrise, I was becalmed; sky and horizon heavy with fog; sea rough and choppy from the NW. I clewed up the courses and lowered the topsails which filled away again at ten o'clock with a catspaw from the westward.

Latitude by observation	28° 42' north
Direct course	43° 30', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	18 knots
Longitude reached	258° 25'

From Saturday, 8, to Sunday, April 9.—I continued to tack; wind at NW; sea rough from the same quarter; under the four principal sails; sky and horizon heavy with light clouds and smoky.

At six o'clock in the morning, I sighted the island of Guadalupe. Its southern extremity bore west, and the northern, WNW. I was about six to seven leagues away from it.

At noon, I noted the former of these extremities bearing NW by N, at a distance of eight to nine leagues, and the second bearing W by N, at a distance of six leagues. The latitude by observation was 28° 51' north. From this I inferred that I was in longitude 258° 4'.

From Sunday, 9, to Monday, April 10.—Under the four principal sails; heading NNE; the wind fresh from the NW; the sea rough and choppy; sky and horizon obscured by fog. I continued tacking.

A las quatro y media de la tarde demarqué el farallon del Sur en la Isla de Guadalupe al Oeste á distancia de 6 leguas: lo mas al Norte de dicha isla demoraba al Nor-Oeste á distancia de 7 á 8 leguas.

A las seis y media de la mañana cambié la cabeza al Oeste, viento fresco y mucha mar por el Nor-Nor-Oeste.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 54 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	82 grados 10 minutos cuadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	22 millas
Longitud llegada.....	258 grados 29 minutos

Del Lunes 10 al Martes 11 de Abril.—Proseguí forcejando contra mar y viento mui fresco por el Nor-Oeste: proa del Oes-Sud-Oeste con las quatro principales, el cielo, y orizonte mui cargados y oscuros.

A las quatro de la tarde demarqué la Isla de Guadalupe al Oes-Nor-Oeste, distancia de 7 á 8 leguas cargada de niebla.

A las siete de la noche, viré la buelta del Nor-Nord-Este; tomé un rizo á cada gavia, mucha mar y viento por el Nor-Oeste.

A las seis de la mañana reviré en buelta del Oes-Sud-Oeste: tomé el ultimo rizo á la gavía, mucha mar, y mismo viento.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 45 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	25 grados 40 minutos cuadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	10 millas
Longitud llegada.....	258 grados 24 minutos

Del Martes 11 al Miercoles 12 de Abril.—Se mantuvo el viento mui variable y floxo por el 1° y 4° cuadrante con gruesa y espesa mar del Nor-Oeste: hice varios bordos para no descaecer á sotavento: el cielo, y orizonte se mantuvieron parte de la noche con alguna claridad, y bolvió á cerralos la niebla.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 41 minutos
Rumbo directo.....	36 grados 45 minutos cuadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	05 millas
Longitud llegada.....	258 grados 21 minutos

Del Miercoles 12 al Jueves 13 de Abril.—Duraba la niebla, y la mar gruesa por el Nor-Oeste; las ventolinas variables por el 4°

At half-past four in the afternoon, I noted the rock to the southward of the island of Guadalupe bearing west, at a distance of six leagues. The northern extremity of this island bore NW, at a distance of from seven to eight leagues. 1769
Apr.

At half-past six o'clock in the morning, I altered my course to west. Fresh wind and heavy sea from NNW.

Latitude by observation	28° 54' north
Direct course	82° 10', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	22 knots
Longitude reached	258° 29'

From Monday, 10, to Tuesday, April 11.—I struggled on against the sea and a strong breeze from the NW; heading WSW; under the four principal sails. Sky and horizon very heavy and obscured.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, I noted the island of Guadalupe bearing WNW, at a distance of from seven to eight leagues, heavy with fog.

At seven o'clock at night, I tacked to the NNE. I took a reef in each topsail. Heavy sea and wind from the NW.

At six o'clock in the morning, I tacked again to the WSW. I close-reefed the main-topsail. Heavy sea and wind as above.

Latitude by observation	28° 45' north
Direct course	25° 40', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	10 knots
Longitude reached	258° 24'

From Tuesday, 11, to Wednesday, April 12.—The wind continued very unsteady and light from the 1st and 4th quadrants, with a rough and heavy sea from the NW. I tacked several times so as not to fall away to leeward. The sky and horizon continued somewhat clear for part of the night; the fog again obscured them.

Latitude by observation	28° 41' north
Direct course	36° 45', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good05 knots
Longitude reached	258° 21'

From Wednesday, 12, to Thursday, April 13.—The fog continued and the heavy sea from the NW; unsteady catpaws from

quadrante: proas del Oeste, y Oes-Nor-Oeste con las quatro principales, un rizo en cada gavia.

A las seis y media de la tarde se dejó vér la Isla de Guadalupe cargada de niebla, demorando su mediania al Nor-Oeste quarta al Oeste á distancia de 12 leguas.

Al salir el sol se demarcó al mismo rumbo, y los farallones del Sur al del Oes-Nor-Oeste á distancia de quatro á cinco leguas: lo mas Norte de ella se descubria al Nor-Oeste quarta al Norte á distancia de 8 leguas.

A medio dia demarqué los farallones dichos al Nor-Oeste quarta al Norte á distancia de 5 leguas, y lo mas septentrional de la isla al Norte, distancia de 9 leguas: la latitud observada 28 grados 38 minutos Norte, por cuya observacion, y demarcaciones quedaba en longitud de 258 grados 13 minutos.

Del Jueves 13 al Viernes 14 de Abril.—Se mantenía la mar gruesa del Nor-Oeste, el viento bonancible por el Nor-Nor-Oeste, el cielo, y horizonte claros: proa del Oeste con todo velamen y diligencia para conservar el barlovento.

Al ponerse el sol demarqué la mediania de la Isla de Guadalupe al Norte distancia de 6 á 7 leguas, y se aferró toda vela menuda.

Al salir el sol se bolvieron á largar, y se demarcó la Guadalupe al Nor-Nord-Este á distancia de 13 á 14 leguas.

Latitud observada.....	28 grados 17 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	80 grados 00 quadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	42 millas
Longitud llegada.....	257 grados 33 minutos

Del Viernes 14 al Sabado 15 de Abril.—La mar algo menos gruesa, el viento galeno por el Nor-Nor-Oeste, y Nor-Oeste con todo aparejo largo, governé la buelta del Oeste, y Oes-Sud-Oeste.

Al ponerse el sol aferré toda vela menuda, y quedé con las quatro principales, un rizo en cada gavia.

Al salir el sol largué toda vela menuda.

Latitud observada.....	27 grados 55 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	65 grados 50 minutos quadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	54 millas
Longitud llegada.....	256 grados 37 minutos

the fourth quadrant. Heading W and WNW, under the four principal sails, topsails reefed. 1769
Apr.

At half-past six in the evening, the island of Guadalupe was visible, heavy with fog. Its middle part bore NW by W, at a distance of twelve leagues.

At sunrise, it was noted in the same direction, and the rocks to the southward [of it] WNW, at a distance of from four to five leagues. The northern extremity of the island was visible NW by N, at a distance of eight leagues

At noon, I noted these rocks bearing NW by N, at a distance of five leagues, and the northern extremity of the island bore north, at a distance of nine leagues. The latitude by observation was $28^{\circ} 38'$ north. By this observation and by these bearings I was in longitude $258^{\circ} 13'$.

From Thursday, 13, to Friday, April 14.—The sea continued rough from the NW; the wind moderate from the NNW; sky and horizon clear; heading west, with all sail set, trying to keep to windward.

At sunset, I noted the middle point of the island of Guadalupe bearing north, at a distance of from six to seven leagues. I furled all the smaller sails.

At sunrise, they were set again, and Guadalupe was noted bearing NNE, at a distance of from thirteen to fourteen leagues.

Latitude by observation	$28^{\circ} 17'$ north
Direct course	$80^{\circ} 00'$, 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	42 knots
Longitude reached	$257^{\circ} 33'$

From Friday, 14, to Saturday, April 15.—The sea somewhat less rough; the wind light from the NNW and NW; under all sail. Heading west and WSW.

At sunset, I furled all the smaller sails and remained under the four principal sails, topsails reefed.

At sunrise, I set all the smaller sails.

Latitude by observation	$27^{\circ} 55'$ north
Direct course	$65^{\circ} 50'$, 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	54 knots
Longitude reached	$256^{\circ} 37'$

Del Sabado 15 al Domingo 16 de Abril.—Proseguí con dicho viento algo mas fresco: mar gruesa, el cielo, y horizonte cargados, la buelta del Oeste con todo aparejo.

Al ponerse el sol se aferraron las velas menudas.

Latitud observada.....	27 grados 30 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	65 grados 12 minutos cuadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	60 millas
Longitud llegada.....	255 grados 36 minutos

Del Domingo 16 al Lunes 17 de Abril.—Navegué en esta singladura al Oeste quarta al Nor-Oeste, y Oes-Nor-Oeste, viento Norte, y Nor-Nor-Oeste, mar gruesa del Nor-Oeste, el cielo, y horizonte cargados hasta que salió el sol, con el que fueron adelgazando.

Latitud observada.....	27 grados 26 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	85 grados 45 minutos cuadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	54 millas
Longitud llegada.....	254 grados 35 minutos

Del Lunes 17 al Martes 18 de Abril.—Seguí la buelta del Oes-Nor-Oeste, y Nor-Oeste quarta al Oeste, el viento bonancible por el Norte, y Nor-Nord-Este, mar gruesa del Nor-Oeste, el cielo, y horizonte claros con las quatro principales, un rizo en cada gavia, que mandé largar á las seis de la mañana quasi en calma.

Latitud observada.....	27 grados 23 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	86 grados 00 cuadrante 3°
Distancia directa.....	44 millas
Longitud llegada.....	253 grados 45 minutos

Del Martes 18 al Miercoles 19 de Abril.—Duraba la calma con algunas ventolinas del Este, y Es-Nord-Este, mar gruesa del Nor-Oeste: proa del Nor-Oeste, y Nor-Nor-Oeste con las quatro principales.

A la tres de la mañana se llamó el viento al Su-Este bonancible, proa del Norte quarta al Nor-Oeste.

Al salir el sol largué toda vela menuda.

A la una de la tarde, murió el segundo guardian y patron de lancha Fernando Alvarez.

Latitud observada.....	27 grados 46 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	16 grados 48 minutos cuadrante 4°
Distancia directa.....	24 millas
Longitud llegada.....	253 grados 38 minutos

From Saturday, 15, to Sunday, April 16.—I continued with 1769 the same wind, which was somewhat fresher; sea rough; sky and horizon overcast. Heading west, under all sail. Apr.

At sunset, the smaller sails were furled.

Latitude by observation	27° 30' north
Direct course	65° 12', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	60 knots
Longitude reached	255° 36'

From Sunday, 16, to Monday, April 17.—On this day's run I steered W by N and WNW; wind at north and NNW; sea rough from NW; sky and horizon overcast until sunrise, when they grew lighter.

Latitude by observation	27° 26' north
Direct course	85° 45', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	54 knots
Longitude reached	254° 35'

From Monday, 17, to Tuesday, April 18.—I stood on WNW and NW by W; wind moderate from the northward and NNE; sea rough from the NW; sky and horizon clear. Under the four principal sails, with a reef in each topsail which I ordered shaken out at six in the morning [as we were] almost becalmed.

Latitude by observation	27° 23' north
Direct course	86° 00', 3rd quadrant
Distance made good	44 knots
Longitude reached	253° 45'

From Tuesday, 18, to Wednesday, April 19.—The calm continued with a few catspaws from east and ENE; sea rough from NW. Heading NW and NNW, under the four principal sails.

At three o'clock in the morning, the wind shifted to SE, moderate. Heading N by W.

At sunrise, I set all the smaller sails.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, Fernando Alvarez, the boat-swain's second mate and coxswain of the launch, died.

Latitude by observation	27° 46' north
Direct course	16° 48', 4th quadrant
Distance made good	24 knots
Longitude reached	253° 38'

En este día se confesaron, y comulgaron los enfermos, y los que no habían cumplido aun con la iglesia.

A las seis de la tarde, murió el practico Manuel Reyes: en esta misma hora se aferró toda vela menuda.

A las dos de la madrugada empezó á refrescar el viento por el Sur-Sud-Oeste.

Al salir el sol largué toda vela menuda: proa del Norte.

A las ocho de la mañana, se echó al agua al difunto Reyes.

Latitud observada.....	32 grados 11 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	22 grados 00 quadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	42 millas
Longitud llegada.....	254 grados 40 minutos

Del Lunes 24 al Martes 25 de Abril.—Seguí en buelta del Norte quarta al Nord-Este con todo aparejo largo, viento fresco por el Sud-Oeste: mar picada del Oes-Nor-Oeste, el cielo, y horizonte cargados.

A las cinco de la tarde aferré toda vela menuda, y tomé un rizo á cada gavia.

A las seis mandé tomar la cruz á la mayor; estava el horizonte con aparato de chubascos.

A las nueve de la noche se llamó el viento al Oes-Nor-Oeste sobre turbunada: mandé luego aferrar el velacho, y de allí á poco la gavia, quedando con solo el trinquete: mucha mar, viento, y agua por el Oes-Nor-Oeste, mura á babor.

A las once del día, maree la gavia sobre el tamborete.

Latitud observada.....	33 grados 15 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	28 grados 48 minutos quadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	73 millas
Longitud llegada.....	255 grados 22 minutos

Del Martes 25 al Miercoles 26 de Abril.—Como en la antecedente derrota en buelta del Nor-Nord-Este, mucha mar y viento por el Nor-Oeste con trinquete, y gavia arrizada.

A las dos de la tarde avisté una isla al Este quarta al Nord-Este, á distancia de 7 á 8 leguas de mediana altura, pelada, y tendida de Nord-Este-Sud-Oeste, su figura semejante á la de una silla de caballo de una y media á dos leguas de largo, y habiendo

On this day the sick and those who had not yet fulfilled their religious duties confessed and received the sacrament. 1769

At six o'clock in the evening, the pilot, Manuel Reyes, died. ^{Apr.}
At this same hour all the smaller sails were furled.

At two o'clock in the morning, the wind began to freshen from the SSW.

At sunrise, I set all the smaller sails. Heading north.

At eight o'clock in the morning, the body of Reyes was cast overboard.

Latitude by observation	32° 11' north
Direct course	22° 00', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	42 knots
Longitude reached	254° 40'

From Monday, 24, to Tuesday, April 25.—I stood on N by E, with all sail set; wind fresh from the SW; sea choppy from WNW; sky and horizon heavy.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, I furled all the smaller sails and reefed topsails.

At six o'clock, I ordered the cross taken to the mainmast. The horizon indicated squalls.

At nine o'clock at night, the wind shifted to WNW, after squally weather. Thereupon I ordered the fore-topsail furled, and, shortly afterward, the main-topsail, remaining under the foresail alone. Sea heavy; wind and rain from the WNW. On the starboard tack.

At eleven o'clock in the morning, I filled the main-topsail over the cap.

Latitude by observation	33° 15' north
Direct course	28° 48', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	73 knots
Longitude reached	255° 22'

From Tuesday, 25, to Wednesday, April 26.—Heading NNE, as on the preceding day. Heavy sea and wind from the NW; under fore-sail and reefed main-topsail.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, I sighted an island bearing E by N, at a distance of from seven to eight leagues. It was of medium height, bare, and extended NE and SW. Its shape was like a riding-saddle, from one and a half to two leagues in extent.

observado dos horas antes 33 grados 15 minutos de latitud, puede hallarse situada poco mas ó menos en la propia altura, y en longitud de 256 grados 5 minutos.

A las seis de la tarde me demoraba al Este: la noche se mantuvo mui clara con mucha fuerza de mar, y viento Nor-Oeste; mura á babor.

Al salir el sol me hallé entre quatro islas y la costa firme, tierra alta y doblada con unas sierras altas tendidadas de Nor-Oeste-Su-Este, todas quajadas de nieve, á semejanza de las Sierras Nevadas de Granada, que se vén en la costa de Motril, y Salobreña sobre el Mediterraneo, y segun las noticias del piloto Cabrera Bueno, juzgué serian las sierras, que llaman los Philipinos de Santa Lucia sobre el Cabo de la Concepcion: lo mas al Norte de ellas se divisaban al Norte quarta al Nord-Este, y lo mas meridional al Este, hallandome distante de la costa 8 ó 9 leguas.

La isla que me demoraba por barlovento, ó vanda de babor al Nor-Nor-Oeste con un islote, y dos ó tres farallones de la vanda del Este de ella como de una legua y media de largo de mediana altura, y de tres á quatro leguas de circunferencia, es la mas oriental de las que forman la Canal de Santa Barbara, y se halla en altura de 34 grados escasos: hay otras dos islas mas al Oeste, que no se divisaban bien por cubrirlas la que llevo dicho: corrense unas con otras Oes-Nor-Oeste, y Es-Su-Este proximamente.

La otra isla que me demoraba por sotavento al Su-Este quarta al Este á distancia de ocho leguas, es mas grande, alta y doblada, por cuyas señas referidas por Cabrera Bueno, y el general Sebastian Vizcayno, vine en conocimiento de que era la de Santa Catalina.

La que demoraba mas al Sur no tan grande, pero bien alta, se demarcó al Sur á distancia de 12 á 14 leguas.

Bolviendo á la costa firme demarqué lo mas occidental de ella que se alcanzaba con la vista al Oes-Nor-Oeste: La costa giraba para el Su-Este, alta, y doblada con unas sierras altas, y nevadas la tierra adentro que íva en la buelta del Su-Este, segun vá dicho.

A las ocho de la mañana, largué todo aparejo para reconocer la costa firme, y buscar el Puerto de San Diego, que era el des-

the observation two hours before had been latitude $33^{\circ} 15'$, it may be situated in approximately the same latitude and in longitude $256^{\circ} 5'$. 1769
Apr.

At six in the evening, it bore to the eastward. The night continued very clear with a very rough sea and the wind at NW. On the starboard tack.

At sunrise, I was between four islands and the mainland; the country high and mountainous with several high ridges extending NW-SE, all of them covered with snow, like the Sierras Nevadas of Granada on the coast between Motril and Salobreña near the Mediterranean. Following the notes of the sea-pilot, Cabrera Bueno, I decided that they might be the ridges which the Philippine [sailors] call [Sierras] de Santa Lucía, above Cape Concepción. Their northern extremity was dimly seen bearing N by E, and the southern [extremity], east, when I was eight or nine leagues offshore.

The island which bore to windward on our port bow—NNW—with an islet and two or three rocks to the eastward of it, is the most easterly of those that form the Santa Barbara Channel. It is about a league and a half in extent, of medium height, and three or four leagues in circumference; it is situated in the latitude of barely 34° . There are two other islands farther to the westward, which were not clearly seen, owing to their being hidden by the one that I have [just] mentioned. Some of them run about WNW and ESE.

The other island which bore to leeward, SE by E, at a distance of eight leagues, is larger, high, and broken. By these signs, referred to by Cabrera Bueno and by General Sebastian Vizcaíno, I realized that it was the island of Santa Catalina.

The [island] which bore farther south, while not so large, [is] very high. It was noted bearing south, at a distance of from twelve to fourteen leagues.

Turning toward the mainland, I noted the extremity of it visible farthest to the westward bearing WNW. The shore turned toward the SE, high and broken by several high, snow-covered ridges. The country inland, as I have said above, runs SE.

At eight o'clock in the morning, I set all sail in order to examine the mainland and to look for the port of San Diego, our

tino: el viento fresco, y la mar bonancible del Nor-Oeste, proa del Nord-Este.

A las doce del día demarqué la isla mas oriental de la Canal de Santa Barbara al Oeste quarta al Nor-Oeste, á distancia de 7 á 8 leguas, y la Isla de Santa Catalina al Sur-Su-Este, á 5 ó 6 leguas.

Latitud observada.....	33 grados 56 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	54 grados 24 minutos quadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	71 millas
Longitud llegada.....	256 grados 34 minutos

Del Miercoles 26 al Jueves 27 de Abril.—Continue en buelta del Nord-Este hasta la una de la tarde, que arrivé en buelta del Su-Este corriendo la costa para reconocerla.

A las seis de la tarde demarqué la punta mas meridional de la Isla de Santa Catalina al Sur, y la septentrional al Sud-Oeste á distancia de 7 leguas.

A las seis y media abrí la Bahía de San Pedro; ceñí el viento fresco por el Nor-Oeste con las gaviás, la buelta del Norte, y reconociendo abrigo del Oeste, Nor-Oeste, Norte, y Este, fondeé con el rezon en cinco brazas, arena negra: pero habiendo refrescado el viento, garró el rezon, y me puse á la vela para buscar el Puerto de San Diego, en donde nos prometiamos encontrar el alivio que necesitabamos, en especial los enfermos, porque ya venia bien escasa nuestra aguada.

Pasé la noche con varias ventolinás á la tierra: proa del Sud-Oeste con las gaviás.

A medio día demarqué lo mas meridional de la Isla de Santa Catalina al Sur-Sud-Oeste, y lo mas septentrional al Sud-Oeste quarta al Oeste.

Latitud observada.....	33 grados 42 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	72 grados 00 quadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	45 millas
Longitud llegada.....	257 grados 06 minutos

Del Jueves 27 al Viernes 28 de Abril.—Corrí la costa en buelta del Su-Este con todo aparejo largo, el viento bonancible del Oes-Sud-Oeste, y Oes-Nor-Oeste, mar picada de Oeste.

A las seis de la tarde demarqué de la tierra mas meridional

destination. Wind fresh, and sea moderate from the NW. Head- 1769
ing NE. Apr.

At noon, I noted the most easterly island of Santa Barbara Channel bearing W by N, at a distance of from seven to eight leagues, and the island of Santa Catalina bearing SSE, at five or six leagues.

Latitude by observation	33° 56' north
Direct course	54° 24', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	71 knots
Longitude reached	256° 34'

From Wednesday, 26, to Thursday, April 27.—I stood on NE until one o'clock in the afternoon, when I bore away to the SE, and ran along the coast to examine it.

At six o'clock in the afternoon, I noted the southern extremity of the island of Santa Catalina bearing to the southward, and the northern extremity, bearing SW, at a distance of seven leagues.

At half-past six o'clock, I made San Pedro Bay. I hauled the wind which was fresh from the NW; under topsails; heading to the northward. After reconnoitering for shelter to the west, NW, north, and east, I anchored with the grapnel in five fathoms, black sand; but as the wind had freshened the grapnel dragged, and I made sail to look for the port of San Diego, where we confidently expected to find the relief that we needed, especially the sick, as our water supply was already running short.

I passed the night with a few catspaws blowing offshore. Heading SW, under topsails.

At noon, I noted the southern extremity of the island of Santa Catalina bearing SSW, and the northern extremity, bearing SW by W.

Latitude by observation	33° 42' north
Direct course	72° 00', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	45 knots
Longitude reached	257° 06'

From Thursday, 27, to Friday, April 28.—I ranged along the coast, heading SE with all sail set. Wind moderate from the WSW and WNW; sea choppy from the westward.

At six o'clock in the afternoon, I noted the most southerly part

de la Isla de Santa Catalina al Sud-Oeste, y la mas septentrional al Oeste quarta al Nor-Oeste, á distancia de 8 á 9 leguas: la loma tendida y pelada, que forma la entrada y abrigo del Puerto de San Pedro al Norte quarta al Nor-Oeste á distancia de 6 á 7 leguas.

En esta misma hora aferré toda vela menuda, y calmó el viento.

A las diez y media del dia entró la virazon por el Oes-Nor-Oeste: corrí la costa en buelta del Su-Este, reconociendo para el Puerto de San Diego.

Latitud observada.....	33 grados 27 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	33 grados 45 minutos quadrante 1°
Distancia directa.....	18 millas
Longitud llegada.....	257 grados 18 minutos

Del Viernes 28 al Sabado 29 de Abril.—Costeando la buelta del Su-Este, y Su-Este quarta al Este con todo aparejo largo, viento bonancible del Nor-Oeste, el cielo, y horizonte claros.

Al ponerse el sol demarqué la mediania de la Isla de Santa Catalina al Oeste quarta al Nor-Oeste, á distancia de 14 leguas, y la Isla de San Clemente al Oes-Sud-Oeste, á distancia de 18 leguas.

En la misma hora aferré toda vela menuda, y cargué las mayores.

A las ocho de la noche me puse á la capa con las gavias, la cabeza al Sud-Oeste, mura á estribor, el viento quasi calma, por el Nor-Oeste, y asi me mantuve hasta las cinco de la mañana que se llamó el viento á la tierra por el Nord-Este, y mareé con todo aparejo la buelta del Su-Este.

A las nueve haviendose llamado la virazon al Nor-Oeste, y discipado algo la niebla, se avistaron los islotes ó farallones, que llamo de los Coronados el general Sebastian Vizcayno; y el piloto Cabrera Bueno Islas de San Martin, y son las mejores y ciertas señas del Puerto de San Diego, que está exactamente situado al Norte de las referidas islas, como de cinco y media á seis leguas, y á esta hora me demoraban al Sur-Su-Este, á distancia de 8 [leguas].

A medio dia demarqué la Isla de San Clemente al Oeste, la Isla de Santa Catalina al Oes-Nor-Oeste: el morro en la entrada

of the island of Catalina bearing SW, and the most northerly, 1769 bearing W by N, at a distance of from eight to nine leagues. The long bare hill which forms the entrance and protection of the port of San Pedro bore N by W, at a distance of from six to seven leagues. Apr.

At this hour I furled all the smaller sails, and the wind died down.

At half-past ten in the morning, a sea-breeze came up from WNW. I ran along the coast, heading SE to reconnoiter for the port of San Diego.

Latitude by observation	33° 27' north
Direct course	33° 45', 1st quadrant
Distance made good	18 knots
Longitude reached	257° 18'

From Friday, 28, to Saturday, April 29.—Ranged along shore, steering SE and SE by E, with all sail set. Wind moderate from the NW; sky and horizon clear.

At sunset, I noted the middle point of the island of Santa Catalina bearing W by N, at a distance of fourteen leagues, and the island of San Clemente bearing WSW, at a distance of eighteen leagues.

At this hour I furled all the smaller sails and clewed up the courses.

At eight o'clock at night, I lay to, under topsails. Heading SW; tacks to starboard; the wind almost calm from NW. I continued this until five o'clock in the morning, when the wind shifted landwards from the NE, and I filled away to the SE, under all sail.

At nine o'clock, as the sea-breeze had shifted to the NW and the fog had lifted somewhat, the islets or rocks, which General Vizcaíno called Los Coronados, and the pilot Cabrera Bueno, islands of San Martín, were sighted. They are the best and surest marks for making the port of San Diego which is situated about five and a half or six leagues due north of these islands. At this hour they bore SSE, at a distance of eight [leagues].

At noon, I noted the island of San Clemente bearing west, and the island of Santa Catalina bearing WNW. The headland at the

del Puerto de San Diego, que es la extremidad meridional de la loma que cubre y abriga á este Puerto al Su-Este, á distancia de 3 á 4 leguas: los Farallones ó Islotes de los Coronados al Es-Su-Este, á distancia de 9 leguas.

Latitud observada.....	32 grados 50 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	43 grados 00 quadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	51 millas
Longitud llegada.....	257 grados 53 minutos

Del Sabado 29 al Domingo 30 de Abril.—En demanda del puerto con todo velamen, proa del Este, viento Nor-Nor-Oeste fresco, mar llana.

A las quatro de la tarde, cargué y aferré las mayores y juanetes, á distancia de una legua de la punta que llamé del Vallado, por sér esta la figura á que se asemeja la loma del puerto: en cuyo parage empezamos á entrar en un yervazal de copiosas balzas, que con llevar el paquebot salida de mas de 2 millas se quedó quasi parado y sin gobierno: sondeé hasta pasarlo enteramente, arrimandome mui cerca de la punta en 14 y 15 brazas, fondo de arena negra, y en partes cascajo.

De esta punta para afuera la buelta del Sur-Su-Este, sale una restinga de piedras: rebienta la mar hasta la mitad de la restinga, y en lo restante nó, por salir á mas agua, desuerte, que á poco mas de dos cables de la punta del morro hay dos brazas y media, fondo de piedra á tres cables, tres brazas, piedra tambien, á quatro cables, quatro brazas idem: eran las cinco de la tarde quando yó pasé, ceñiendo el viento que se me llamó á la bocana mas escaso por el Norte á rafagas: á este tiempo descubrí al paquebot el San Antonio, fondeado en la punta de Guijarros, y largamos nuestra bandera: el largó la suya, y tiró un cañonazo para llamar su lancha que se hallaba en tierra. Seguí la bordada, y haviendose quedado el viento quasi calma, arrié las gaviás, y dí fondo en 6 brazas de agua, arena, negra, suelta: á esta hora íva yá la marea para afuera de vaciante.

A las ocho de la noche vino la lancha del San Antonio con el segundo capitan y piloto don Miguel del Pino, que nos dió noticia de su viage, y arribo á este puerto, que fué en once de Abril con

entrance to the port of San Diego is the southern extremity of the hill which covers and protects this port to the SE, [and lies] at a distance of from three to four leagues. The rocks or small islands of Los Coronados bore ESE, at a distance of nine leagues. 1769
Apr.

Latitude by observation	32° 50' north
Direct course	43° 00', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	51 knots
Longitude reached	257° 53'

From Saturday, 29, to Sunday, April 30.—On the lookout for the port under all sail; heading to the eastward; wind fresh from NNW; sea smooth.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, I clewed up and furled the courses and top-gallant-sails, at a league's distance from the point which I named Vallado, as the outline of the hill [protecting] the port suggested a stockade. At this place we began to enter a kelp-field with thick patches of sea-weed. When the packet had been under way for more than two knots, she stopped almost still and did not answer the helm. I sounded until we had passed it completely, hauling very close to the point in fourteen and fifteen fathoms. Black sand and, in places, gravel.

From this point seaward, to the SSE, there runs out a ledge of rocks. The sea breaks over half of the ledge but not over the rest, as it runs out into deeper water so that, at a little more than two cable's-lengths from the extremity of the headland, there are two fathoms and a half; stony bottom at three cable's-lengths, three fathoms; also stony at four cable's-lengths, four fathoms, the same. It was five o'clock in the afternoon when I passed through, hauling the wind, which changed to the merest puff from the northward, with flaws. At this hour I discovered the packet *San Antonio* anchored at Point Guisjarros, and we broke out our colors. She broke out hers and fired one gun to call in her launch which was ashore. I continued to tack; and, as the wind had fallen almost calm, I lowered the topsails and anchored in six fathoms of water, loose black sand. At this hour the tide was already running out.

At eight o'clock at night, the launch of the *San Antonio* came with her second in command and pilot, Don Miguel del Pino, who gave us an account of her voyage. She arrived at this

la mitad de su tripulacion infestada del escorbuto, de la qual se les havian muerto dos hombres; y no tenian para el trabajo mas gente, que los siete hombres que venian en la lancha, de los quales algunos se sentian picados del mismo mal: el capitan don Juan Perez se hallaba tambien con poca salud, y solos los dos padres misioneros estaban buenos.

Despaché la lancha con orden de que viniese al amanecer, por si acaso el terral nos permitiese entrar dentro, y ponernos de una vez al abrigo. Se pasó la noche en calma sin novedad.

A las quatro de la mañana vino la lancha del San Antonio: me puse á la vela, y despues de varios bordos con el viento floxo por el Nor-Nord-Este, dí fondo en 6 brazas de agua, arena negra, por venir la marea para afuera: serían las ocho del dia.

Se dijo la misa, y despaché la lancha á su bordo con orden de que bolviese antes de medio dia para lograr la marea si el viento de virazon fuese largo.

A las once del dia bolvió la lancha.

Del Domingo 30 de Abril al Lunes 1º de Mayo.—Se mantuvo la virazon escasa y fresca por el Nor-Nor-Oeste, por cuya razon no pudimos hacernos á la vela.

A las doce de la noche empezó á crecer la marea, y estando totalmente en calma me levé, y con la lancha de proa logré dar fondo á las cinco de la mañana al abrigo de la punta de los Guijarros inmediato al San Antonio.

A las siete de la mañana, saludó el San Antonio con 6 tiros de cañon: se dijo la misa á bordo nuestro, y le correspondí despues con 5.

A las diez del dia vino don Juan Perez á bordo con los reverendos padres misioneros fray Juan Vizcayno, y fray Juan Gomez.

A las diez y media del dia se largó la lancha del San Antonio con don Pedro Fages, don Miguel Costansó, don Jorge Estorace mi segundo, los mismos padres misioneros, y los mismos padres que se hallaban con mas robustez con el fin de ir á reconocer la tierra y buscar un aguage de buena agua, porque la que havia hecho en pozos la tripulacion del San Antonio, no se podia beber de salobre.

port on the eleventh of April, with half of her crew down with scurvy, of which two men had died. They had only the seven men who came in the launch [fit] for work; of these a few felt symptoms of the disease. Captain Juan Perez was also in poor health, and only the two missionaries were well. 1769
Apr.

I sent off the launch with orders to return at dawn in case the land breeze should permit us to go inside and gain shelter at once. The night was passed in calm weather and without event.

At four o'clock in the morning, the launch came from the *San Antonio*. I made sail, and, after several tacks with the wind light from NNE, I anchored in six fathoms of water (black sand) on account of the ebbing tide. It was about eight o'clock in the morning.

Mass was said, and I sent the launch back with orders to return before noon, in order that we might catch the tide if a sea-breeze came up.

At eleven o'clock in the morning, the launch came back.

From Sunday, April 30, to Monday, May 1.—The sea-breeze continued light and fresh from NNW. Accordingly we were unable to make sail.

At midnight, the tide began to rise, and as we were in a flat calm, I heaved anchor, and, with the launch out ahead, at five o'clock in the morning, I succeeded in anchoring under shelter of Point Guijarros, alongside the *San Antonio*.

At seven o'clock in the morning, the *San Antonio* saluted with six guns. We heard mass said on board and, afterward, answered her with five guns.

At ten o'clock in the morning, Don Juan Perez came on board with the missionaries, Fray Juan Vizcaíno and Fray Juan Gomez.

At half-past ten in the morning, the launch of the *San Antonio* went off with Don Pedro Fages, Don Miguel Costansó, Don Jorge Estorace, my mate, the missionary fathers whom I have just mentioned and those who were most vigorous, in order to reconnoiter the country and to search for a good watering-place, as the water that the crew of the *San Antonio* had collected in pools was undrinkable, owing to its brackishness.

Haviendome dado razon don Juan Perez del estado en que tenia á su tripulacion de la poca gente que le quedaba en aptitud de continuar el viage para Monterréy, conforme lo tenía dispuesto para el dia ultimo del mes de Abril á no llegar el paquebot el San Carlos; persuadiendose dicho Perez, que yó hubiese llegado primer al Puerto de San Diego, y hubiese pasado despues al de Monterréy atendiendo asi mismo al estado del San Carlos, y á que este paquebot se hallaba con solos dos hombres de mar buenos, y los restantes enfermos con mas de la mitad de la tropa en el mismo caso; sin medicinas, ni dietas conque socorrerlos, por que todo se havia consumido en la navegacion, añadiendose á esto el vér al cirujano don Pedro Prat en la imposibilidad de asistirlos, por estar gravemente malo; resolvi por estas consideraciones suspender el viage del San Antonio, y dí orden á su capitán de internarse en el puerto para estar mas inmediato á la marina, conforme estaba yó en animo de ejecutarlo; á fin de minorar el trabajo de la gente en el manejo de la lancha, y de echar en tierra á los enfermos con las precauciones debidas: esperando que mediante el uso de algunas yervas y plantas medicinales de las que suele ofrecer la tierra en muchas partes, y con respirar mejor aïre que el de la bodega, en donde estaban metidos, podrian aliviarse muchos; restablecerse, y ponerse en disposicion de continuar el viage para Monterréy conforme á las ordenes que teníamos; y de no producir estas diligencias el buen efecto que deseabamos, despachar por ultimo recurso á uno de los dos paquebotes con quatro ó seis hombres (aunque parecia temeridad el pensarlo) para San Blas con pliegos para el excelentísimo señor virrey, y para el ilustrísimo señor visitador general, informandoles del triste estado en que nos hallabamos, pidiendo á dichos gefes el que sin perdida de tiempo nos mandasen el socorro que necesitabamos: teniamos mejor fundadas nuestras esperanzas en la venida de la expedicion de tierra al cargo del governador, y del capitán del Presidio de Californias; y en el arribo del paquebot el San Joseph, que ya considerabamos navegando para San Diego, por cuyo medio hallandose la tripulacion de aquel buque menos maltratada que las nuestras, nos prometiamos aun seguir el viage á Monterréy, y despachar á San Blás á una de las embarcaciones con el objeto

Don Juan Perez gave me an account of the condition of his crew, of the few men who were left him in proper condition to continue the voyage to Monterey, as he had intended to do on the last day of April in case of the non-arrival of the packet *San Carlos*. Perez had conjectured that I had probably been the first to reach the port of San Diego, and then had gone on to Monterey. Considering then the condition of the *San Carlos*—that this packet had only two seamen in good health; that the rest were ill with more than half the soldiers in a similar condition, without medicines and fresh food to help them, as everything had been eaten up on the voyage; and, in addition to this, seeing that the surgeon, Don Pedro Prat, was unable to help them owing to serious illness—for these reasons I determined to delay the voyage of the *San Antonio*. I gave orders to her captain to enter the inner harbor in order to be nearer shore, as I myself was planning to do, and thus lighten the work of the men in handling the launch and landing the sick with proper precautions. I hoped that, by using some of the herbs and medicinal plants which land usually affords in many places, and by breathing better air than that in the hold, where they had been put, many would be relieved, invigorated, and enabled to continue the voyage to Monterey, according to our orders. If these efforts did not bring about the desired good effect, as a last resort I hoped to send off one of the two packets with four or six men—though it seemed foolhardy to think of—to San Blas with papers for His Excellency the viceroy and His Excellency the inspector-general, to inform them of our sad condition, and to beg these authorities to send us the necessary supplies without loss of time. We had better-founded hopes of the coming of the land-expedition in charge of the governor and the captain of the California presidio; and of the arrival of the packet *San Joseph*, which we believed to be already heading for San Diego. In this [latter] event, if the crew of that vessel were less weakened than our own, we flattered ourselves that we might still continue the voyage to Monterey, and that we might despatch one of the vessels to San Blas with the

1769

Apr.

arriva expresado, pidiendo el refuerzo proporcionado de gente, viveres, y otros efectos con que perfeccionar la empresa comenzada.

Del Lunes 1° al Martes 2 de Mayo.—Al ponerse el sol se cerró el cielo, y el horizonte con una niebla tan espesa, que para guarecer la lancha, temiendo que se estraviase, huve de repetir las señas de tiros de fusil, de cañon, de farol en el hasta de bandera, y tocar la campana; segun lo pedía tambien la gente de la lancha con los fusileros que disparaba de rato en rato.

A las nueve de la noche atracó á bordo con felicidad, y explicaron los cabelleros, y los padres misioneros que en ella fueron, haver andado cerca de tres leguas por la playa; á cuya distancia encontraron una rancheria de gentiles á las orillas de un rio de excelente agua: que los indios que la componían en numero de 35 á 40 familias derramadas en varios xacaloncillos por la rivera, eran mui afables y mansos: que la tierra era amena y fresca con muchas y diversas yervas odoríferas, parras silbestres, y abundancia de caza.

A las cinco de la mañana zarpé el ancla, y con la lancha del San Antonio por la proa, aproveché la marea que crecia aún, á fin de internarme en el puerto.

A las siete y media dí fondo en 7 brazas, arena negra lamosa; íva ya el agua para afuera.

Del Martes 2 al Miercoles 3 de Mayo.—A las doce y media se llamó la virazon al Sur-Sud-Oeste bonancible: la marea havia perdido yá su fuera de creciente, por lo que zarpé el ancla, y con la lancha de proa, y foc entré para adentro con la mira de aproximarme al rio ó aguage todo lo posible.

A las quatro y media de la tarde despues de haver reconocido, que el puerto se internaba mas de quatro leguas la buelta del Su-Este, y que el aguage me quedaba yá por la quadra de babor, sin que hubiese canal para arrimarme á el, por causa de los placeres, y bancos de arena que se estienden para afuera: tendí el rezon la buelta del Su-Este á son de marea, y mandé sondar el banco que estaba de la parte del aguage por si hubiese algun

object mentioned above—to seek suitable re-enforcements of men, 1769
provisions, and other supplies with which to carry the expedition Apr.
already begun to a successful conclusion.

From Monday, 1, to Tuesday, May 2.—At sunset, the sky and May
horizon were obscured by so dense a fog that I was afraid that
the launch might lose her way, and in order to help her I had to
make repeated signals with gunshots and cannon, and with a
lantern at the flagstaff, and to ring the ship's-bell. It was evi-
dent from the shots they fired from time to time that the men in
the launch were desirous of this.

At nine o'clock at night she hauled alongside, luckily. The
laymen and the missionaries on board of her explained that they
had walked about three leagues along the shore, and at that dis-
tance they had come upon an Indian village on the banks of a
river of excellent water. They said that the Indian inhabitants,
to the number of thirty-five or forty families, were scattered
along the stream in little shelters, and that they were very
friendly and tractable. They reported that the country was
pleasant and green with many different kinds of fragrant herbs,
wild grapes, and had plenty of game.

At five o'clock in the morning, I weighed anchor, and with
the launch of the *San Antonio* out ahead I took advantage of
the rising tide to penetrate farther into the harbor.

At half-past seven, I anchored in seven fathoms. Muddy
black sand. The tide was already running out.

From Tuesday, 2, to Wednesday, May 3.—At half-past twelve,
the sea-breeze changed to SSW, moderate. The tide had already
lost its force at flood. Accordingly I weighed anchor and, with
the launch out forward and under the jib, I stood inside in order
to approach the river or watering-place as nearly as possible.

At half-past four in the afternoon, after reconnoitering and
finding that the harbor extended inland toward the SE more
than four leagues, and that the watering-place still lay on my
port quarter with no channel to approach it on account of the
keys and sand banks extending seaward, I brought out the
grapnel to the SE, on account of the tide, and ordered soundings
taken of the bank lying toward the watering-place, in order to

canalizo, pero no se encontró; y mandé la lancha á bordo del San Antonio con los dos marineros que tenia buenos, y ocho soldados que don Pedro Fages embió para ayudar á las faenas de levar el ancla; y amarrar dicho buque junto á nosotros para servirnos y ayudarnos reciprocamente.

Del Miercoles 3 al Jueves 4 de Mayo.—A la una y media de la tarde se levó el San Antonio y dió fondo á las tres.

A las cinco de la tarde fueron algunos soldados en la lancha con el reverendo padre fray Fernando Parron, don Pedro Fages, y don Jorge Estorace á dar sepultura en tierra al marinero difunto, y al ponerse el sol se bolvieron á bordo.

A las once del dia se levó el San Antonio, y pasando por nuestro costado á la vóz, dijo su capitan, que iba á amarrarse lo mas inmediato al aguage que pudiese, segun haviamos convenido. A las doce dió fondo á tiro largo de fusil de la playa.

Los enfermos sin mejoría alguna, antes se hallaban cada dia mas agravados.

Del Jueves 4 al Viernes 5 de Mayo.—A las cinco de la tarde vino la lancha del San Antonio con los dos padres misioneros, y don Miguel del Pino: este me dijo de parte de don Juan Perez, que en el parage en donde estaba dado fondo havia buen tenedero, sin mar, corriente, ni resaca, y en virtud de este informe, le mandé dijese á don Juan Perez, que me embiase la lancha al amanecer para ayudar á levarme.

Al salir el sol vino la lancha con un hombre menos, que cayó enfermo en aquella noche, zarpé el rezon, me puse apique del ancla casé é izé las gaviás, y á las siete y media me puse á la vela.

A las diez de la mañana dí fondo por la popa del San Antonio á distancia larga de un cable en dos brazas de agua, arena: aferré las gaviás, y prolongué el rezon al Norte, quedando amarrado á las doce del dia Nor-Oeste-Su-Este: el viento se mantuvo por el Sur.

Del Viernes 5 al Sabado 6 de Mayo.—Despues de las doce embié la lancha á su bordo con orden á su gente de bolver á las dos de la tarde con sus armas, para ir á reconocer por mar las

see if there were any channel, but none was found. I sent the launch to the *San Antonio* with my two seamen who were well and eight soldiers that Don Pedro Fages had detailed to help along the work of raising the anchor, and of making the vessel fast near us for the sake of mutual service and help. 1769
May

From Wednesday, 3, to Thursday, May 4.—At half-past one in the afternoon, the *San Antonio* weighed, and at three o'clock, anchored [again].

At five o'clock in the afternoon, several soldiers with Fray Fernando Parron, Don Pedro Fages, and Don Jorge Estorace went off in the launch to bury the dead seamen ashore. At sunset, they returned aboard.

At eleven o'clock in the morning, the *San Antonio* weighed anchor, and as she passed alongside, her captain shouted that she was going to tie up as near the watering-place as possible, as we had agreed. At twelve o'clock, she anchored a full gunshot from the beach. The sick [showed] no improvement.

From Thursday, 4, to Friday, May 5.—At five o'clock in the afternoon, the launch came from the *San Antonio* with the two missionary fathers and Don Miguel del Pino; the latter told me on behalf of Don Juan Perez that in the place where they had anchored there was a good anchorage, free from swells, currents, and surf. In virtue of this information I bade him tell Don Juan Perez to send me the launch at dawn to help me weigh anchor.

At sunrise, the launch came with one man less. He had fallen ill that night. I raised the grapnel, hove the anchor apeak, hauled out and raised the topsails, and at half-past seven made sail.

At ten o'clock in the morning, I anchored astern of the *San Antonio*, at a distance of a full cable's-length, in two fathoms of water. Sand. I furled the topsails, ran out the grapnel to the north, and, at noon, was fast, lying NW and SE. The wind continued from the south.

From Friday, 5, to Saturday, May 6.—After twelve o'clock I sent back the launch with orders to her men to return under arms at two o'clock in the afternoon to make a reconnaissance by

bocas del rio con el theniente don Pedro Fages, y disponer algunas barracas en tierra donde depositar á los enfermos. El viento se mantenía al Sur.

A las tres de la tarde se embarcaron quatro marineros de los menos achacosos en la lancha, don Pedro Fages, y algunos soldados armados: la lancha del San Antonio con su capitan, y algunos soldados, pasó á reconocer la otra parte del Su-Este por donde se dilatava el puerto.

Al ponerse el sol se bolvieron las lanchas con toda la gente: don Pedro Fages reconoció en las bocas del rio bastante facilidad, para que en plea mar pudiese entrar la lancha á llenar los barriles. La obra de las barracas se difirió para la mañana siguiente.

A las seis de la mañana murió un marinero Philipino llamado Agustin Fernandez de Medina.

A las ocho de la mañana se largó la lancha del San Antonio con don Pedro Fages, don Miguel Costansó, el reverendo padre fray Juan Vizcayno, y los soldados que se hallaban con mas robustez, para poner en execucion la construccion de las barracas.

Del Sabado 6 al Domingo 7 de Mayo.—Estaba el dia nublado con el viento al Sur y llovizna.

A la una de la tarde se llamó el viento al Nor-Oeste.

Al ponerse el sol bolvió la lancha con el padre misionero, y los oficiales: havian resuelto el hacer las barracas para los enfermos sobre una pequeña loma inmediata á la playa, y al tiro de cañon de los paquebotes á cuyo fin havian acopiado porcion de faginas para cubrir con ellas, y con tierra á los que havian de establecerse en las barracas.

Entre ocho y nueve de la mañana vinieron á bordo siete ú ocho indios en sus balzas, y á cambio de algunas bujerias nos dieron de sus redes algunas pieles de nutria, y otros animales.

A las diez y media del dia fué la lancha en tierra con los oficiales, y el padre misionero para entender en la fabrica del alojamiento.

Los enfermos sin mejoría.

Del Domingo 7 al Lunes 8 de Mayo.—El cielo se mantenía nublado con viento al Sur.

sea of the river-mouths, along with Lieutenant Pedro Fages, and to prepare a few shelters on shore where we could place the sick. The wind continued at south. 1769
May

At three o'clock in the afternoon, four of the least ailing seamen, Don Pedro Fages, and several armed soldiers, embarked in the launch. The launch of the *San Antonio*, with her captain and several soldiers, went around to reconnoiter to the SE, in which direction the port extended.

At sunset, the launches, with all the men, returned. Don Pedro Fages had found by examination of the river-mouths that at high tide the launch could enter quite easily to fill the casks. The construction of the shelters was postponed until the following morning.

At six o'clock in the morning, a Philippine seaman, named Agustín Fernandez de Medina, died.

At eight o'clock in the morning, the launch of the *San Antonio* put off with Don Pedro Fages, Don Miguel Costansó, Fray Juan Vizcaíno, and the soldiers who were best able, in order to set about the construction of the shelters.

From Saturday, 6, to Sunday, May 7.—The day was foggy and drizzly, with the wind at south.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, the wind shifted to NW.

At sunset, the launch returned with the missionary and the officers. They had decided to build the shelters for the sick on a hillock close to the beach and a cannon-shot from the packets. To this end they had gathered a quantity of brushwood and earth to make roofs for those who were to be placed in the shelters.

Between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, seven or eight Indians came alongside on their rafts, and, in exchange for a few trinkets, they gave us several sea-otter skins and [skins of] other animals from their traps.

At half-past ten in the morning, the launch went ashore with the officers and the missionary to take charge of the building of the quarters. No improvement among the sick.

From Sunday, 7, to Monday, May 8.—The sky continued cloudy, with the wind at south.

Al ponerse el sol se restituyó la lancha á bordo con los mismos que havia llevado á tierra.

Se pasó la noche sin novedad, y á las diez del día fué la lancha en tierra con los oficiales, tropa, y marineros que se hallaban en estado de trabajar: dejaronse vér en tierra muchos indios embijados con arcos, y flechas de una y otra parte del Norte y del Sur.

Al ponerse el sol se retiró la lancha á bordo.

Los enfermos siguen sin alivio.

Del Lunes 8 al Martes 9 de Mayo.—Estuvo el día nublado con varias ventolinas del Sur hasta el Nor-Oeste.

A las ocho del día fué la lancha en tierra; embarcaronse en ella dos cañones de la dotacion del paquebot con sus cureñas, y todo lo necesario para su manejo, 2 cajones de cartuchos para dichos cañones, y fusileria con un zurrón de balas de fusil de todos calibres para metralla, ración de maíz, legumbres, y tasajo correspondiente á ocho días para la tropa de guardia en tierra, y galleta de la cámara para las sopas de los enfermos.

Concluido el alojamiento y barracas se dió principio al desembarco de los enfermos, y á las quatro de la tarde estaban todos en tierra, quedandome á bordo con el contra maestre que estaba bien enfermo, un marinero Gallego, y un pajecito picados tambien del mal: yó no podía dar paso, y el reverendo padre fray Fernando Parron tampoco estaba con salud.

Vinieron al alojamiento unos quantos indios, y indias como en el día antecedente.

Duraba el tiempo nublado y fresco: los vientos por el Sur, y Sud-Oeste: los enfermos sin mejoría.

Del Martes 9 al Miercoles 10 de Mayo.—Estuvo el tiempo nublado y fresco, los vientos del Sur al Oeste.

En este día dispuse la artilleria de á bordo, de manera que pudiese proteger la gente que estaba en tierra dirigiendo la punteria de un lado y otro del alojamiento.

A las ocho de la mañana mandé la lancha en tierra con la mesana y la cevadera para hacer otra barraca en que depositar á diez enfermos del paquebot el San Antonio.

A las diez mandé la lancha de dicho paquebot con mi segundo

At sunset, the launch returned alongside with those that she had taken ashore. 1769

The night passed without event, and at ten o'clock in the morning, the launch went ashore with the officers, soldiers, and seamen who were fit for work. We saw many painted Indians with bows and arrows on shore in various places to the north and south.

At sunset, the launch returned alongside.

The sick continue without relief.

From Monday, 8, to Tuesday, May 9.—The day was foggy, with unsteady catpaws between south and NW.

At eight o'clock in the morning, the launch went ashore. In her there were shipped two cannon from the packet's equipment with their carriages and everything needed to handle them, two boxes of cartridges for the aforesaid cannon, a supply of muskets with a bag of bullets of all calibers for grape-shot, eight day's supply of corn, pulse, and jerked beef for the soldiers in the garrison on shore and hard-tack from the cabin to be used in soups for the sick.

After the completion of the lodgings and shelters, the disembarking of the sick was begun and at four o'clock in the afternoon they were all ashore; I remained on board with the quartermaster, who was extremely ill, a Galician seaman, and a little cabin-boy who also had touches of the disease. I was unable to walk, and Fray Fernando Parron also was ill. Several Indians and Indian women came to the lodgings as on the day before.

The weather continued foggy and cool; the wind from the south and SW. No improvement among the sick.

From Tuesday, 9, to Wednesday, May 10.—The weather was foggy and cool; the wind from south to west.

To-day I set up the guns from the ship, pointing them from both sides of the lodgings, so that they could be used to protect the men on shore.

At eight o'clock in the morning, I sent the launch ashore with the mizzen and spritsails, to construct another shelter in which to put ten sick men from the packet *San Antonio*.

At ten o'clock, I despatched the said packet's launch with my

don Jorge Estorace con algunos barriles á hacer agua, y don Pedro Fages por su parte embió algunos soldados por tierra para ayudar á dicha faena, y servir de escoltar la lancha.

En este mismo dia cayeron enfermos quatro soldados, y me dijo don Miguel Costansó, que yá no quedaban en tierra mas que ocho hombres capaces de alguna fatiga.

El dia estuvo fresco y frio, el viento crudo por el Oeste, y Nor-Oeste.

A las dos de la tarde murió un pagecito llamado Manuel Sanchez.

A la una de la noche bolvió la lancha con diez barriles de agua.

A las ocho de la mañana murió un marinero Philipino llamado Matheo Francisco.

A las once del dia se largó de nuevo la lancha para ír al rio á buscar agua.

Los enfermos sin alivio alguno.

Del Jueves 11 al Viernes 12 de Mayo.—Duraba el viento frio y crudo por el Oeste, y Nor-Oeste, por cuyo motivo no me resolví á mandar echar en tierra á los marineros enfermos del paquebot el San Antonio.

A las dos de la madrugada bolvió la lancha con diez barriles de agua.

No se experimentaba mejoría alguna de los enfermos.

Nota—No se prosigue el diario hecho por el capitan del paquebot el San Carlos durante su demora en el Puerto de San Diego por no contener cosa interesante, basta decir que la falta de marineros que se llevó el contagio del escorbuto lo detuvo en dicho puerto hasta el mes de Agosto de 1770. En cuyo tiempo haviendo llegado de la California la partida de ganados con el comboy de viveres, y provisiones que se esperaba á las ordenes del capitan del Presidio de Loreto don Fernando Rivera, pudo entonces el comandante Vila con la gente que le dió para el efecto dicho Rivera, hacerse á la vela para el Puerto de San Blás, y el diario de este viage es el que se pone á continuacion de este.

mate, Don Jorge Estorace, and several casks to take water. Don 1769
 Pedro Fages, of his own accord, sent several soldiers ashore to help this work along and to act as guard for the launch. May

This same day four soldiers fell sick, and Don Miguel Costansó told me that only eight men fit for any work were left on shore.

The day was cool and chilly; the wind raw from west and NW.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, a cabin-boy named Manuel Sanchez died.

At one o'clock at night, the launch returned with ten casks of water.

At eight o'clock in the morning, a Philippine sailor named Matheo Francisco died.

At eleven o'clock in the morning, the launch again put off to go to the river in search of water.

The sick without any improvement whatever.

From Thursday, 11, to Friday, May 12.—The wind continued cold and raw from west and NW. For this reason I determined not to order the seamen from the packet *San Antonio* who were ill to be put ashore.

At two o'clock in the morning, the launch returned with ten casks of water.

No improvement was found in the sick.

Note.—The diary by the captain of the packet *San Carlos*, during her stay in the port of San Diego, is not continued, as it contains nothing of interest. Suffice it to say that the want of seamen, which the contagion of scurvy carried off, detained her in this port until the month of August, 1770. At this time there arrived from California the expected consignment of live stock with the train of provisions and supplies in the charge of Don Fernando Rivera, captain of the Presidio of Loreto. Commander Vila then, with the men given him for the purpose by Rivera, was able to set sail for the port of San Blas. The log of this voyage is the one that he appends as a continuation of this.

DIARIO DE NAVEGACION DEL PAQUEBOT DE SU
MAJESTAD NOMBRADO EL SAN CARLOS EN SU
BUELTA DEL PUERTO DE SAN DIEGO PARA EL DE
SAN BLAS.

Miercoles 1° de Agosto de 1770.—A las nueve y media de la mañana metí la lancha á bordo, y me puse á la vela en buelta del Sud-Oeste, viento bonancible por el Oes-Nor-Oeste, mar gruesa del Oeste, forcejando para pasar por fuera de las Islas de San Martin, y no pudiendolo conseguir arrivé á las once y media, pasando por el canal entre ellas, y la tierra firme que tiene buen pasage, y hay mas de quatro leguas de dichas islas á la costa inmediata.

A medio dia demarqué la punta del Vallado, y entrada del Puerta de San Diego al Norte á distancia de cinco leguas: las Islas de San Martin ó de los Coronados al Sur-Sud-Oeste á distancia de una legua, por cuyas demarcaciones inferí hallarme en latitud de 32 grados 29 minutos, y en longitud de 257 grados 59 minutos.

Del Miercoles 1° á medio dia al Jueves 2 de Agosto.—En buelta del Sur-Su-Este con toda vela, viento fresco por el Oes-Nor-Oeste.

A las cinco de la tarde demarqué la punta del Vallado al Nor-Nor-Oeste: las Islas de San Martin con la mesa y pan de la Bahia de Todos Santos corren Es-Su-Este, y Oes-Nor-Oeste.

Al ponerse el sol se aferró toda vela menuda.

Latitud observada.....	31 grados 25 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	4 grados 00 quadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	54 millas
Longitud llegada.....	258 grados 05 minutos

Del Jueves 2 al Viernes 3 de Agosto.—Con la mayor diligencia y fuerza de vela, el viento fresco por el Nor-Oeste, mar gruesa, el horizonte cargado, proa del Sur-Su-Oeste.

LOG OF HIS MAJESTY'S PACKET SAN CARLOS, BOUND
FROM THE PORT OF SAN DIEGO TO THE
PORT OF SAN BLAS.

Wednesday, August 1st, 1770.—At half-past nine in the morn- 1770
ing, I took the launch on board and set sail, heading SW; wind ^{Aug.}
moderate from WNW; heavy sea running from the westward.
Tried to pass to seaward of the islands of San Martín, but, as I
was unable to do so, at half-past eleven, I bore away and passed
through the channel, between them and the mainland. The pas-
sage is practicable and it is more than four leagues from these
islands to the nearest part of the coast.

At noon, I noted Point Vallado and the entrance to the port
of San Diego bearing north, at a distance of five leagues, the
islands of San Martín or Los Coronados bearing SSW, at a dis-
tance of one league. From these bearings I concluded that I was
in latitude $32^{\circ} 29'$ and in longitude $257^{\circ} 59'$.

From Wednesday, 1, at noon, to Thursday, August 2.—Head-
ing SSE, under all sail; wind fresh from WNW.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, I noted Point Vallado bearing
NNW. The islands of San Martín run ESE and WNW, with the
table-land and the bay of Todos Santos.

At sunset, all the small sails were furled.

Latitude by observation	$31^{\circ} 25'$ north
Direct course	$4^{\circ} 00'$ 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	54 knots
Longitude reached	$258^{\circ} 05'$

From Thursday, 2, to Friday, August 3.—With all possible
despatch and under a press of sail; the wind fresh from NW;
sea rough; horizon heavy. Heading SSW.

Latitud observada.....29 grados 54 minutos Norte
 Rumbo directo.....19 grados 50 minutos cuadrante 2°
 Distancia directa.....96 millas
 Longitud llegada.....258 grados 41 minutos

Del Viernes 3 al Sabado 4 de Agosto.—Proseguí en esta singladura la buelta del Su-Este quarta al Sur, viento Nor-Nor-Oeste.

Latitud observada28 grados 52 minutos Norte
 Rumbo directo.....21 grados 50 minutos cuadrante 2°
 Distancia directa.....67 millas
 Longitud llegada.....259 grados 10 minutos

Del Sabado 4 al Domingo 5 de Agosto.—Seguí la buelta del Sur quarta al Su-Este, viento Nor-Nor-Oeste hasta las siete de la mañana, que considerandome rebazado al Sur de la Isla de Cerros, governé al Sur quarta al Su-Este.

Latitud observada.....27 grados 24 minutos Norte
 Rumbo directo.....9 grados 24 minutos cuadrante 2°
 Distancia directa.....89 millas
 Longitud llegada.....259 grados 26 minutos

Del Domingo 5 al Lunes 6 de Agosto.—Proseguí la derrota del Su-Este quarta al Este con el mismo viento al Nor-Nor-Oeste, mar sorda del Su-Este.

Al ponerse el sol aferré las velas menudas, y al salir se largaron: en esta hora mandé gobernar al Su-Este quarta al Sur.

Latitud observada.....26 grados 14 minutos Norte
 Rumbo directo.....22 grados 50 minutos cuadrante 2°
 Distancia directa.....87 millas
 Longitud llegada.....260 grados 24 minutos

Del Lunes 6 al Martes 7 de Agosto.—Continué la expresada derrota del Su-Este quarta al Sur, el viento floxo, la mar gruesa y picada del Su-Este.

A las ocho de la noche se quedó el viento calma, cargué las mayores, y arrié las gavias sobre los socos.

Latitud observada.....25 grados 54 minutos Norte
 Rumbo directo.....17 grados 30 minutos cuadrante 2°
 Distancia directa.....21 millas
 Longitud llegada.....260 grados 31 minutos

Latitude by observation	29° 54' north	1770
Direct course	19° 50', 2nd quadrant	⌋
Distance made good	96 knots	Aug.
Longitude reached	258° 41'	

From Friday, 3, to Saturday, August 4.—On this day's run I stood SE by S. Wind at NNW.

Latitude by observation	28° 52' north
Direct course	21° 50', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	67 knots
Longitude reached	259° 10'

From Saturday, 4, to Sunday, August 5.—I stood on S by E, wind at NNW, until seven o'clock in the morning, when I decided that I had passed to the southward of Cerros Island, and stood S by E.

Latitude by observation	27° 24' north
Direct course	9° 24', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	89 knots
Longitude reached	259° 26'

From Sunday, 5, to Monday, August 6.—I stood on to the SE by E with the wind the same at NNW; a dull sea running from the SE.

At sunset, I furled the smaller sails, and at sunrise set them again. At this hour I gave orders to steer SE by S.

Latitude by observation	26° 14' north
Direct course	22° 50', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	87 knots
Longitude reached	260° 24'

From Monday, 6, to Tuesday, August 7.—I stood on as before SE by S. Wind light; the sea heavy and choppy from the SE.

At eight o'clock at night, the wind fell calm. I clewed up the courses and lowered the topsails over the hoists.

Latitude by observation	25° 54' north
Direct course	17° 30', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	21 knots
Longitude reached	260° 31'

Del Martes 7 al Miercoles 8 de Agosto.—Duraba la calma: mar gruesa del Sur, y Su-Este, el horizonte cargado: tomé un rizo á las gaviás.

Al ponerse el sol aclaró el tiempo, observé su amplitud, y hallé la variacion de la aguja 7 grados Nord-Este.

A las diez de la noche entró el viento por el Nor-Oeste, izé las gaviás, mareando la buelta del Su-Este quarta al Este.

Latitud observada.....	25 grados 33 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	17 grados 00 quadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	22 millas
Longitud llegada.....	280 grados 38 minutos

Del Miercoles 8 al Jueves 9 de Agosto.—Seguí la derrota del Su-Este quarta al Este, viento al Nor-Oeste fresco: se pasó la noche y el dia con niebla y llovisna.

Latitud observada.....	24 grados 46 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	49 grados 00 quadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	72 millas
Longitud llegada.....	261 grados 38 minutos

Del Jueves 9 al Viernes 10 de Agosto.—Navegué en buelta del Es-Su-Este, viento bonancible por el Nor-Oeste, y Norte con toda vela.

Latitud observada.....	24 grados 12 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	56 grados 12 minutos quadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	61 millas
Longitud llegada.....	262 grados 34 minutos

Del Viernes 10 al Sabado 11 de Agosto.—Experimenté en esta singladura el viento fresco por el Nor-Nord-Este, y Nor-Nor-Oeste con el que seguí en buelta del Este quarta al Su-Este con todo aparejo largo: el cielo, y el horizonte claros.

Latitud observada.....	23 grados 41 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	65 grados 48 minutos quadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	76 millas
Longitud llegada.....	263 grados 50 minutos

Del Sabado 11 al Domingo 12 de Agosto.—Continué la derrota en los mismos terminos que el dia antecedente.

Al salir el sol avisté las Sierras del Enfado que se hallan al Nor-Oeste del Cabo de San Lucas al Es-Nord-Este á distancia de 18 á 20 leguas.

From Tuesday, 7, to Wednesday, August 8.—The calm continued; heavy sea running from the south and SE; horizon heavy. I took a reef in the topsails. 1770
Aug.

At sunset, the weather cleared. I observed the amplitude of the sun, and found the variation of the compass 7° NE.

At ten o'clock at night, the wind came up from the NW; I raised the topsails and filled away SE by E.

Latitude by observation	25° 33' north
Direct course	17° 00', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	22 knots
Longitude reached	260° 38'

From Wednesday, 8, to Thursday, August 9.—I stood on SE by E. Wind fresh from NW. The night and the day passed with fog and drizzle.

Latitude by observation	24° 46' north
Direct course	49° 00', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	72 knots
Longitude reached	261° 38'

From Thursday, 9, to Friday, August 10.—I steered ESE. Wind moderate from the NW and north. Under full sail.

Latitude by observation	24° 12' north
Direct course	56° 12', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	61 knots
Longitude reached	262° 34'

From Friday, 10, to Saturday, August 11.—On this day's run I experienced a fresh wind from NNE and NNW, with which I stood on E by S, with all sail set. Sky and horizon clear.

Latitude by observation	23° 41' north
Direct course	65° 48', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	76 knots
Longitude reached	263° 50'

From Saturday, 11, to Sunday, August 12.—I stood on under the same conditions as on the preceding day.

At sunrise, I sighted the Sierras del Enfado, which lie NW of Cape San Lucas, bearing ENE at a distance of eighteen to twenty leagues.

Observé la amplitud del sol, y hallé la variacion de la aguja de 5 grados 30 minutos Nord-Este.

Latitud observada.....	23 grados 04 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	67 grados 30 minutos quadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	96 millas
Longitud llegada.....	265 grados 27 minutos

Del Domingo 12 al Lunes 13 de Agosto.—Segui con toda vela en buelta del Este, el viento bonancible por el Oeste que afloxó al ponerse el sol, y se fué rodeando al Sur-Su-Este: estuvo la noche calorosa con muchos relampagos por el 1° y 2° quadrante.

Al salir el sol demoraba el Cabo de San Lucas al Es-Nord-Este á distancia de 6 á 7 leguas.

Al medio dia demoraba el Cabo de San Lucas al Este, y habiendo observado 22 grados 48 minutos de latitud, me consideré en longitud de 266 grados 16 minutos á distancia de 5 leguas escasas de dicho cabo.

Del Lunes 13 al Martes 14 de Agosto.—En calma hasta las diez de la noche que entró una ventolina por el Es-Su-Este, y Su-Este, proa del Sur con las gavias á medio mastelero, cargadas las mayores: el horizonte fosco con muchos truenos, y relampagos.

Al salir el sol aclaró el cielo, y demarqué el Cabo de San Lucas al Este quarta al Nord-Este la distancia de 9 leguas, el viento era Nord-Este, proa del Es-Su-Este con toda vela.

A las nueve del la mañana se llamó el viento al Es-Su-Este, y viré en buelta del Nord-Este.

Al medio dia demarqué el Cabo de San Lucas al Este quarta al Su-Este á distancia de 10 leguas, por cuya demarcacion, y por la latitud observada de 22 grados 54 minutos, me consideré en longitud de 266 grados 7 minutos.

Del Martes 14 al Miercoles 15 de Agosto.—Experimenté durante las 24 horas, los vientos floxos y variables por el 3° quadrante con los que me mantuve sobre los bordos con toda vela, el horizonte cargado, mar gruesa del Su-Este.

Al ponerse el sol observé su amplitud, y Nord-Esteaba la aguja 5 grados, demorando el Cabo de San Lucas al Este á distancia de 4 á 5 leguas.

I observed the amplitude of the sun and found the variation 1770
of the compass $5^{\circ} 30'$ NE. } Aug.

Latitude by observation	23° 04' north
Direct course	67° 30', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	96 knots
Longitude reached	265° 27'

From Sunday, 12, to Monday, August 13.—I stood on to the eastward under all sail; a moderate wind from the westward, which died down at sunset and shifted to SSE. The night was hot, with many lightning flashes out of the first and second quadrants.

At sunrise, Cape San Lucas bore ENE, at a distance of from six to seven leagues.

At noon, Cape San Lucas bore to the eastward, and as I had made the latitude by observation $22^{\circ} 48'$, I judged that I was in longitude $266^{\circ} 16'$, at a distance of five short leagues from the said cape.

From Monday, 13, to Tuesday, August 14.—Becalmed until ten o'clock at night, when a catspaw came up from ESE and SE. Heading south with the topsails at mid-topmast, courses clewed up. The horizon threatening with a great deal of thunder and many lightning flashes.

At sunrise, the sky cleared and I noted Cape San Lucas bearing E by N, at a distance of nine leagues. The wind was NE; heading ESE, under all sail.

At nine o'clock in the morning, the wind shifted to ESE and I tacked to the NE.

At noon, I noted Cape San Lucas bearing E by S, at a distance of ten leagues. By these bearings and by my observation of latitude $22^{\circ} 54'$, I judged that I was in longitude $266^{\circ} 7'$.

From Tuesday, 14, to Wednesday, August 15.—Throughout the day I experienced light and variable winds from the third quadrant, with which I continued tacking under all sail. The horizon heavy; sea rough from the SE.

At sunset, I observed the amplitude of the sun. The correction of the compass was 5° NE. Cape San Lucas bore east, at a distance of from four to five leagues.

Al salir el sol demarque dicho cabo al Este quarta al Su-Este haviendome llevado las corrientes al Norte.

Al medio dia demarqué el Cabo de San Lucas al Es-Nord-Este á distancia de 6 á 7 leguas, por cuya demarcacion, y latitud observada de 22 grados 41 minutos, me consideré en longitud de 266 grados 21 minutos.

Del Miercoles 15 al Jueves 16 de Agosto.—Me mantuve sobre los bordos con las quatro principales, un rizo en cada gavia, viento fresco por el Su-Este, y Sur-Su-Este: á media noche se llamó al Sud-Oeste floxo, mar gruesa y picada del Su-Este.

Al salir el sol demarqué el Cabo de San Lucas al Es-Nord-Este é distancia de 7 á 8 leguas.

A medio dia demarqué dicho cabo al Este, y observé la latitud de 22 grados 48 minutos, regulando por dicha demarcacion y altura hallarme en longitud de 266 grados 22 minutos.

Del Jueves 16 al Viernes 17 de Agosto.—Con el viento al Sud-Oeste floxo continué en iguales terminos que en la singladura antecedente.

A las seis de la tarde se quedó el viento calma, y al ponerse el sol me demoraba el Cabo de San Lucas al Este á distancia de 5 á 6 leguas.

Al salir el sol me demoraba dicho cabo al proprio rumbo á distancia de 7 á 8 leguas. En la misma hora observé la amplitud de aquel astro, y resultó la variacion de la aguja de 5 grados Nord-Este.

Llamóse el viento al Nor-Nor-Oeste, y puse proa del Es-Su-Este.

A medio dia observé 22 grados 45 minutos, demoraba el Cabo de San Lucas al Es-Nord-Este á distancia de 3 leguas, por cuya demarcacion y altura, quedaba en longitud de 266 grados 30 minutos.

Del Viernes 17 al Sabado 18 de Agosto. Seguí la buelta del Este quarta al Su-Este con toda vela en demanda de las Islas Marias, mar, y viento bonancibles por el Oes-Nor-Oeste.

Al ponerse el sol demarqué el Cabo de San Lucas al Norte quarta al Nord-Este, y el Cabo de la Porfía al Nor-Nord-Este.

At sunrise, I noted this cape bearing E by S. The currents ¹⁷⁷⁰ had carried me to the northward.

At noon, I noted Cape San Lucas bearing ENE, at a distance of six to seven leagues. By these bearings and by my observation of latitude $22^{\circ} 41'$, I judged that I was in longitude $266^{\circ} 21'$. ^{Aug.}

From Wednesday, 15, to Thursday, August 16.—I continued tacking under the four principal sails; topsails reefed. Wind fresh from the SE and SSE. At midnight it shifted to SW, light; sea heavy and choppy from the SE.

At sunrise, I noted Cape San Lucas bearing ENE, at a distance of from seven to eight leagues.

At noon I noted the aforesaid cape bearing to the eastward, and by observation I made the latitude $22^{\circ} 48'$. From these bearings and latitude I figured that I was in longitude $266^{\circ} 22'$.

From Thursday, 16, to Friday, August 17.—With the wind light at SW, I continued under the same conditions as on the previous day's run.

At six o'clock in the evening the wind fell calm, and at sunset, Cape San Lucas bore to the eastward, at a distance of from five to six leagues.

At sunrise, the said cape bore in the same direction, at a distance of from seven to eight leagues. At the same time I observed the amplitude of the sun and the variation of the compass came out 5° NE.

The wind shifted to NNW, and I stood to the ESE.

At noon my observation was $22^{\circ} 45'$. Cape San Lucas bore ENE, at a distance of three leagues. By these bearings and by the latitude I was in longitude $266^{\circ} 30'$.

From Friday, 17, to Saturday, August 18.—I stood on E by S, under all sail, on the lookout for Las Marias Islands; sea and wind moderate from WNW.

At sunset, I noted Cape San Lucas bearing N by E, and Cape Porfía bearing NNE.

Latitud observada.....	22 grados 25 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	69 grados 40 minutos cuadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	58 millas
Longitud llegada.....	267 grados 28 minutos

Del Sabado 18 al Domingo 19 de Agosto.—Seguí en los mismos terminos que en la singladura antecedente.

Latitud observada.....	22 grados 06 minutos Norte
Rumbo directo.....	70 grados 10 minutos cuadrante 2°
Distancia directa.....	56 millas
Longitud llegada.....	268 grados 25 minutos

Del Domingo 19 al Lunes 20 de Agosto.—Con el viento floxo por el Oes-Nor-Oeste proseguí en buelta del Este quarta al Su-Este: al ponerse el sol viendo los aparatos de turbunada que se preparaban por la parte del Este, y Su-Este, aferré toda vela, quedando con solo el trinquete, y la gavia en dos rizos.

Al amanecer desgarró el tiempo en agua, y poco viento por el Su-Este, proa del Nord-Este, y Es-Nord-Este.

A las diez del dia aclaró el tiempo, y á las doce, demarqué la isla mas al Nor-Oeste de las Tres Marias al Su-Este, y haviendo observado 22 grados y 10 minutos me hallaba en longitud de 268 grados 29 minutos, distante 15 leguas de dicha isla.

Del Lunes 20 al Martes 21 de Agosto.—En calma cargadas las mayores, y arriadas las gavias.

A la nueve de la noche con algunas ventolinas que saltaron al Norte, y Nor-Oeste, proseguí derrota para reconocer la Isabela.

Al salir el sol la isla mas al Su-Este de las Tres Marias demoraba al Sur quarta al Su-Este.

A medio dia demarqué la isla mas al Nor-Oeste de las tres Marias al Su-Este, á distancia de 7 á 8 leguas, y observé la latitud de 21 grados 58 minutos, por cuia altura, y demarcacion, quedaba en longitud de 268 grados 42 minutos.

Del Martes 21 al Miercoles 22 de Agosto.—Duró la calma, y experimenté algunas ventolinas por el 3° y 4° cuadrante que aproveché en derrota para reconocer la Ysabela.

Latitude by observation	22° 25' north	1770
Direct course	69° 40', 2nd quadrant	Aug.
Distance made good	58 knots	
Longitude reached	267° 28'	

From Saturday, 18, to Sunday, August 19.—I continued under the same conditions as on the previous day's run.

Latitude by observation	22° 06' north
Direct course	70° 10', 2nd quadrant
Distance made good	56 knots
Longitude reached	268° 25'

From Sunday, 19, to Monday, August 20.—With the wind light from the WNW I stood on E by S. At sunset, on seeing signs of a squall brewing in the eastward and SE, I furled all sail and remained under foresail and double-reefed main-topsail only.

At dawn, the storm broke in rain and light wind from the SE; heading NE and ENE.

At ten o'clock in the morning, the weather cleared, and at twelve, I noted the northwesternmost island of the Tres Marias bearing SE. As my observation was 22° 10', I was in longitude 268° 29' and fifteen leagues distant from the said island.

From Monday, 20, to Tuesday, August 21.—Becalmed. Courses clewed up and topsails lowered.

At nine o'clock at night, I stood on, with a few catspaws which sprang up from the northward and NW, to reconnoiter the Isabella.

At sunrise, the southeasternmost island of the Tres Marias bore S by E.

At noon, I noted the northwesternmost island of the Tres Marias bearing SE, at a distance of seven or eight leagues. My observation was latitude 21° 58'. According to this latitude and to my bearings, I was in longitude 268° 42'.

From Tuesday, 21, to Wednesday, August 22.—The calm continued and I experienced several catspaws from the third and fourth quadrants, of which I took advantage, steering to reconnoiter the Isabella.

Al salir el sol demarqué la Isla mas Su-Este de las Tres Marias al Sur quarta al Su-Este.

A medio dia demarqué la mas al Nor-Oeste de dichas islas al Sud-Oeste 5 grados Oeste; y por la latitud observada de 22 grados 5 minutos, inferí hallarme en longitud de 268 grados 30 minutos distante 12 leguas de dicha isla.

Del Miercoles 22 al Jueves 23 de Agosto.—Estuve en calma hasta las nueve de la mañana que entró la virazon por el Oes-Nor-Oeste, largué toda vela en demanda de la Piedra Blanca, gobernando al Su-Este quarta al Este.

Al ponerse el sol aferre toda vela, quedando con solo el contra foc: haviendose quedado el viento calma, y estaba todo el horizonte con grandes aparatos de turbunadas, que descargaron en la noche viento, agua, truenos, y relampagos por todas partes.

A las siete de la mañana aclaró el tiempo, y avisté la Piedra Blanca al Es-Nord-Este á distancia de 4 leguas.

A medio dia demarqué la Piedra Blanca de afuera al Nord-Este á distancia de 2 leguas, el Puerto de San Blas al Este, por cuyas demarcaciones me hallaba en latitud de 21 grados 17 minutos y en longitud de 270 grados 49 minutos.

Del Jueves 23 al Viernes 24 de Agosto.—Con toda vela proseguí en demanda del fondeadero hasta ponerse el sol que quedé en calma: en dicha hora demarqué el puerto al Este á distancia de 4 leguas, la Piedra Blanca al Norte á distancia de una legua.

A la una de la noche entró el terral por el Nord-Este con el que prolongué la costa en buelta del Es-Su-Este, y al salir el sol demarqué el Puerto de San Blas al Este quarta al Nord-Este, á distancia de 3 leguas.

A medio dia demoraba dicho puerto al Este á distancia de una legua. A la una dí fondo en cinco brazas de agua arenal.

At sunrise, I noted the island farthest to the SE of the Tres Marias bearing S by E. 1770

At noon I noted the northernmost of these islands bearing SW 5° W. By my observation of latitude 22° 5', I judged that I was in longitude 268° 30' and was twelve leagues distant from the island.

Aug.

From Wednesday, 22, to Thursday, August 23.—I was becalmed until nine o'clock in the morning, when a sea-breeze came up from the WNW. I set all sail on the lookout for the Piedra Blanca, and steered SE by E.

At sunset, I furled all sails and remained under only the foretopmast-staysail as the wind had fallen calm and the whole horizon gave every indication of squalls which burst in the night with wind, water, thunder and lightning on all sides.

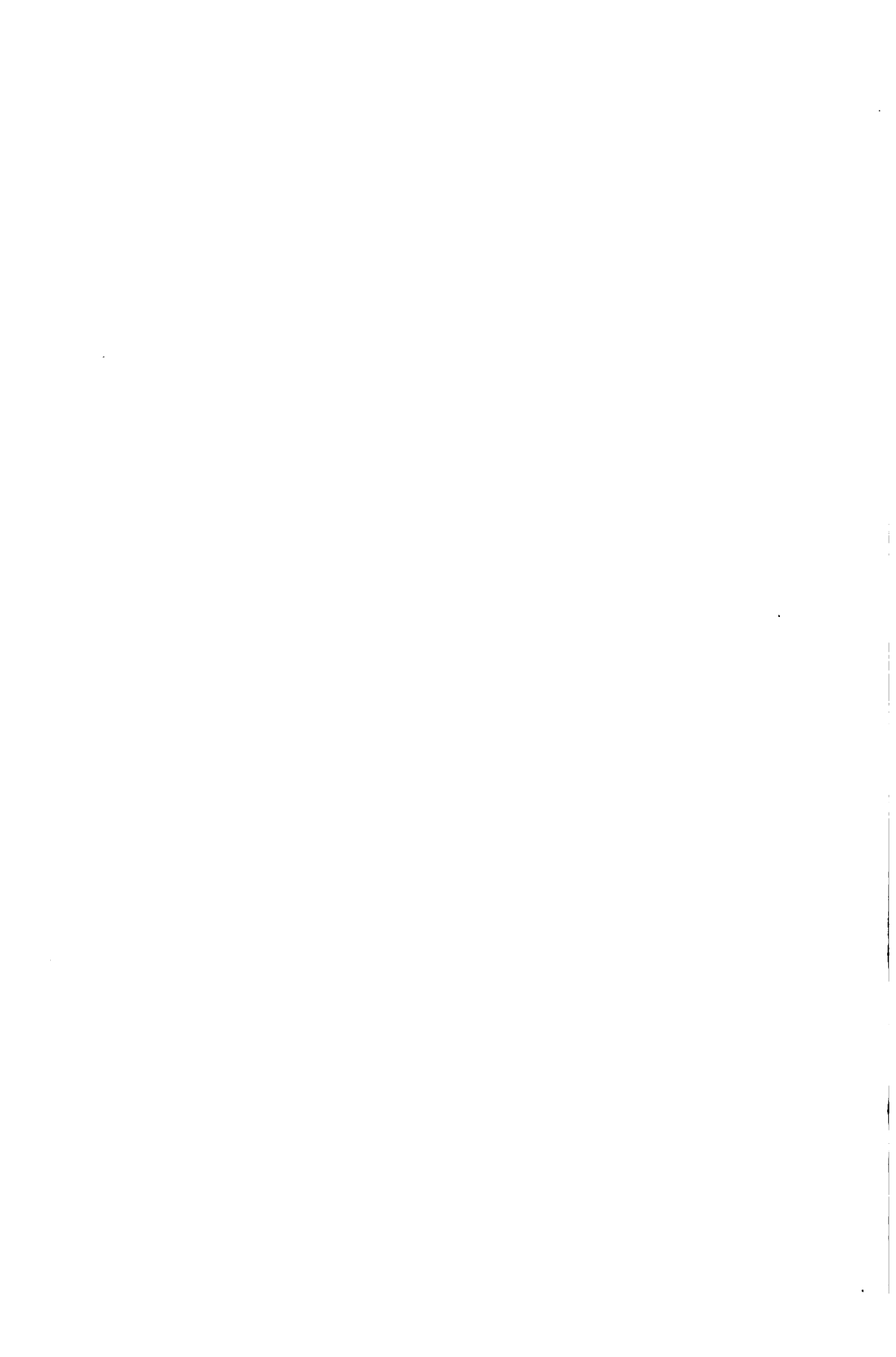
At seven o'clock in the morning, the weather cleared and I sighted the Piedra Blanca bearing ENE, at a distance of four leagues.

At noon, I noted the Piedra Blanca out seaward bearing NE, at a distance of two leagues. The port of San Blas bore to the eastward. By these bearings I was in latitude 21° 17' and in longitude 270° 49'.

From Thursday, 23, to Friday, August 24.—With all sail set I continued on the lookout for the anchorage, until sunset, when I was becalmed. At this hour I noted the port bearing east, at a distance of four leagues, and the Piedra Blanca bearing north, at a distance of one league.

At one o'clock at night a land breeze came up out of the NE, whereupon I ran along the coast, heading ESE; and at sunrise, I noted the port of San Blas bearing E by N, at a distance of three leagues.

At noon the aforesaid port bore east, at a distance of one league. At one o'clock I anchored in five fathoms of water. Sand.



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OF 1851

II.

EDITED BY

PORTER GARNETT

Assistant Curator, Academy of Pacific Coast History

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

JULY, 1911

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INTRODUCTION.

The document here printed is the manuscript *List of Names Approved by the Committee on Qualification* of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851. The manuscript consists of sixteen pages, $7\frac{7}{8} \times 12\frac{5}{8}$ inches, forming part of a book the remainder of which is blank. The paper is light blue in color and has a faint rule introduced in the manufacture. The book is bound in paper-covered boards and has on the front cover a printed label bearing the words, *Committee of Vigilance*. On the first fly-leaf is written :

Every Member is to pay \$5.00 to the Treasurer.

This is repeated on the same page in the following form :

Every member is to pay \$5 fee to the Treasurer.

At the end of the book—on the last fly-leaf and inside the cover—a few names and irrelevant words and letters have been carelessly written.

In the original, the names of the persons approved by the Committee on Qualification and those of the proposers are, on some pages, divided by a rule made with a pen ; on other pages, the rule is made with a pencil, and on still others, it is omitted.

In rendering the document into print, the signatures appended to the *Constitution* and the transcribed list designated *Book of Names*¹ have been used for purposes of comparison. The names of persons approved by the Committee on Qualification, that appear in those documents—which circumstance declares their owners to have been regularly enrolled as members of the Committee of Vigilance—have been printed in italics, and the numbers that were assigned to them for purposes of identification² are supplied in brackets. The identification numbers of

¹ Publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History, vol. 1, pp. 285-353.

² Ibid., p. 289, note.

the proposers are supplied in the same manner. Brackets are also used for corrections in the spelling of names, based on a comparison with the autograph signatures appended to the constitution and with other sources of verification. The word "signed" (in many cases abbreviated), which appears after some of the names in the list, was intended as an indication that the owner of the name had signed the constitution, but these annotations are in many cases erroneous. They are written by different hands; some in ink, others in pencil. There is reason to suppose that the former were contemporaneous with the remainder of the document, and that the latter were subsequently added on the basis of a comparison between this document and the *Constitution*. Punctuation has been supplied throughout.

P. G.

LIST OF NAMES APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON QUALIFICATION.

Names.	By whom proposed.
<i>Dr. [T.] Dimon.</i> [566] Signed.	
B. F. Lowe.	A. M. Ebbets. [283]
O. G. Preston.	J. P. Manrow. [414]
<i>E. C. Page</i> [<i>E. B. Page</i> , 644] Sign ^d	do.
E. Curtis.	Capt. [W. A.] White. [238]
["Capt. Babidge" stricken out]	["J. Gavitt" stricken out]
Capt. Muirhead.	Drs. [H. D.] Graham [378] & [N. C.] Skinner. [377]
B. Roberts.	Capt. [Edgar] Wakeman. [91]
F. C. Gray.	do.
C. E. Hunter.	do.
W. O. Baker.	do.
G. W. Borneland.	Chas. Soule. [160]
S. L. Windsor.	do.
Chas. Brewster.	J. F. Curtis. [31]
B. Garcia.	[Henry] Dreschfeldt. [Dreschfeld, 17]
C. Bours, M. D.	do.
G. Groulier.	J. F. Curtis. [31]
F. Marriott.	S. A. Smith. [357]
G. M. Hutton.	R. S. Lam[m]ot. [49]
A. Weisenshall.	E. Kemp. [150]
<i>Thomas Goin.</i> [618] Signed.	do.

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Chas. A. Poor. [591] Signed.

S. Beebe Ludlow. [579] Signed.

Philip A. Roach. [580] Signed.

Jas. G. Gould. [602] Signed.

David Levitt. [Levett, 581] Signed

Horace C. Coy. [589] Signed.

J. B. Rollinson. Sign^d [not signed]

J. W. Shoemaker. [583] Signed.

J. C. Coult. [615] Signed.

Approved.

Fredk. A. Woodworth. [4]

G. E. Schenck. [68]

Geo. B. Ward. [58]

Geo. Mellus. [15]

Geo. H. Howard. [22]

} Committee.

[4] Names.

July 12, 1851.

By whom proposed.

A. Fuller. [! *G. K. Fuller*, 593] Signed.

H. C. Coy. [589] Signed.

Oscar H. Boyd. [600] Signed.

Andrew J. Cornell. [614] Signed.

Lewis Dent. [595] Signed.

Danl. Oakson. [Okeson, 603] Signed.

Jacob [E.] Fuller. [604] Signed.

A. Fonda.

Capt. Van Pelt.

“ *Vail.*

J. L. Van Bokkelen. [173]

[*G. W.*] *Ryckman* [53] &
C. H. Hill. [175]
[“*Van Bokkelen*” stricken
out]

P. Jacks. [421]

Do.

A. J. McDuffie. [*McDuffee*,
54]

J. L. Van Bokkelen. [173]

Do.

Do.

C. L. Case. [161]

Do.

<i>John Peachy</i> . [599] Signed.	<i>J. Van Winkle</i> . [P. W. Van Winkle, 554]
<i>Joseph Eyre</i> . [605] (Warden of Port.)	<i>D. J. Thomas</i> . [81]
<i>Charles G. Scott</i> . [633] Signed.	<i>Jas. Shindler</i> . [50]
<i>E. S. Deane</i> . [634] Sig ^d	<i>W. L. Bromley</i> , [56]
<i>H. E. Lagus</i> . [702]	<i>J. Helton</i> . [J. Hilton, 121]
<i>D. S. Lord</i>	<i>W. G. Badger</i> [127] & <i>J. Raynes</i> . [117]
<i>B. L. H. Govereau</i> . [B. L. O. Gouvreau, 594] Signed.	<i>B. F. Hanna</i> . [537]
Approved.	
<i>Geo. R. Ward</i> . [58]	
<i>G. E. Schenck</i> . [68]	
<i>Fred^k. A. Woodworth</i> . [4]	
<i>Ths. A. Hughes</i> .	<i>B. F. Hanna</i> . [537]
<i>E. S. Moorhead</i> . [627] Sg ^d Pd.	<i>Geo. H. P</i> [Plum, 240]
(<i>G. R. W</i> [ard, 58].) July 12/51.	
<i>A. G. Richardson</i> . [617]	{ Signed. <i>Chas. E. Bowers, Jr.</i> [257]
<i>C. H. Davis</i> . [619]	{ Adams & Co.
	{ Signed. " "
<i>F. A. W</i> [oodworth, 4].	

[5] Names.

July 13, 1851.

By whom proposed.

<i>Henry Cole</i> . [597] Signed.	<i>Capt. Welsh</i> . [Chanler Welch, 434]
<i>Isaac M. Merrill</i> . [598] Signed.	<i>Milo J. Goss</i> . [576]
<i>Capt. Frank O. Eldridge</i> . [601] Signed & Paid.	<i>James F. Curtis</i> . [31]

July 15, 1851.

<i>M. Harth</i> . [611] Signed.	<i>P. Jacks</i> . [421]
<i>John [H.] Mallett</i> . [642] Pd. & Sg.	<i>John T. Smith</i> . [209]
<i>T. C. Kilburn</i> . [625] Signd.	<i>W. H. Jones</i> . [11]
<i>Joseph Green</i> .	do.
<i>D. Symmes</i> .	do.
<i>Joseph Tryon</i> .	do.

[7] Members—proposed & approved.

July 22^a

Thomas Sculls.	proposed by	B. C. Saunders. [San-
<i>I. Wormser.</i> [638] signed.	“	ders, 588] L. Cohn. [279]
<i>Col. G. W. White.</i> [668] Signed.	“	A. J. McDuffee. [54]
Brian Donnelly.	“	J. W. Rider. [77]
["L. J. Webster" stricken out]		["Freeman" stricken out]
George Bird.	“	Vi Turner. [313]
<i>Capt. John C. Bennett.</i> [630] Signd.	“	Signed. W. W. Baker. [569]
Saml. A. Snow.		["O. Johnson" [W. O. John-
J. P. Bowman.	“	son, 210] written over "J. P. Bowman.""]
Capt. C. H. Swain.	“	Chas. Thompson. [564]
<i>J. C. Coult.</i> [615] Signed.	“	G. E. Schenck. [68]
<i>Danl. Ken[n]iff.</i> [645] Signed.	“	J. McKarraker. [J. G. McKarraker, 114]
<i>Jacob Weber.</i> [669] Sign ^a	“	I. E. Woolf. [341]
<i>Jas. McClayson.</i> [J. M. Classen, 671] Signed.	“	Wm. [M.] Hogg. [220]
E. P. Martin.	“	Simon Haber. [292]
<i>Danl. Cronin.</i> [662] Signed.	“	A. G. Randall. [37]
<i>Chas. Gulliver.</i> [643] Signed.	“	L. Reinsteint. [356]
<i>C. Bohrer.</i> [631] Signed.	“	Signed. F. O. Wakeman. [104]
<i>J. J. L. Van Bokkellin.</i> [J. J. H. <i>Van Bokkelen,</i> 641] Signed.	“	J. R. West. [447]
<i>E. Kingsbury.</i> [655] Signed.	“	G. W. Ryckman. [53]
<i>Wm. L. Ryckman.</i> [652] Signed.	“	“
<i>Chas. [H.] McLellan.</i> [632] Signed & p ^a	“	J. Q. Cole. [123]
<i>J. J. Felt.</i> [639]	“	G. Elliott. [G. Elliot, 562]
Thos. Allen.	“	Wm. White. [238 or 328]
<i>Capt. [J. E.] Gillespie.</i> [635] (Adi- rondack.	“	Signed. [Isaac] Bluxome. [Jr., 67]
<i>Capt. [D. C.] Mitchell.</i> [636] (Brutus.)	“	Signed. ”

Aug. 5.

<i>E. H. Elam.</i> [659] Signed.	<i>E. L. Williams.</i> 650
<i>John Parrott.</i> [663] Signed.	<i>G. H. Howard.</i> [22] "sgd."
<i>Andrew J. Moon.</i> [667] Signed.	<i>Rodman Gibbons.</i> [404]
<i>D. C. Crowell.</i>	[<i>G. E.</i>] <i>Schenck.</i> [68]
<i>E. J. Jenkins.</i> [660] Signed.	<i>S. R. Marshall.</i> [60]
	{ <i>A. J. Cornell.</i> [614]
	{ <i>E. S.</i> [† <i>D.</i>] <i>Brimagion & [J.</i>
	<i>L.] Van Bokkelen.</i> [173]

Approved.

<i>Geo. H. Howard.</i> [22]	} Committee.
<i>Lloyd Minturn.</i> [99]	
<i>Geo. R. Ward.</i> [58]	
<i>G. E. Schenck.</i> [68]	
<i>A. J. Ellis</i> [128]	

Aug. 12, 1851.

<i>E. J. Janson.</i>	<i>E. L. Williams.</i> [650]
<i>Geo. R. Ward.</i> [58]	
<i>Lloyd Minturn.</i> [99]	
<i>Fred'k A. Woodworth.</i> [4]	
<i>A. J. Ellis.</i> [128]	
<i>G. E. Schenck.</i> [68]	

[10]

Augt. 15th

proposed by

<i>Capt. Fredk. Morton.</i> [666]	<i>Capt. W. W. Baker.</i> [569]
-----------------------------------	---------------------------------

Approved.

Fredk A. Woodworth. [4]
G. E. Schenck. [68]
Geo. R. Ward. [58]

Aug. 19.

<i>G. J. Brooks.</i>	<i>W. G. Badger.</i> [127]
<i>D. W. Chauncey.</i> [679] Signed.	<i>J. L. Van Bokkelen.</i> [173]

<i>Saml. Gourley.</i> [674] Signed.	P. Jacks. [421]
<i>Richd. Rust.</i> [696] Signd.	A. J. McDuffie.[McDuffee, 54]
<i>Jas. Hawthorne.</i> [709]	R. B. Page. [644]
<i>S. W. Naghell.</i> [Naghel, 685] Signed.	B. F. Hanna. [537]
<i>Asa D. Nudd.</i> [690] Signed.	C. Palmer. [228]
<i>Milo Calkin.</i> [673] Signed.	F. Williams. [578]
<i>Oliver Woods.</i> [661] Signed.	Jas. Shindler. [50]
<i>David Wood.</i> [D. C. Wood, 672] Signed.	W. Blackburn. [326]

Approved.

Geo. R. Ward. [58]

Fredk. A. Woodworth. [4]

G. E. Schenck. [68]

[11]

Aug. 20.

G. Meredith.	F. A. Woodworth. [4]
J. B. Steinberger.	E. Delessert. [439]
Saml. O. Johnson.	W. A. Darling. [498]
<i>L. Maynard.</i> [678] Signed.	
<i>S. F. Blunt.</i> [675] Signed.	J. B. Peachy. [599]

Approved.

Geo. R. Ward. [58]

Fredk. A. Woodworth. [4]

Geo. H. Howard. [22]

Aug. 22^a

<i>Stockton Strawbridge.</i> [697] Signd.	W. Burling. [146]
<i>Jas. Doherty.</i> [678 "Signed" written over "no"]	
G. E. S[chenck, 68]	W. A. White. [238]
Robert Martsh. no. G. E. S[chenck, 68]	Wm. H. White. [328]
<i>Saml. Bradstreet.</i> [680] Signed.	Dr. [S. R.] Gerry. [190]

Thomas H. Stephens, U. S. N.	F. E. Woodworth. [4]
Capt. F. Schuckley.	do.
<i>Jas. M. Reed.</i> [693] Sign ^d	J. Helton. [Hilton, 121]
<i>Jas. C. George.</i> [692] Sign ^d	do.
<i>A. H. Bryant.</i> [694] Sign ^d	do.
<i>Jas. Zurcher.</i> [677] Signed.	Col. Turner
W. C. Perry. S [not signed.]	Jas. Laidley. [596]

Approved.

Geo. R. Ward. [58]

Fredk. A. Woodworth. [4]

G. E. Schenck. [68]

[12] Names approved Aug. 24th

<i>Augustus V. H. Ellis.</i> [682] Signed.	proposed by A. J. Ellis [128]
Chs. Barhoillet. [Barriolhet]	B. F. Hanna. [537]
<i>Jas. B. Campbell.</i> [684] Signed.	Geo. W. White. [668]
<i>H. M. Lewis.</i> [687] Signed.	S. Marx. [78]
Edward Duplaine.	R. S. Lammott.

Approved.

Geo. R. Ward. [58]

Fredk. A. Woodworth. [4]

A. J. Ellis. [128]

[“Edward Duplaine, proposed by R. S. Lammot” stricken out]

Aug. 25th

<i>Charles Hutchins.</i> [686] Signd.	Chs. A. Poor. [591]
<i>Wm. T. Reynolds.</i> [691] Signd.	{ Howard Cunningham. [158]
	{ S. V. Marhsall. [60]
James C. Hackett.	C. Griswold. [508]

A. C. Nichols.

Milo J. Goss. [576]

S. F. Parker.

Royal Fisk.

Asa D. Nudd. [690] Signed.

Charles Watrons.

Capt. Baxter.

J. W. Cartwright. [234]

W. H. V. Cronise.

C. B. Laftte. [365]

Approved.

Geo. B. Ward. [58]

Fredk. A. Woodworth. [4]

G. E. Schenck. [68]

[13]

Aug. 26th 1851.

J. Johns.

proposed by

John S. Egan. [38]

H. B. White, M.D. [701] Signd.

R. Calhoun. [620]

Jas. A. Wright. [701] Signed.{ Wm. A. White. [238]
Jas Doherty. [678]

“

Nicholas A. Knox. [695] Pd. & Sig.

R. J. Jenkins. [660]

Albert S. Beatty.

R. P. Kingsley. [G. P. Kings-
ley, 653]*Jos. E. Sweetser.* [689] Signd.

O. V. Sawyer. [134]

Approved.

G. E. Schenck. [68]

Fredk. A. Woodworth. [4]

S. Brannan. [2]

Geo. H. Howard. [22]

Aug. 30th 1851.*Luther P. Whitman.* [699]

B. F. Hanna. [537]

Capt. Smiley.

Do.

Thomas W. Carroll.

John W. Jackson. [107]

Capt. Chs. J. Lovett.

John C. Bennett. [630]

Approved.

Fredk. A. Woodworth. [4]

Geo. R. Ward. [58]

G. E. Schenck. [68]

[14]

Sept. 9, 1851.

Capt. C. L. Libby.

A. L. Tubbs. [135]

J. McLean Addison.

F. A. Woodworth. [4]

W. Desendorff.

P. Jacks. [421]

G. H. Bouton. [704]

D. L. Oakley. [418]

A. Bartol.

T. K. Battelle. [142]

Col. A. C. Wakeman. [706]

S. E. Woodworth. [1]

Approved.

Geo. R. Ward. [58]

Fredk. A. Woodworth. [4]

Geo. H. Howard. [22]

Members proposed & approved Octr. 2^d 1851.

proposed by

Geo. N. Shaw.

Capt. [E.] Gorham. [3]

Ralph Dorr.

“

Charles Schofield.

F. A. Woodworth. [4]

W. H. Patten. [708]

G. W. Ryckman. [53]

Approved.

Fredk. A. Woodworth. [4]

Chas. L. Case. [161]

G. W. Ryckman. [22]

[15]

*Jno. [E.] Dunglison. [710]*¹

proposed Oct. 20th 1851.

By D. L. Oakley.

F. A. Woodworth. [4]

G. W. Ryckman. [22]

J. F. Hutton. [116]

R. G. Berford

proposed by

D. L. Oakley. [418]

Oct. 31st 1851

& B. L. [O.] Gauvreau. [594]
F. A. W[oodworth, 4].

G. W. Ryckman. [22]

J. F. Hutton. [116]

O. H. Frank.

proposed by

H. F. Von Lengerke. [83]

Oct. 31st 1851.

G. Josepha.

proposed by

B. L.[O.] Gauvreau. [594]

Nov. 18th 1851

E. Connor. [712] (Alta California.)

by F. A. Woodworth. [4]

Jany. 14, 1852.

R. G. B. . . . [unfinished]

F. A. W[oodworth, 4].

G. W. Ryckman. [22]

J. F. Hutton. [116]

Capt. Wm. McMichael [MacMichael, 711]

Capt. x x x [J. B. C.] Isham. [716]

x x x

Edward C. Kemble.

Capt. Ottinger, U. S. Revenue.

by F. A. Woodworth. [4]

Approved.

F. A. Woodworth. [4]

G. W. Ryckman. [22]

¹ Another memorandum of this entry is found on a small sheet of paper attached to the first fly-leaf of the book by means of a wafer. It reads:
Oct 20th 1851.

John Dunglison

Approved

Proposed [by] D. L. Oakley
F. A. Woodworth.
G. W. Ryckman.

[16]

Capt. Wm. W. Lawrence proposed by O. H. Boyd. [600]
 Jany 28th 1852. & Pulaaki Jacks. [421]

F. A. Woodworth. [4]

G. W. Ryckman. [22]

Wm C. Lambert, Jr. Proposed by Jas. B. Huie. [16]
 Janery 29,/52 & J. W. Cartwright. [234]

[on margin] accepted I. B[luxome], Jr. [67]

Wm N. Brown proposed by
 Dr. Alex. G. Ramsdell Isaac Bluxome, Jr. [67]

[on margin] accepted I. B[luxome], Jr. [67]

January 30th 1852 Approved.
 G. W. Ryckman. [22]
 Fredk. A. Woodworth. [4]

Captain E. A. Nickels of Ship Fly^e Fish

proposed by Geo. R. Ward [58] & }
 S. E. Woodworth. [1] }

Daniel Wright }
 proposed by } G. W. Ryckman. [22]
 June 30, 1852.

Chas. A. Orem. [713]²

Sacramento Exchange, Montgomery St., between California St. & Adams & Co.,

Proposed as an active member of the V. C. & vouched for good and strong by

Mar. 1/52. Pulaski Jacks. [421]

² This proposal for membership appears on a loose sheet inserted in the *List of Names*; it has been attached thereto although it bears no evidence of having been acted upon by the Committee on Qualification. Orem's name appears among the signers of the constitution (No. 713); he was therefore a regularly enrolled member of the Committee of Vigilance.

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2. The official account of the Portolá Expedition of 1769-1770, edited by FREDERICK J. TEGGART, Curator, Academy of Pacific Coast History. 15 pages and plate. August, 1909.
3. Diary of Gaspar de Portolá during the California Expedition of 1769-1770, edited by DONALD EUGENE SMITH, Assistant Professor of History and Geography, University of California, and FREDERICK J. TEGGART, Curator, Academy of Pacific Coast History. 59 pages and plate. October, 1909.
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VOLUME 2.

1. The Portolá Expedition of 1769-1770—Diary of Vicente Vila, Commander of the *San Carlos*, edited by ROBERT SELDEN ROSE, Assistant in Spanish, University of California. 119 pages and plate. July, 1911.
2. Papers of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851, II., edited by PORTER GARNETT, Assistant Curator, Academy of Pacific Coast History. 19 pages and plate. July, 1911.
3. Expedition to San Francisco Bay in 1770—Diary of Pedro Fages, edited by HERBERT EUGENE BOLTON, Professor of American History, University of California. 19 pages. July, 1911.
4. The Portolá Expedition of 1769-1770—Diary of Miguel Costansó, edited by FREDERICK J. TEGGART, Curator, Academy of Pacific Coast History. *In press.* To appear in August, 1911.

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(Founded 1907.)

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According to the Constitution of the Academy, there are still five places to be filled upon the Council.

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The name of the Academy shall be the Academy of Pacific Coast History.

ARTICLE II.

Its object shall be the promotion of the study of the political, social, commercial and the industrial history, and of the ethnology, geography, and literature of the Pacific Coast of America, and the publication of monographs, historical documents, and other historical material relating thereto.

ARTICLE III.

The Regents of the University of California have entrusted the control and administration of the books and manuscripts collected by Mr. H. H. Bancroft and known as the Bancroft Collection, together with such other historical material as is already in their possession or may come into their possession, to the Council of the Academy of Pacific Coast History, on condition that the President of the University of California be, ex officio, a member of the Council, that the Secretary of the Academy be appointed by the Regents, and that the names of members of the Council be submitted to the Regents for their approval.

ARTICLE IX.

Any person approved by the Council may become a Fellow of the Academy of Pacific Coast History upon the recommendation of two fellows and the payment of ten dollars; and after the first year may continue a fellow by paying an annual subscription of ten dollars in advance. On payment of one hundred dollars, any fellow may become a life-fellow exempt from further subscriptions.

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The publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History shall be forwarded free of charge to all Fellows of the Academy of Pacific Coast History, and they shall be entitled to additional copies of these publications at a reduced rate from that charged to the general public.

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE
ACADEMY OF PACIFIC COAST HISTORY

VOL. 2

No. 3

EXPEDITION TO SAN FRANCISCO BAY IN 1770
DIARY OF PEDRO FAGES

EDITED BY

HERBERT EUGENE BOLTON

Professor of American History, University of California

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
JULY, 1911

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BERKELEY: THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

INTRODUCTION.

It has been thought hitherto that the first inland exploration of the country between Monterey and the head of the bay of San Francisco, and of the eastern shore—except for the short distance which may have been traversed by the reconnoitering party sent out in 1769 by Portolá—was that made by Pedro Fages in March, 1772. But the diary here published¹ shows that in November, 1770, Fages led a party of explorers northward from Monterey to the Santa Clara Valley ("la Cañada del Puerto de San Francisco"), down that valley to the head of the bay, thence along the eastern shore two days' journey to a point not far from Alameda, the course to this place being much the same as that followed in 1772. Before turning back the party ascended a hill and descried the north arm of the bay projecting far to the east and communicating with that at their left. Fages's statement in the letter of transmittal of the diary to the viceroy, to the effect that his men went about seven leagues farther than the explorers had gone in the previous year, helps to fix the limit of the exploration of 1769 on the eastern shore.

The expedition of 1770 was undertaken independently of the viceroy's order of November 12 of the same year, requiring that the port of the bay of San Francisco should be explored (that order did not reach Monterey until May 21, 1771),² and appears to have been made at Fages's own initiative. It seems strange that, in their diaries of the expedition of 1772, over much

¹ Since the above was written a translation of the diary, made by Miss Emma Helen Blair, has been published, without the Spanish text, in Richman's *California under Spain and Mexico*. The original diary was discovered by the present writer, through whom Mr. Richman procured his transcript.

² Fages to the viceroy, June 20, 1771, MS. Archivo General, Mexico, Californias, vol. 66. It will be noted that, in their letters of transmittal, neither Fages nor the viceroy refers to any order requiring an exploration.

SALIDA QUE HIZO EL THENIENTE DE VOLUNTARIOS
DE CATALUÑA DON PEDRO FAGES CON SEIS
SOLDADOS Y UN ARRIERRO.

Dia 21 de Noviembre de 1770.—Salimos de Monterrey como á las 11. del dia, é inmediatamente descavezamos un grande estero, y tomamos el rumbo del NE. y a las tres leguas de marcha nos paramos a la otra parte del Rio Carmelo que por equivocacion se llamó a la primera entrada de Monterrey, toda esta jornada se ofrecio pasar de lomas medianas parte de buena tierra y parte arenisca.

Dia 22 de Noviembre.—Salimos mui de mañana y atravezamos el llano del mencionado rio y a las quatro leguas nos metimos en un arroyo sin agua corriente; era este mui poblado de alisos, ensinos, y otro[s] arboles que no supimos conocer, vimos muchas veredas de osos por entre medio de las matas, y solo la que seguimos de gentiles, anduvimos por este arroyo cosa de una legua, y siguiendo el proprio rumbo, por la ladera de una loma, encumbramos en lo alto de ella desde donde divisamos un espacioso valle, cuio ancho en ciertos parages era quatro leguas corria este de NO. SE. bajamos por la ladera de una loma, y a medio quarto de legua llegamos a un corto valle que corria de NE. SO. en el que hizimos macion: este tenia un arroyito de agua que a corta distancia espirava entre sus proprias¹ arenas su ancho como 200 varas tomó nombre de La Cañadita, la jornada fue de cinco leguas.

A La Cañadita 5 leguas. De Monterrey 8 leguas.

Dia 23 de Noviembre.—Salimos del Real de la Cañadita, y a la media legua de marcha fuimos á dar a la cañada grande que

¹ The editor's transcript of *C* has "costas" in place of "propias," which is evidently an error.

EXPEDITION WHICH THE LIEUTENANT OF VOLUNTEERS OF CATALUÑA, DON PEDRO FAGES, MADE WITH SIX SOLDIERS AND ONE MULETEER.

November 21, 1770.—We set out from Monterey about eleven o'clock in the morning, and immediately went round the head of a large estuary. Taking the direction of the northeast, after marching three leagues we stopped on the other side of the Carmelo River, which, on the first entrance, was erroneously called that of Monterey. Throughout this day's journey we had to cross medium-sized hills, part of good soil, part sandy.

November 22.—We set out very early in the morning, crossed the plain of the river mentioned, and, after going four leagues, entered a water-course without running water. It was thickly grown with alders, live-oaks, and other trees which we were unable to recognize. We saw many bear's trails in the midst of the thickets, but of trails of heathen only the one which we were following. We travelled by this water-course about a league, and, continuing in the same direction up the slope of a hill, we reached the top of it, whence we saw in the distance a spacious valley whose breadth in certain places was four leagues. It ran from northwest to southeast. We went down the slope of a hill, and at an eighth of a league arrived at a small valley running from northeast to southwest, in which we halted. It had a small rivulet of water, which, at a short distance, disappeared in its own sands. The width of the valley was about two hundred yards. It was given the name of La Cañadita. The day's journey was five leagues.

To La Cañadita, 5 leagues. From Monterey, 8 leagues.

November 23.—We left the camp of La Cañadita, and, after a march of half a league, came to the large valley which we had

divisamos de lo alto de la loma, la atravezamos que nos costó tres leguas: vimos al paso muchas manadas de verrendos, y algunas de ellas pasarian de 50. tambien vímos muchos anzares, de estos se mataron quatro: la tierra de esta cañada era mui buena atravesamos desde este parage una cañadita llena de tular con una poza de agua dulce que havia á mano derecha, a breve rato se nos ofreció atravesar un arroyo mui poblado de alisos, este tenía una poza mui grande de agua dulce, entramos despues por un derrame de la sierra que teniamos delante era mui poblado de robles, y tenía bastantes pozas de agua dulce, y a la circunferencia de ellas pobladas de tule: a corta distancia de estas paramos en el recodo de una loma por el pie de la qual corria [un] pequeño arroyito que escasamente pudieron ver las bestias. La jornada de este día fué de quatro leguas. Rumbo del NE.

En la tarde de este dia se reconocio por el rumbo del NE. como cosa de dos leguas subiendo por una loma bastante penosa del alto de este se vió una infinidad de sierras que atravesamos² por entre medio de nuestro rumbo las que nos obligaron a retroceder. Se llamó este Parage de los Berrendos.

A Las Posas 4 leguas. De Monterrey 12 leguas.

Dia 24 de Noviembre.—Salimos de este real y desandando lo andado de una legua que haviamos caminado el dia antes, tomamos el rumbo del NE. por la cañada que el dia antes atravesamos, por el pie de las lomas de mano derecha que la ceñían, dejando á mano izquierda muchos tulares atravezados de muchas veredas de osos, y al remate de dichos havia una poza mui grande, a la cavezera de esta una rancheria de gentiles en la que vimos como 50 almas, dos de esta gentilidad andaban con dos balcitas cazando patos, en la poza, por varias diligencias que hizimos no pudimos lograr á manzarlos todo era dar alaridos, y dos de ellos arrancaron por el llano á haver avisar a dos rancherias mui crecidas de nuestro paso las que estaban á nuestra vista en medio de él, de que resultó que salieron á vernos a lo largo y se quedaron mui almirados de ver que un soldado al paso mató nueve anzares de tres tiros, continuamos nuestro camino, y a las 5 leguas de haver

² The editor's transcript of *C* has "atravesaban" in place of "atravesamos," which seems to make better sense. This reading has been followed in the translation.

seen from the top of the hill. We crossed it at a cost of three leagues' [march], seeing on the way many herds of antelopes, some of them exceeding fifty. We saw also many geese, of which four were killed. The soil of this valley was very good. From this place we passed through a small valley full of reeds and with a small pool of fresh water at the right. Shortly after, we had to cross a water-course thickly grown with alders, and having a very large pool of fresh water. Afterward we went up an acclivity of the mountain which was before us. It was thickly grown with oaks, and had numerous pools of fresh water on the margins of which reeds were growing. A short distance from these pools we stopped in the cove of a hill at whose foot ran a small rivulet which scarcely watered the animals. This day's journey was four leagues, direction northeast.

In the afternoon of this day a reconnaissance was made for about two leagues toward the northeast, going up a very difficult hill. From the top of it was seen an infinite number of mountains which cut right across our path, and which obliged us to go back. This place was named *Parage de los Berrendos* (Place of the Antelopes).

To Las Pozas, 4 leagues. From Monterey, 12 leagues.

November 24.—We left this camp and, retracing a league which we had travelled the day before, went to the northeast by the valley which we had crossed on that day, passing along the foot of the hills which encircle it on the right, and leaving on the left many reed patches crossed by numerous bear trails. At the place where they end there was a very large pool, and at the head of this a village of heathen, in which we saw about fifty souls. Two of these heathen went about with two little rafts, hunting ducks on the pool. We were not able, by the various efforts which we made, to quiet them. All [they did] was to shout, while two of them hastened off across the plain to inform two very large villages of our passing; these villages were in sight, midway of our march; consequently they turned out to see us at long range, and were very much surprised to see a soldier kill in passing nine geese at three shots. We continued on our way, and, after having gone five leagues, halted on a knoll

andado paramos en una lomita pegada en el mismo valle entre medio de dos ojitos de mui buena agua. El Real de los Ojitos.

Al Real de los Ojitos 5 leguas. De Monterrey 17 leguas.

Dia 25 de Noviembre.—Salimos del Real de los Ojitos y atravezamos unas lomas medianas que teniamos pegadas al real, y fuimos á dar a la propia cañada del NO. toda esta jornada fue la tierra llana, y buena, con muchos robles y algunos ensinos, a mano derecha dejamos un arroyo que salía de la sierra mui poblado de alisos pero sin agua: la sierra que ibamos dejando a mano derecha estaba mui pelada teniendo muchos crestones de panino que hacian diferentes vísos, y digeron algunos de los soldados que parecia tener indicios de minerales, por cuio motivo mandé que se recogieran algunos pedazos³; este día andubimos 5 leguas paramos dentro de una loma de mano derecha que formava un corto arroyito de mui buena agua suficiente para nosotros y las bestias.

Al Real del Arroy[i]to 5 leguas. De Monterrey 22 leguas.

Dia 26 de Noviembre.—Salimos mui de mañana fuimos siguiendo la propia cañada bien que ya torcia rumbo al NNO. andubimos como cosa de 4 leguas de tierra buena poblada de robles, encinos, y otros arboles que no supimos conocer, al paso divisamos una rancheria de gentiles montarases mui crecida, y al querernos arrimar a ella se huian, sin embargo, con los muchos alagos que les hizimos, logramos amanzarlos, y que recibieran algunas sartas de vídrios y cintas, vimos asi mismo otras dos rancherias cortas, y algunas humaderas a un lado, y otro de la cañada, nos siguieron quatro gentiles hasta que nos paramos en la cavesa del estero del Puerto de San Francisco al lado de un rio que tenia algunas pozas de agua dulce mui buena.

Al Estero de San Francisco 4 leguas. De Monterrey 26 leguas.

Dia 27 de Noviembre.—Salimos mui de mañana atravezando la cañada rumbo del NE. que nos costó como dos leguas descavezamos muchos esteros, que salian del grande, tomamos el rumbo del Norte, y a una legua se ofreció pasar un arroyo mui poblado de alisos, y otros arboles sin agua, y cerca de este una laguna dulce

³ The editor's transcript of *C* has "pedacitos" in place of "pedazos."

EXPEDITION OF PEDRO FAGES TO SAN FRANCISCO BAY, 1770. 11

close to the same valley between two small springs of very good water.

To the Real de los Ojitos, 5 leagues. From Monterey, 17 leagues.

November 25.—We left the Real de los Ojitos, crossed some medium-sized hills which were close to our camp, and came to the same valley of the northwest. During this whole day's journey the land was level and good, with many oaks and some live-oaks. On the right we left a water-course which came from the mountain. It was thickly grown with alders, but without water. The mountain which lay at our right was very bare, having many large outcroppings of rock deposits (*panino*) which presented different lusters. Some of the soldiers said that it showed signs of minerals; for this reason I ordered that some pieces should be picked up. This day we went five leagues, stopping on a hill to the right, where was formed a small rivulet of very good water sufficient for ourselves and the animals.

*To the Real del Arroy[*i*]to, 5 leagues. From Monterey, 22 leagues.*

November 26.—We set out very early in the morning, following the same valley, although the direction now changed to the north-northwest. We travelled some four leagues over good country covered with oaks, live-oaks, and other trees which we did not recognize. On the way we saw a very large village of wild heathen, and when we wished to approach it they fled. However, by dint of our coaxing them freely we succeeded in quieting them and in getting them to accept some strings of glass beads and some ribbons. We saw also two other small villages, and some smokes on both sides of the valley. Four heathen followed us until we stopped at the head of the estuary of the port of San Francisco, by the side of a river which had some pools of very good fresh water.

To the Estero de San Francisco, 4 leagues. From Monterey, 26 leagues.

November 27.—We set out very early in the morning, crossing the valley toward the northeast at a cost of about two leagues' [travel]. We went round the heads of many estuaries which branched out from the great one. Turning north, at a league we had to cross a water-course thickly grown with alders

mui buena la que tenia su circunferencia matizada con juncos, eneadas, y muchos pastos, entre los quales havia abundancia de anzares, y logramos matar 7. vimos pegados a la laguna muchos gentiles afables y placenteros, a los que regalamos de algunas sartas de vidrio, y ellos nos correspondieron con algunos plumages, y anzares rellenos de zacate, de los que se valen para coger infinidad de estas aves: a las tres leguas de este parage pasamos un arroyo de bastante agua mui cubierto de alisos, laureles y otros arboles que no conocimos y paramos en un llano pegado a el.

Toda la jornada de este dia fue de seis leguas, la tierra, mui buena y llena de grietas que se cruzaban en todos sentidos pasamos dos arroyitos de mui buena agua y toda la jornada fuimos dejando a mano derecha unas lomas medianas de buena tierra y por las laderas de unas y otras sembradas de mucho[s] laureles.

Dia 28 de Noviembre.—Salieron quatro soldados á explorar el terreno y a la noche volvieron diciendo que havian andado como 7 leguas rumbo del Norte que la tierra era mui buena y llana, y que se havian subido en lo alto de un cerro, que no habian podido ver el fin de un estero, que tenian delante, y se comunicava con el que se nos quedava á mano izquierda, y que havian visto muchos rastros de patas hendidas que crehian eran de cibolos, y que pegados a las lomas que dejavan a mano derecha havia algunos ojitos de agua y que havian atravezado dos arroyitos de ella. Tambien digeron que havian visto la voca del estero que creian era la que entrava por la bahia del Puerto de San Francisco lo que afirmo por haverlo visto.

Día 29 de Noviembre.—En este día se determinó retroceder por ver que se nos frustrava el poder pasar al otro lado de la Punta de los Reyes sin que gastasemos muchos dias, y el cuidado que tenia tambien del real, cultivo de tierra, y cria de ganado, desandando lo que teniamos andado en el dia 27. paramos en el mismo parage sin la menor novedad: esta jornada fue de las mismas seis leguas: al paso del camino cerca de un arroyito nos

and other trees, but without water. Near it was a very good fresh lagoon whose margin was adorned with rushes, cat-tails, and extensive meadows, where there was an abundance of geese, of which we succeeded in killing seven. We saw, close to the lagoon, many pleasant and affable heathen, to whom we presented some strings of glass beads. They reciprocated with plumes and geese stuffed with straw, which they employed to catch an infinite number of these birds. Three leagues from this place we crossed a stream containing plenty of water and thickly covered with alders, laurels, and other trees which we did not know, and we stopped in a plain close to it.

The whole journey for this day was six leagues; the soil very good and full of fissures which crossed each other in every direction. We crossed two small streams of very good water, and during the whole day's journey we passed, on the right, medium-sized hills of good soil, one and another of whose slopes were heavily grown with laurels.

November 28.—Four soldiers set out to explore the country, and at night returned saying that they had travelled about seven leagues to the north; that the country was very good and level; that they had climbed to the top of a hill but had not been able to see the end of an estuary which lay before them and which communicated with the one which lay at our left; that they had seen many tracks of cloven hoofs which they thought were of buffalo; that close to the hills which they passed at the right there were some springs of water; and that they had crossed two small streams of it. They said, also, that they had seen the mouth of the estuary, which they thought to be the one which entered through the bay of the port of San Francisco. This I confirm through having seen it.

November 29.—This day, seeing that we were unable to cross to the other side of the Punta de los Reyes without spending many days, and because of the anxiety which I felt for the camp, the cultivation of the land, and the raising of the stock, it was decided to go back. Retracing the distance covered on the 27th, we stopped in the same place without the least incident happening. This day's travelling was over the same six leagues. At

salieron como veinte gentiles, y algunas mugeres empezaron á festejarnos con vayle, y muchos ademanes de alegría, una de las mugeres nos hizo una arenga bastante larga, les dímos algunos abalorios, y ellos correspondieron con plumages: vimos este día muchas humaderas.

Día 30 de Noviembre.—De la caveza del estero salimos temprano y andubimos 4 leguas pasamos por el costado de una corta ranchería en donde havia quatro mugeres, y tres parbulos las quales se asustaron, y nos dieron dos anzares rellenos paramos en el mismo citio que ocupamos de donde salimos el día 26.

Día 1º de Diziembre.—Salimos ya con el sol alto por haver faltado algunas bestias las que encontramos por el camino que nos volvimos. Este día anduvimos 5 leguas las mismas del día 25 de Noviembre.

Día 2 de Diziembre.—Salimos mui de mañana la buelta del SE. y andubimos 5 leguas, sin la menor novedad, la tierra la misma del día 25 de Noviembre y paramos como media legua del Parage de los Ojitos del lado de Monterrey en unas pozitas de un pequeño arroyo.

Día 3 de Diziembre.—Salimos una hora el sol alto, por haver nos faltado dos bestias las que se encontraron a la legua de haver salido, atravezamos la cañada dejando a mano izquierda la rancheria, poza, y tular, y á mano derecha las rancherias que haviamos visto el 24 de Noviembre y aun nos parecieron mucho mas grandes: a la[s] 5 leguas de camino llegamos al Real de la Cañadita en donde hizimos alto, y paramos nuestro campo.

Día 4 de Diziembre.—Salimos mui de mañana subiendo por la ladera que haviamos bajado el día 22 de Noviembre y fuimos á dar al arroyo que atravezamos el mencionado día, atravezando el llano en el que vimos muchas vandadas de anzares, llegamos al rio lo atravezamos por el mismo parage que a la subida y a

EXPEDITION OF PEDRO FAGES TO SAN FRANCISCO BAY, 1770. 15

the crossing of the road near a rivulet twenty heathen came out to us, and some women began to entertain us with a dance and many gestures expressing joy, one of them making a long harangue. We gave them some beads and they reciprocated with plumes. On this day we saw many smokes.

November 30.—From the head of the estuary we set out early and travelled four leagues, passing by the edge of a small village in which there were four women and three small children. The women were afraid and gave us two stuffed geese. We stopped in the same place which we occupied [on the 25th] and from which we set out on the 26th.

December 1.—We set out when the sun was already high, because some of the animals were missing, and found them on the road on which we were returning. We travelled this day five leagues, the same ones as on the 25th of November.

December 2.—We set out on the return toward the southeast very early in the morning, and travelled five leagues without the least incident, the country being the same as that of the 25th of November, and stopped about half a league from the Parage de los Ojitos, at one side of Monterey, beside some little ponds of a small water-course.

December 3.—We set out when the sun was an hour high because two animals were missing. They were found a league after starting. We crossed the valley, leaving on the left the village, the pond, and the reed patch, and on the right, the villages which we had seen on the 24th of November, and [which now] appeared even much larger. Having travelled five leagues we reached the Real de la Cañadita, where we halted and made camp.

December 4.—We started early in the morning, going up the slope which we had descended on November 22, and continued until we reached the water-course which we crossed that day, passing over the plain, in which we saw many flocks of geese. We reached the river, crossed it in the same place as on going up, and, after marching eight leagues, arrived at this royal presidio

las 8 leguas de marcha llegamos a este Real Precidio de San Carlos de Monterrey, en el que no encontramos novedad alguna: habiendo hecho esta salida en servicio de Su Magestad á fin de reconocer el terreno hasta el Puerto de San Francisco.

PEDRO FAGES. (Rúbrica)

[CARTA DE PEDRO FAGES AL VIRREY DANDO PARTE DE LA EXPLORACION
DE LA BAHIA DE SAN FRANCISCO.]

Junio 20 de 71[1771].⁴

EXCELENTISIMO SEÑOR,

Señor:

El día 27 de Noviembre del proximo pasado año determiné con seis soldados y un arriero explorar las inmediaciones de este real precidio (dejando con toda seguridad el real que se podia cerrar con llave) lo que ejecute el mencionado día tomando el rumbo del Nordeste, y a las dos jornadas dimos en la cañada del Puerto de San Francisco y siguiendo por esta cinco jornadas logramos llegar como siete leguas mas adelante de donde estuvieron el año pasado los exploradores de la expedicion: de lo alto de una loma de este parage se deviso una quantiosa vocana de estero que tendria al paracer mio, y de los soldados como trecientas varas, y como otras tantas asia dentro; otra de poco menos, por estas se introducian una infinidad de aguas del mar, las que formaban dos grandes esteros; el que teniamos á mano izquierda tendria la buelta del Sur como quince leguas, y del otro divisamos como veinte que corria hacia Levante de todo lo qual inferimos ser el estero del Puerto de San Francisco de que habla el derrotero de Cabrera Bueno, á este no le pudimos ver el fin, y esto nos obligó á retroceder por atravesarsenos por delante. A los catorce dias de haver salido llegamos al real sin encontrar la menor novedad.

Yncluo á Vuestra Excelencia un plano de las obras del real

⁴ This phrase is apparently an annotation made in the viceroy's secretariat, and not a part of the original document.

EXPEDITION OF PEDRO FAGES TO SAN FRANCISCO BAY, 1770. 17

of San Carlos de Monterrey, where we found that nothing whatever had happened, having made this expedition in the service of His Majesty for the purpose of exploring the country to the port of San Francisco.

PEDRO FAGES. (Rubric)

[LETTER OF PEDRO FAGES TO THE VICEBOY, REPORTING THE EXPLORATION OF THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.]

June 20, [17]71.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

Sir:

On the 27th of November of last year I decided to explore, with six soldiers and one muleteer, the country surrounding this royal presidio, leaving the camp, which could be locked up, entirely secure. I did this on the day mentioned, going northeast, and after two days' travel we struck the valley of the port of San Francisco. Following this for five days we succeeded in going about seven leagues beyond the place where the explorers of the expedition of the previous year were. From the top of a hill at this place there was seen a large estuary mouth, which, as it appeared to me and to the soldiers, was about three hundred yards [wide] and reached about the same distance inland, and another a little narrower. Through these mouths ran a great quantity of water from the sea, forming two large estuaries. The one which we had at our left must have turned south about fifteen leagues. Of the course of the other to the east, we saw about twenty [leagues]. From all this we inferred that it was the estuary of the port of San Francisco of which the itinerary of Cabrera Bueno speaks. Of it we could not see the end, which made it necessary for us to turn back, for it lay across our path. Fourteen days after setting out we arrived at camp, finding that nothing whatever had happened.⁵

I enclose for Your Excellency a diagram of the works of the

⁵ He might have meant without incident during the expedition, but from the entry in the diary for December 4 I infer that the rendering above gives his meaning.

sin estar comprendida la casa del hortelano, y la casa de guardia del almacen [de] la polvora, que ambas, y cada una de por si ponen quatro varas en quadro: todas las casas estan embarradas y blanqueadas por dentro y fuera tambien incluio una noticia del cultivo del trigo que se há adelantado, junto con una relacion de lo que há trabajado el maestro herrero Juan Chacon; y el diario del Puerto de San Francisco.

Dios guarde la importante vida de Vuestra Excelencia los muchos años que deseo. Real Precidio de San Carlos de Monterrey, y Junio 20 de 1771 años.

EXCELENTISIMO SEÑOR,
A los pies de Vuestra Excelencia
su mas atento servidor y subdito.

PEDRO FAGES.

(Rúbrica)

EXCELENTISIMO SEÑOR MARQUES DE CROIX.

[Al reverso dice:]

Monterrey y Junio 20 de 1771.

Don Pedro Fages.

Yncluyendo el plano de aquel presidio, y dando parte del descubrimiento de dos esteros; el uno de como 15 leguas y el otro de 20.

EXPEDITION OF PEDRO FAGES TO SAN FRANCISCO BAY, 1770. 19

camp, which does not include the house of the gardener or that of the guard of the powder store, both of which, and each one separately, are being made four yards square. All of the houses are plastered and whitewashed inside and outside. I enclose also a statement of the progress which has been made in the cultivation of wheat, together with a report of what the master blacksmith, Juan Chacon, has done, and the diary of the [expedition to] the port of San Francisco.

May God preserve the important life of Your Excellency the many years which I desire. Royal Presidio of San Carlos de Monterrey, June 20, 1771.

Most Excellent Sir, at the feet of Your Excellency, your most attentive servant and subject.

PEDRO FAGES. (Rubric)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUES DE CROIX.

[Endorsement on the back:]

Monterey, June 20, 1881—Don Pedro Fages. Enclosing the diagram of that presidio, and reporting the discovery of two estuaries, one about fifteen and the other twenty leagues long.

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4. The Portolá Expedition of 1769-1770—Diary of Miguel Costansó, edited by FREDERICK J. TEGGART, Curator, Academy of Pacific Coast History. *In press.* To appear in August, 1911.



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VOL. 2

No. 4

THE PORTOLA EXPEDITION OF 1769-1770
DIARY OF MIGUEL COSTANSO

EDITED BY

FREDERICK J. TEGGART

*Associate Professor of Pacific Coast History, University of California
Curator of the Academy of Pacific Coast History*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
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AUGUST, 1911

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The Regents of the University of California have entrusted the control and administration of the books and manuscripts collected by Mr. H. H. Bancroft and known as the Bancroft Collection, together with such other historical material as is already in their possession or may come into their possession, to the Council of the Academy of Pacific Coast History, on condition that the President of the University of California be, ex officio, a member of the Council, that the Secretary of the Academy be appointed by the Regents, and that the names of members of the Council be submitted to the Regents for their approval.

ARTICLE IX.

Any person approved by the Council may become a Fellow of the Academy of Pacific Coast History upon the recommendation of two fellows and the payment of ten dollars; and after the first year may continue a fellow by paying an annual subscription of ten dollars in advance. On payment of one hundred dollars, any fellow may become a life-fellow exempt from further subscriptions.

ARTICLE X.

The publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History shall be forwarded free of charge to all Fellows of the Academy of Pacific Coast History, and they shall be entitled to additional copies of these publications at a reduced rate from that charged to the general public.

Applications for Fellowships in the Academy of Pacific Coast History may be made to the Secretary, Curator, or to the Secretary of the Board of Regents, University of California, Berkeley, California.

DIARIO DEL VIAGE DE TIERRA HECHO AL NORTE DE LA CALIFORNIA DE ORDEN DEL EXCELENTISIMO SEÑOR MARQUES DE CROIX, VIRREY, GOVERNADOR Y CAPITAN GENERAL DE LA NUEVA ESPAÑA, &., &. ; POR DIRECCION DEL ILUSTRISIMO SEÑOR DON JOSEPH DE GALVEZ, DEL CONSEJO Y CAMARA DE SU MAJESTAD EN EL SUPREMO DE LAS INDIAS, VISITADOR GENERAL DE TODOS LOS TRIBUNALES, CAXAS REALES Y RAMOS DE HAZIENDA DE SU MAJESTAD EN EL PROPIO REYNO, E INTENDENTE DE SU EJERCITO, &., &. ; EXECUTADO POR LA TROPA DESTINADA A ESTE OBJETO AL MANDO DEL GOVERNADOR DE LA REFERIDA PENINSULA, DON GASPAR DE PORTOLA, CAPITAN DE DRAGONES EN EL REXIMIENTO DE ESPAÑA.

Resuelta ya la salida para el dia 14 de Julio, mando el Governador fueran seis soldados y un cabo, á explorar el terreno para las dos primeras jornadas: salieron estos el día 12 en la mañana y bolvieron el dia siguiente en la tarde con noticia de haver encontrado un aguage á distancia de seis o siete leguas, suficiente para la gente, y cavallada.

Viernes 14 de Julio, de 1769.—Despues de dar agua a las bestias, por saver que no la havía en el parage en que haviamos de dormir salimos en la tarde, y anduvimos dos leguas parámos

DIARY OF THE JOURNEY BY LAND MADE TO THE NORTH OF CALIFORNIA BY ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUES DE CROIX, VICEROY, GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF NEW SPAIN, ETC., ETC.; BY INSTRUCTION OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS DON JOSEPH DE GALVEZ, OF THE COUNCIL AND COURT OF HIS MAJESTY IN THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE INDIES, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ALL THE TRIBUNALS, ROYAL EXCHEQUERS, AND DEPARTMENTS OF FINANCE OF HIS MAJESTY IN THE SAME KINGDOM, AND INTENDANT OF THE KING'S ARMY, ETC., ETC.; PERFORMED BY THE TROOPS DETAILED FOR THIS PURPOSE UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PENINSULA OF CALIFORNIA, DON GASPAR DE PORTOLA, CAPTAIN IN THE DRAGONES DE ESPAÑA REGIMENT.

The departure having been fixed for the 14th of July, the governor ordered out six soldiers and a corporal to explore the country for the distance of the first two days' marches. These soldiers left on the morning of the 12th, and returned on the afternoon of the following day with the information that they had found a watering-place sufficient for the men and horses at a distance of six or seven leagues.

1769
July

Friday, July 14, 1769.—After giving water to the animals, as we knew there was none in the place where we were to sleep, we started in the afternoon and proceeded for two leagues. We

dentro de una cañada abundante de pastos á la que pusimos nombre de San Diego.

De San Diego á la cañada del mismo nombre 2 leguas. Distancia de San Diego 2 leguas.

Savado 15 de Julio.—Levantamos el campo en la mañana del parage dicho, y llegámos al sitio reconocido anteriormente por los exploradores que recibió nombre de la Poza de Osuna, y tambien de San Jacome de la Marca, el primero se lo pusieron los soldados, el segundo los padres misioneros. Es este parage una cañada mui vistosa y amena: en partes tendrá mas de dos mil varas de ancho, toda cubierta de pastos con alguna arboleda, y mucha agua rebalsada en pozas. A la parte del occidente junto á una de ellas sentamos nuestro real a la una de la tarde, encontramos sobre nuestro camino dos rancherías de gentiles: la primera en la medianía de él poco mas ó menos: la otra dentro de la propia cañada de nuestro campamento: todo el pais que transitamos era abundante de pastos, y nada aspero; dirigidos siempre al noroeste, y nornoroeste conforme lo permitía el terreno, formado de lomas de mediana altura compendiente a varias cañadas que todas iban á terminarse al mar, introduciendose sus aguas en ellas por diferentes esteros en que se cuaja cantidad de sal.

Los indios de la cañada vinieron luego á vernos arrimandose poco á poco con arto recelo hasta que agasajados, y regalados de algunas sartas de vidrio se allanaron, y familiarisaron con nosotros, que nos causaron molestia.

Despacharonse en la tarde los exploradores, y al siguiente día en la mañana bolvieron con noticia de haver hallado aguage á proporcionada distancia.

A la Poza de Osuna 4 leguas. De San Diego 6 leguas.

Domingo 16 de Julio.—Movimos el real en la tarde, y dirigiendo nuestro camino al norte, y al nornoroeste por tierra alta de lomas como las pasadas, atravesamos dos cañadas mui alegres. En la primera vimos una ranchería de gentiles que salió á recibirnos al paso: uno de ellos hizo su arenga, y cumplido, á la que solo respondimos con demostraciones, y señas de agrade-

halted in a canyon, to which we gave the name of San Diego, 1769
 where there was an abundance of pasture.

*From San Diego to the canyon of the same name, 2 leagues. Distance
 from San Diego, 2 leagues.*

July

Saturday, July 15.—In the morning we broke camp at the place mentioned, and arrived at the spot previously reconnoitered by the scouts; it was given the name of La Poza de Osuna, and also of San Jacome de la Marca—the former by the soldiers, the latter by the missionary fathers. This place is a very picturesque and attractive canyon. In parts it is probably more than two thousand yards wide; it is entirely covered with pasture, with some groves of trees, and has much water collected in pools. Towards the west, and beside one of these, we pitched our camp at one o'clock in the afternoon. On our way we came upon two Indian villages—one about midway, the other in the very canyon where we encamped. All the country through which we passed was rich in pasture and not at all rough. We headed constantly to the northwest and north-northwest as the lay of the land permitted; [the country] was composed of hills of moderate height sloping into various canyons, all of which ran down to the sea, and the waters found their way into them by various creeks in which a quantity of salt accumulates.

The Indians of the canyon immediately came to see us; they approached little by little, full of suspicion, and as they were greeted and presented with some strings of glass beads they quieted down and became so familiar with us that they occasioned annoyance.

The scouts were sent out during the afternoon, and returned on the following morning with news that they had found a watering-place at a suitable distance.

To La Poza de Osuna, 4 leagues. Distance from San Diego, 6 leagues.

Sunday, July 16.—We broke camp in the afternoon, and, directing our course to the north and north-northwest over high, hilly country like that just covered, we went through two very pleasant canyons. In the first we saw an Indian village [and the inhabitants] came out to receive us as we passed. One of these made a speech and welcomed us, to which we replied

cidos, pero sin detenernos: acompañaronnos largo trecho y nos indicaron algunos aguages cortos á un lado del camino, paramos en la segunda cañada inmediatos a una ranchería corta de gentiles, y cerca del aguage reconocido. Era este un manantial de buen agua situado sobre la ladera oriental de la cañada; y por ser algo escaso fué necesario abrir una poza delante que recibiera su corto caudal, y aguardar a que se llenara para dar agua a las bestias.

El pais se manifestaba alegre sembrado de matas y de algunos arboles llamados alisos y sobre manera abundante de pastos. Tubo nombre esta cañada de San Alexos.

A San Alexos 3 leguas. De San Diego 9 leguas.

Lunes 17 de Julio.—Salimos del expresado sitio en la tarde rexistrado ya el terreno por los exploradores. Caminamos tres leguas el terreno de la misma calidad que el pasado, esto es de lomas de tierra negra mui transitables, y accesibles cubiertas de pastos llegamos á el aguage situado dentro de una cañada medianamente ancha el agua estaba recogida en pozas y manaba de dos ojos distintos, formando al rededor unas cienegas ó pantanos cubiertos de juncos, y pastos. Sentamos el real sobre una ladera de la cañada á la parte de poniente dimosle nombre de Santa Sinforosa. Divisabase desde nuestro campamento una ranchería de gentiles en lo alto de una loma que prevenidos por sus vecinos los de San Alexos de nuestra venida diputaron á dos de ellos para pedirnos licencia de pasar á visitarnos dimosles á entender por señas que lo difiriesen para el dia siguiente; pero tomando luego la buelta de su ranchería a breve rato vinieron todos sus moradores; serian hasta quarenta hombres de buen talle, y aspecto su principal ó gefe empezó su arenga desde luego con grandes voces y raros gestos; mas sin darle lugar á que acabara regalamos á el y a su gente algunos abalorios y los despedimos.

En la mañana bolvieron y se estuvieron quietamente entre nosotros hasta que nos fuimos.

A Santa Sinforosa 2 leguas. De San Diego 11 leguas.

only by gestures and signs of appreciation, but without stopping. They accompanied us for a long distance and showed us some small watering-places to one side of the road. We halted in the second canyon near a small Indian village, and close by the watering-place selected. This was a spring of good water situated on the eastern side of the canyon, and as it was somewhat scanty it was necessary to dig a pool in front of it to receive its small supply, and to wait until it filled in order to water the animals.

1769
July

The country was pleasant, covered with undergrowth and some trees called *alisos*, and exceedingly abundant in pasture. This canyon was given the name of San Alejo.

To San Alejo, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 9 leagues.

Monday, July 17.—In the afternoon we left the place just mentioned, the country having already been examined by the scouts. We travelled for three leagues. The country was of the same character as that just covered; that is, composed of low hills of black earth, readily traversable and easy of approach, and covered with pasture. We came to the watering-place situated in a moderately wide canyon. The water issued from two different springs and stood in pools, about which it formed some miry places or marshes, covered with reeds and pasture. We pitched our camp upon a slope on the western side of the canyon, and gave the place the name of Santa Sinforosa. From our camp one could see, on the top of a low hill, an Indian village. [The inhabitants,] warned of our coming by their neighbors of San Alejo, sent two of their number to beg leave to come and visit us. We gave them to understand by signs that they should defer the visit until the following day; but forthwith they went back to their village, and in a short time all the inhabitants came [to our camp]—there must have been as many as forty men, well-built and good-looking. The leader or chief soon afterwards began his harangue with loud cries and odd grimaces, but, without giving him time to finish, we made presents to him and his people of some glass beads and sent them away.

In the morning they returned and remained quietly amongst us until our departure.

To Santa Sinforosa, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 11 leagues.

Martes 18 de Julio.—El aguage reconocido por los exploradores distaba de Santa Sinforosa poco mas de dos leguas; jornada que hizimos en la tarde: el terreno que transitamos fué tambien de lomería. El sitio donde paramos era sumamente alegre y ameno; un valle admirable por su capacidad, matizado de arboleda, y cubierto de hermosísimos pastos: tendría cerca de una legua de ancho, y á él venian á terminarse, diferentes cañadas por la vanda del norte, y del nordeste. El aguage consistia en una poza, ó cienega de mucha extencion: campamos sobre una loma pequeña situada dentro del mismo valle hacia el occidente y recibió nombre de San Juan Capistrano.

Los gentiles de sus inmediaciones avisados de nuestra venida salieron a recibirnos, tan asegurados al parecer, y ciertos de nuestra amistad, que trageron á todas sus mujeres: hicieronnos los capitanes, ó caziques sus acostumbradas arengas.

A San Juan Capistrano 2 leguas. De San Diego 13 leguas.

Miercoles 19 de Julio.—Descansamos en este parage, y de mañana se despacharon los exploradores con orden de reconocer la tierra a toda la distancia que pudieran alargarse pero de manera que bolviesen al real, antes que cerrara la noche. Salieron con este objeto siete hombres con el Sargento del Presidio de Californias. Los gentiles acudieron mui temprano al alojamiento en maior numero que el dia antecedente; pasarian de doscientas almas de ambos sexos: trataban con nosotros tan familiarmente como pudieran con sus paysanos y amigos: los agasajamos, y regalamos, pero la novedad hizo en ellos tal impresion que no quisieron apartarse de nosotros por mas que quisimos despedirlos, y se estuvieron hasta mui tarde mirando y observandonos.

Jueves 20 de Julio.—Nos pusimos en marcha mui de mañana siguiendo una cañada de las que venían a caer al Valle de San Juan Capistrano por la vanda del norte: torcía despues al nordeste, por lo que la dejamos, para no desviarnos de nuestro rumbo, y al trasponer unas lomas, cahímos á otra cañada espaciosa y alegre matizada de arboleda, y cubierta de pastos la jornada fué de dos leguas pusimosle nombre de Santa Margarita a este sitio.

Tuesday, July 18.—The watering-place found by the scouts was a little more than two leagues from Santa Sinforosa, a distance that we covered in the afternoon. The country over which we passed was also hilly. The place where we halted was exceedingly beautiful and pleasant, a valley remarkable for its size, adorned with groves of trees, and covered with the finest pasture. It must have been nearly a league wide, and different canyons opened into it on the north and northeast. The watering-place consisted of a pool or marsh of considerable extent. We camped on a rising ground within the same valley, towards the west. [To the valley] we gave the name of San Juan Capistrano. 1769
July

The Indians in the neighborhood, warned of our coming, came out to meet us, so confident, it seemed, and certain of our friendship that they brought all their women. The captains or caciques made their usual speeches to us.

To San Juan Capistrano, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 13 leagues.

Wednesday, July 19.—We rested at this place, and in the early morning sent out the scouts to reconnoiter the country as far as they could go, but so as to return to camp before nightfall. Seven men with the sergeant of the presidio of the Californias set out for this purpose. The natives came to our quarters very early and in greater number than on the preceding day—there must have been more than two hundred souls of both sexes. They mingled with us with as much familiarity as they could have done with their own countrymen and friends. We greeted them and made them presents, but the novelty made such an impression on them that they did not want to leave us, however much we tried to get rid of them, and they remained until very late watching and observing us.

Thursday, July 20.—We set out very early in the morning, following one of the canyons that terminated on the northern side of the valley of San Juan Capistrano. This canyon afterwards turned to the northeast, and, for this reason, we left it so as not to go out of our course. After passing some hills, we came into another spacious and pleasant canyon adorned with groves of trees and covered with pasture. The day's journey was two leagues. To this place we gave the name of Santa Margarita.

El aguage era abundante: la agua dulce y buena, recogida en varias pozas; si bien dentro de la propia cañada, había una laguna grande de agua salobre, vinieron luego á saludarnos los gentiles de las inmediatas rancherías en numero de unas setenta personas de ambos sexos, regalamos á las mugeres algunos abalorios y los despedimos.

[A] *Santa Margarita 2 leguas. De San Diego 15 leguas.*

Viernes 21 de Julio.—Movimos nuestro real en la mañana, y tomando el rumbo del noroeste salimos de la cañada de Santa Margarita: el camino fué de lomas de mediana altura, y á las dos leguas parámos sobre la ladera occidental de la cañada: el aguage consistió en unas pozas, y había suficiente pasto. Vimos algunas mugeres de gentiles en este sitio pero dejaronse ver mui pocos indios dimos nombre a este parage de Cañada de los Rosales por la suma abundancia que de ellos bimos.

A Los Rosales 2 leguas. De San Diego 17 leguas.

Sabado 22 de Julio.—Salimos de Los Rosales, y siguiendo el rumbo del noroeste por camino de lomas, y arroyos llegamos al aguage distante como tres leguas del sitio que dexamos. Estaba el agua rebalsada en una poza de poco ambito pero de bastante profundidad dentro de una cañada sobre cuiá ladera á la parte de levante sentamos nuestro real, en terreno llano y abundante de pastos.

Junto al real había una ranchería corta de gentiles, cuiá gente estuvo con nosotros lo más del día, mui alegre y apasible. Los reverendos padres misioneros bautisaron en este parage á dos parbulos de estos gentiles que se estaban muriendo, por cuió motibo se le puso el nombre de la Cañada del Bautismo.

A la Cañada del Bautismo 3 leguas. De San Diego 20 leguas.

Domingo 23 de Julio.—De la Cañada del Bautismo pasamos á otra que recibió nombre de Santa Maria Magdalena situada al nornoroeste de la primera el camino aunque de lomería y tierra algo doblada no fué mui penoso. El parage era abundante de pastos, frondoso de sauces, y otra arboleda. El aguage fué abundante y copioso, el agua rebalsada en pozas entre juncos y enea.

[A] *Santa Maria Magdalena 3 leguas. De San Diego 23 leguas.*

The watering-place was ample; the water, fresh and good, stood in several pools; nevertheless within this same canyon there was a large pond of brackish water. The natives of the near-by villages, numbering about seventy persons of both sexes, immediately came to welcome us; we gave the women some glass beads and sent them away. 1769
July

To Santa Margarita, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 15 leagues.

Friday, July 21.—We broke camp in the morning, and, taking the course to the northwest, we left the canyon of Santa Margarita. The road was over low hills, and after [travelling] for two leagues, we halted on the western side of the canyon. The watering-place consisted of some pools, and there was sufficient pasture. In this place we saw some native women, but very few Indians could be seen. We gave it the name of Cañada de los Rosales, on account of the great number of rose bushes we saw.

To Los Rosales, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 17 leagues.

Saturday, July 22.—We left Los Rosales, and, following the course to the northwest over a road of low hills and gullies, we arrived at the watering-place, distant about three leagues from our starting point. The water was held in a pool of small size but of considerable depth, in a canyon on the eastern side of which we pitched our camp on level ground covered with pasture.

Near the camp there was a small Indian village; the people remained with us, very happy and contented, during the greater part of the day. At this place the missionary fathers baptized two children of these natives that were dying, for which reason we gave the place the name of the Cañada del Bautismo.

To the Cañada del Bautismo, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 20 leagues.

Sunday, July 23.—From the Cañada del Bautismo we came to another canyon, to which we gave the name of Santa María Magdalena, situated to the north-northwest of the first. The road, although over hilly country and somewhat broken ground, was not very laborious. The place had abundant pasture, and was thickly covered with willows and other trees. The watering-place was very copious—the water held in pools among reeds and rushes.

To Santa María Magdalena, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 23 leagues.

Lunes 24 de Julio.—Nos pusimos en marcha y tomando el rumbo nornoroeste, por dentro de otra cañada que termina en la de Santa María Magdalena torcimos al fin de ella á poniente encumbrando unas lomas; y atravesando despues un buen trecho de tierra llana cahimos á otra cañada mui vistosa, que corría al pié de una sierra alta, con un arroyo de agua y mucha arboleda. Sentamos nuestro real a la parte del oriente en tierra llana; y al punto vinieron a visitarnos los indios de una ranchería que havitaban la propia cañada: vinieron sin armas con una afa-bilidad y mansedumbre sin igual regalaronnos de sus pobres semillas, y los agasajamos con sintas y bugerias.

A San Francisco Solano 3 leguas. De San Diego 26 leguas.

Martes 25 de Julio.—Descansamos en la expresada cañada que se llamó de San Francisco Solano de mañana salieron los exploradores á reconocer la tierra bolvieron en la tarde con noticia de haver encontrado aguage pero á distancia de seis leguas ó algo mas.

Miercoles 26.—Salimos de San Francisco Solano despues de medio día con la precaucion de dar antes agua á la cavallada dirigimos nuestro camino al noroeste por lomas de tierra medianamente altas y transitables hasta bajar a un llano mui espacioso cuio termino no percibian los ojos a las tres leguas parámos junto á un aguage mui corto, a penas suficiente para la gente, que se llamó el Aguage del Padre Gomez por haverlo descubierto este misionero que venía en nuestra compañía.

Al Aguage del Padre Gomes 3 leguas. De San Diego 29 leguas.

Jueves 27 de Julio.—En la mañana movimos nuestro campo del aguage referido; y atravesando el llano por el rumbo del noroeste a las tres leguas llegamos al aguage que era un arroyo de mui buen agua corriente; pero conociase que iba cada dia a menos por razon de la seca, y las aguas se resumian poco á poco en la arena. El arroyo bajaba de la sierra, y denota ser de

Monday, July 24.—We set out, and, taking the course to the north-northwest through another canyon that opens into that of Santa María Magdalena, we turned to the west and reached the top of some low hills. Afterwards, crossing a considerable stretch of level country, we entered another canyon, very picturesque, which ran at the foot of a high range, containing a stream of water and many trees. We pitched our camp to the east on level ground. Immediately, there came to visit us the Indians who inhabited a village within the same canyon. They came unarmed and showed unequalled affability and gentleness. They made us gifts of their humble seeds, and we presented them with ribbons and trifles.

1769
July

To San Francisco Solano, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 26 leagues.

Tuesday, July 25.—We rested in the canyon described, which we called the Cañada de San Francisco Solano. Early in the morning the scouts set out to examine the country; they returned in the afternoon with news of having found a watering-place, but at a distance of six leagues or over.

Wednesday, July 26.—We left San Francisco Solano after midday, having taken the precaution to water the animals. We directed our course to the northwest, over mounds of earth, moderately high and passable, until we descended to a very extensive plain, of which the limit could not be discerned by the eye. After three leagues we halted close to a very small watering-place; it was scarcely sufficient for the people. We called it the Aguage del Padre Gómez as it was discovered by this missionary father who was of our company.

To the Aguage del Padre Gómez, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 29 leagues.

Thursday, July 27.—In the morning we broke camp at the watering-place above mentioned, and, crossing the plain in the direction of the northwest, we arrived, after three leagues, at the watering-place, which was a stream of very good running water. One could see, however, that it was diminishing each day on account of the dry season, the water gradually sinking into the sand. The stream descended from the range, and appeared to

bastante caudal en tiempo de lluvias sus orillas son mui frondosas se le puso nombre de Santiago á este sitio.

A Santiago 3 leguas. De San Diego 32 leguas.

Viernes 28 de Julio.—Del parage de Santiago fuimos a otro de que dieron razon los exploradores, poco distante á la verdad pues llegamos á la hora de marcha, es un rio hermoso y de grandes avenidas en tiempo de aguas, segun se hecha de ver por su caja y las arenas de los costados, tiene mucha arboleda de sauces, y es sitio de mui buenas tierras que todas pueden ser de regadio á mucha distancia.

Campamos sobre la izquierda del rio: á la derecha del mismo ay una numerosa rancheria de indios que nos recibieron con mucha afavilidad: vinieron cinquenta y dos de entre ellos al real y su capitan ó cazique nos dijo por señas, que comprehendimos facilmente acompañadas de muchas instancias, que nos quedasemos a vivir con ellos, que proveerían á nuestra subsistencia, con berrendos, liebres, ó semillas; que las tierras que vehiamos eran suias y las repartirían con nosotros.

Experimentamos en este parage un horroroso terremoto que repitio quatro veces en el dia: el primer movimiento ó temblor sucedió a la una de la tarde, y fué el mas violento, el ultimo como a las quatro y media: uno de los gentiles que sin duda haría entre ellos el oficio de sacerdote estaba á la sazón en el real, y aturridos del suceso, no menos que nosotros empezó con voces orrորosas y grandes demostraciones de espanto, á deprecar al cielo, volviendose á todos vientos, y haciendo como que conjuraba los tiempos. Pusimosle nombre al sitio de Rio de los Temblores.

Al Rio de los Temblores 1 legua. De San Diego 33 leguas.

Savado 29 de Julio.—A las dos de la tarde nos pusimos en marcha del Rio de los Temblores: caminamos dos leguas dexando la llanura, y apartandonos de la marina para entrar en la sierra temiendo falta de agua en el llano. No tuvimos agua para la cavallada pero había la suficiente para la gente en unos ojitos ó pozitos de una cañada angosta pegados a una ranchería de

have a considerable flow in the rainy season. Its banks are very luxuriant. To this place we gave the name of Santiago. 1769

July

To Santiago, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 32 leagues.

Friday, July 28.—From Santiago we went to another place of which the scouts gave us particulars. It was not far, in truth, as we arrived after an hour's march. It is a beautiful river, and carries great floods in the rainy season, as is apparent from its bed and the sand along its banks. This place has many groves of willows and very good soil, all of which can be irrigated for a great distance.

We pitched our camp on the left bank of the river. To the right there is a populous Indian village; the inhabitants received us with great kindness. Fifty-two of them came to our quarters, and their captain or cacique asked us by signs which we understood easily, accompanied by many entreaties, to remain there and live with them. [He said] that they would provide antelopes, hares, or seeds for our subsistence, that the lands which we saw were theirs, and that they would share them with us.

At this place we experienced a terrible earthquake, which was repeated four times during the day. The first vibration or shock occurred at one o'clock in the afternoon, and was the most violent; the last took place at about half-past four. One of the natives who, no doubt, held the office of priest among them, was at that time in the camp. Bewildered, no less than we, by the event, he began, with horrible cries and great manifestations of terror, to entreat the heavens, turning in all directions, and acting as though he would exorcise the elements(†). To this place we gave the name of Río de los Temblores.

To the Río de los Temblores, 1 league. From San Diego, 33 leagues.

Saturday, July 29.—At two o'clock in the afternoon, we started from the Río de los Temblores. We travelled for two leagues, leaving the level country and the coast to enter the mountains, as we feared a lack of water in the plain. We found no water for the animals, but there was sufficient for the people in some little springs or small pools in a narrow canyon close to a native village. The Indians of this village were holding a

gentiles. Los indios de esta ranhería estaban de fiesta y baile al que havian convidado a sus vezinos los del Rio de los Temblores.

A Los Ojitos 2 leguas. De San Diego 35 leguas.

Domingo 30 de Julio.—Salimos de Los Ojitos en donde hubo repeticion de temblor no mui fuerte, a las seis y media de la mañana. Atravesamos la llanura por el rumbo del norte, arri-mandonos cada vez mas á la sierra. Encumbramos unas lomas bastante dobladas y altas, para bajar luego a un valle mui espacioso y ameno, abundante de aguas unas corrientes en profundas zanjas, otras embalsadas á modo de cienegas. Tendrá este valle cerca de tres leguas de ancho, y mucho mas de largo: sentámos el real junto a una zanja de agua corriente, cubiertas sus orillas de berros, y cominos: dimosle nombre de Valle de San Miguel distará como quatro leguas de Los Ojitos. En la tarde se sintió nuevo temblor.

Al Valle de San Miguel 4 leguas. De San Diego 39 leguas.

Lunes 31 de Julio.—Dejamos el expresado campamento, a las siete de la mañana, y pasando la zanja en que huvimos de echar puente, a causa de su profundidad; caminamos dos leguas al oesnoroeste por entre pajonales y monte bajo, que nos detuvieron mucho tiempo siendo preciso desmontar a cada paso que se daba, atravesamos un arroyo de agua corriente mui atascoso; y campamos algo mas adelante en paraje despejado, y claro dentro del mismo valle, é immediatos a un boquete que se miraba al poniente. A las ocho y media de la mañana sentimos otro temblor fuerte.

Por el mismo Valle de San Miguel 2 leguas. De San Diego 41 leguas.

Martes 1º de Agosto.—En este día hizimos descanso, y fueron los exploradores á reconocer el pais.

A las diez del día tembló la tierra; repitió con fuerza el temblor a la una de la tarde, y una hora despues experimentamos otro. Pidieron licencia algunos soldados para ir a cazar montados en sus cavallos, y otros a pié con la mira de matar algun berrendo, porque se havian dejado ver muchos de estos animales; que son una especie de cabras montesas, y tienen la frente armada de llaves algo maiores que las cabras: dixeron estos soldados a su

feast and dance, to which they had invited their neighbors of the Río de los Temblores. 1769

July

To Los Ojitos, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 35 leagues.

Sunday, July 30.—We left Los Ojitos, where there was another earthquake of no great violence, at half-past six in the morning. We crossed the plain in a northerly direction, steadily approaching the mountains. We ascended some hills which were quite rugged and high; afterwards we descended to a very extensive and pleasant valley where there was an abundance of water, part of it running in deep ditches, part of it standing so as to form marshes. This valley must be nearly three leagues in width and very much more in length. We pitched our camp near a ditch of running water, its banks covered with watercress and cumin. We gave this place the name of Valle de San Miguel. It is, perhaps, about four leagues from Los Ojitos. In the afternoon we felt another earthquake.

To the Valle de San Miguel, 4 leagues. From San Diego, 39 leagues.

Monday, July 31.—We left this camping-place at seven o'clock in the morning, and, crossing the ditch over which we had to lay a bridge on account of the depth, we travelled for two leagues to the west-northwest through fields of dry grass and thickets, which detained us for a long time as it was necessary to clear a path at every step. We crossed a very muddy stream and camped farther on in an open clear spot in the same valley, and close to a gap which was seen to the west. At half-past eight in the morning we experienced another violent earthquake.

Through the same Valle de San Miguel, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 41 leagues.

Tuesday, August 1.—We rested to-day, and the scouts went *Aug.* out to explore the country.

At ten o'clock in the morning there was an earthquake, which was repeated with violence at one o'clock in the afternoon; and one hour afterwards we experienced another shock. Some of the soldiers asked permission to go hunting mounted on their horses and others [to go] on foot, with the intention of killing some antelopes, as many of these animals had been seen. They are a species of wild goat with horns somewhat larger than those of the

buelta, haver visto un rio de hermosa agua de diez y seis a diez y siete varas de ancho que nace junto al boquete del valle a la parte del medio dia, y al pié de una loma que estaba a vista del campamento distante media legua a lo sumo.

Miercoles 2 de Agosto.—En la mañana movimos el real y caminando á poniente, salimos del valle por una abra formada entre lomas bajas: entrámos despues en una cañada bastante espaciosa con mucha arboleda de alamos y alisos, entre los quales corría un hermoso rio por el rumbo del nornoroeste, y doblando la punta de un cerrito acantilado seguia despues para el sur.

A la parte del nornordeste se dejaba ver otra caja ó madre de rio que formaba una espaciosa rambla pero estaba en seco: uniasse esta caja con la del rio, dando claros indicios de sus grandes avenidas en tiempo de lluvias; porque tenía muchos troncos de arboles y basura sobre los costados paramos en este sitio que hubo nombre de La Porciuncula. Aqui se experimentaron tres temblores consecutivos en la tarde y en la noche.

Al Rio de la Porciuncula 2 leguas. De San Diego 43 leguas.

Jueves 3 de Agosto.—Badeamos el Rio de la Porciuncula que baja con mucha rapidéz de la cañada por donde desemboca de la sierra para entrar en el llano: tomanos el rumbo del oessuduoeste por tierra alta y llana y á las tres leguas de marcha llegamos a el aguage que recibio nombre del Ojo de Agua de los Alisos, era este un manantial grande dentro de un bagial de donde se levantaban corpulentisimos arboles de esta especie; y estaba cubierto de zacatal y olorosas yerbas, y berros: corría despues el agua por una zanja profunda hacia el suduoeste todas las tierras que vimos en esta jornada, nos parecieron admirables para producir toda especie de granos, y frutos: hallámos sobre nuestro camino a toda una ranchería de indios gentiles que iban cosechando sus semillas por el llano.

En la tarde se hicieron sentir nuevos temblores cuiu continuacion nos tenia atonitos; hubo quien se persuadiese que en la cerranía que teníamos delante que corría para el oeste

goats. These soldiers, on their return, said that they had seen a river of fine water—from sixteen to seventeen yards wide—that rises near the gap of the valley to the south, and at the foot of a low hill that was in sight of our camp, and, at the most, half a league distant. 1769
Aug.

Wednesday, August 2.—In the morning we broke camp, and travelling towards the west, we left the valley by an opening formed between low hills. Later we entered quite an extensive canyon containing many poplars and alders, among which a beautiful river flowed towards the north-northwest, and turning the point of a small steep hill it afterwards continued its course to the south.

To the north-northeast one could see another water-course or river-bed which formed a wide ravine, but it was dry. This water-course joined that of the river, and gave clear indications of heavy floods during the rainy season, as it had many branches of trees and debris on its sides. We halted at this place, which was named *La Porciúncula*. Here we felt three successive earthquakes during the afternoon and night.

To the Río de la Porciúncula, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 43 leagues.

Thursday, August 3.—We forded the Río de la Porciúncula, which descends with great rapidity from the canyon through which it leaves the mountains and enters the plain. We directed our course to the west-southwest over high level ground and, after a march of three leagues, we reached the watering-place, to which we gave the name of the Ojo de Agua de los Alisos. This was a large spring situated in a marshy place where there stood some alder trees of very large girth; the marsh was covered with grass, fragrant plants, and watercress. Hence the water flowed through a deep ditch towards the southwest. All the country that we saw on this day's march appeared to us most suitable for the production of all kinds of grain and fruits. On our way we met the entire population of an Indian village engaged in harvesting seeds on the plain.

In the afternoon there were other earthquakes; the frequency of them amazed us. Someone was convinced that there were large volcanoes in the mountain range that lay in front of us extending

habría grandes volcanes, de cujos indicios hallamos bastantes señas, sobre el camino que media entre el Rio de la Porciuncula, y el Ojo de Agua de los Alisos; porque vieron los exploradores unos pantanos grandes de cierto material como pez arrimados a la sierra, que estaban hirviendo á borbollones.

Al Ojo de Agua de Alisos 3 leguas. De San Diego 46 leguas.

Viernes 4 de Agosto.—Del Ojo de Agua de los Alisos, costeanado la sierra por buen camino, llano y cubierto de pastos fuimos a dar a los Ojos de Agua del Berrendo nombre que le pusimos por haver cogido vivo a uno de estos animales, a quien la tarde del antecedente día había roto una pierna de un fusilazo un soldado de los voluntarios, y no le pudo dar alcance. Estaba el aguage en una hoyanca rodeada de lomas bajas cerca de la marina, hallamos en este sitio a una ranchería de gentiles mui afables: acudieron luego al alojamiento con bateas de semillas nuezes y bellotas a cuio regalo correspondimos con nuestras sartas de vidrio que estiman en mucho.

Al Ojo de Agua del Berrendo 2 leguas. De San Diego 48 leguas.

Savado 5 de Agosto.—Los exploradores que salieron a reconocer la costa, y camino de la plaia, bolvieron brebe con noticia de haver llegado hasta un cantil mui alto tajado á la mar en donde remata la sierra cerrando absolutamente el paso de la marina: esto nos preciso a buscarlo por la sierra, y se halló aunque aspero y penoso.

Salimos pues de los Ojos del Berrendo en la tarde, y dirigiendonos para el noroeste hacia donde la cerranía parecía dar puerto, entramos en ella por un cañon formado de cerros acantilados a una, y otra parte; pero al remate de el eran algo mas accesibles, y nos permitieron tomar la ladera y subir con travajo a la cumbre desde donde divisamos un valle mui ameno, y espacioso bajamos á el y paramos junto al aguage que era una poza mui grande había cerca de ella una numerosa ranchería de gentiles mui afables y mansos ofrecieronnos sus semillas en bateas ó coraz de juncos y

towards the west. We found sufficient indications of this on the road that lies between the Río de la Porciúncula and the Ojo de Agua de los Alisos, as the scouts saw, adjoining the mountains, some large swamps of a certain material like pitch which was bubbling up. 1769
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Aug.

To the Ojo de Agua de los Alisos, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 46 leagues.

Friday, August 4.—From the Ojo de Agua de los Alisos, skirting the mountains, over a good level road covered with grass, we reached the Ojos de Agua del Berrendo, a name we gave the place because we caught there one of these animals alive—its leg had been broken on the preceding afternoon by a musket-shot from a volunteer soldier who had not been able to overtake it. The watering-place was situated in a hollow surrounded by low hills near the seacoast. Here we found an Indian village [and the inhabitants were] very good-natured. They came at once to our quarters with trays of seeds, nuts, and acorns; to these presents we responded with our strings of glass beads, which they hold in high esteem.

To the Ojo de Agua del Berrendo, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 48 leagues.

Saturday, August 5.—The scouts who had set out to examine the coast and the road along the beach returned shortly afterwards with the news of having reached a high, steep cliff, terminating in the sea where the mountains end, absolutely cutting off the passage along the shore. This forced us to seek a way through the mountains, and we found it, although it was rough and difficult.

We then set out from the Ojos del Berrendo in the afternoon, and, directing our course to the northwest towards the point where there appeared to be an opening in the range, we entered the mountains through a canyon formed by steep hills on both sides. At the end of the canyon, however, the hills were somewhat more accessible and permitted us to take the slope and, with much labor, to ascend to the summit, whence we discerned a very large and pleasant valley. We descended to it and halted near the watering-place, which consisted of a very large pool. Near this there was a populous Indian village, [and the inhabitants were] very good-natured and peaceful. They offered us their seeds in

vinieron al real en tanto numero, que á venir con armas pudieran darnos recelo, pues contamos hasta doscientos y cinco juntos entre hombres mujeres y niños: todos presentaban algo de comer; y les correspondimos con nuestros abalorios, y cintas. Hizimos tres leguas en esta jornada y dimos nombre al valle de Santa Catalina, tiene cerca de tres leguas de ancho y mas de ocho de largo todo rodeado de montes.

Al Valle de Santa Catalina ó de los Encinos 3 leguas. De San Diego 51 leguas.

Domingo 6 de Agosto.—En este día descansamos, y recibimos innumerables visitas de gentiles que vinieron a vernos de diferentes partes: tenian noticia de la navegacion de los pacabotes sobre la costa y canal de Santa Barbara describían en el suelo la figura ó carta de la canal con sus islas, trasando la derrota de nuestras embarcaciones: digeronnos tambien que havían entrado en su tierra en otros tiempos gente barbada y vestida y armada como nosotros indicando que havian venido del oriente. Uno de ellos refirio haver llegado hasta sus tierras y visto lugares o poblaciones formadas de casas grandes y que cada familia ocupaba la suia: añadió a mas de esto que a pocas jornadas como de siete a ocho para el norte llegaríamos a un rio grande que corría entre asperos montes, y no podía vadearse que mas adelante veríamos la mar que nos estorvaría seguir [*M* proseguir] nuestro viage por aquel rumbo; pero dexamos la verificazion de noticias de estos geografos al informe de nuestros ojos.

Lunes 7 de Agosto.—Atravesamos el Valle de Santa Catalina que tiene cerca de trese [*M* tres] leguas de ancho, y fuimos a campar al pié de la sierra que havíamos de penetrar el día siguiente: hubo agua sobrada para la gente mui poca para las bestias entre unos juncos y enea.

Por el mismo Valle de los Encinos 3 leguas. De San Diego 54 leguas.

Martes 8 de Agosto.—Entramos en la sierra compuesto ya el camino por los gastadores que se mandaron por delante mui

trays or baskets of rushes, and came to the camp in such numbers that, had they been armed, they might have caused us apprehension, as we counted as many as two hundred and five, including men, women, and children. All of them offered us something to eat, and we, in turn, gave them our glass beads and ribbons. We made three leagues on this day's journey. To the valley we gave the name of Santa Catalina; it is about three leagues in width and more than eight in length, and is entirely surrounded by hills.

1769
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 Aug.

*To the Valle de Santa Catalina, or Valle de los Encinos, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 51 leagues.*

Sunday, August 6.—We rested to-day, and received innumerable visits from natives who came from various parts to see us. They had information of the appearance of the packets on the coast of the Canal de Santa Bárbara. They drew on the ground the outline or map of the channel and its islands, tracing the course of our ships. They also told us that, in former times, there had come to their country bearded people, dressed and armed like ourselves, indicating that they had come from the east. One of the natives related that he had been as far as their lands, and had seen places or towns composed of large houses, and that each family occupied one of its own. He added further, that at the distance of a few days' marches—about seven or eight—to the north we would arrive at a large river which flowed between rugged mountains and could not be forded; and that farther on we would see the ocean which would hinder us from continuing our journey in that direction. However, we left the verification of the information of these geographers to the test of our own eyes.

Monday, August 7.—We crossed the Valle de Santa Catalina, which is nearly three leagues wide, and pitched our camp at the foot of the mountains that we had to enter on the following day. There was, among rushes and reeds, more than enough water for the people, but very little for the animals.

*Through the same Valle de los Encinos, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 54 leagues.*

Tuesday, August 8.—We entered the mountain range, the road having been already marked out by the pioneers who had

de madrugada: parte de él lo hizimos por una cañada angosta, y parte por cerros altisimos de tierra muerta cuia subida y bajada fué arto penosa para los animales, bajamos despues a un vallesito en que havia una ranchería de gentiles cuia gente nos embio mensageros al Valle de Santa Catalina, y guias que nos enseñasen el mejor camino y paso de la sierra. Tenian estos pobres indios un grande refresco prevenido para recibirnos, y viendo que nuestra intencion era de pasar adelante para no perder la jornada, nos hicieron las mas vivas instancias para obligarnos á llegar hasta su ranchería que estaba á un lado del camino huvimos de condescender a sus ruegos para no desairarlos: disfrutamos su buena voluntad y regalo que consistia en semillas vellotas y nuezes dieronnos á mas otros guias que nos condujesen al aguage de que nos dieron noticia llegamos á el ya tarde, y fué la jornada de quatro leguas.

El terreno desde la ranchería al aguage es alegre y vistoso en la llanura; aunque los montes que rodean esta son pelados, y asperos: en el llano vimos mucha arboleda de alamos y robles mui crecidos y corpulentos: era el aguage un arroyo de mucha agua que corria dentro de una cañada medianamente ancha con mucha arboleda de sauces, y alamos, havia cerca del parage en que campamos una numerosa ranchería de indios que vivian sin mas abrigo que una ligera enramada en forma de corral, por cuia razon le pusieron los soldados a todo el sitio la Rancheria del Corral.

*A la Rancheria del Corral 4 leguas. De San Diego 58 leguas.*

Miercoles 9 de Agosto.—Teníamos delante de los ojos inmensas cordilleras de montañas que necessariamente havíamos de penetrar, si queríamos seguir el rumbo del norte ó noroeste que eran los mas ventajosos, y hacian a nuestro viage; pero temíamos que quanto mas nos internasemos en el pais, no fuesen maiores las dificultades, y no nos apartasemos demasiadamente de la plaia; resolviose pues seguir la cañada en que nos hallabamos campados, y el curso del arroio hasta la mar si fuese

been sent ahead very early in the morning. Part of the way we traveled through a narrow canyon, and part over very high hills of barren soil, the ascent and descent of which were exceedingly difficult for the animals. We descended afterwards to a little valley where there was an Indian village; the inhabitants had sent us messengers to the Valle de Santa Catalina, and guides to show us the best trail and pass through the range. These poor fellows had prepared refreshments for our reception, and, as they saw that it was our intention to move on so as not to interrupt the day's march, they made the most earnest entreaties to induce us to visit their village, which was off the road. We had to comply with their requests so as not to disappoint them. We enjoyed their hospitality and bounty, which consisted of seeds, acorns, and nuts. Furthermore, they furnished us other guides to take us to the watering-place about which they gave us information. We reached it quite late. The day's march was four leagues. 1769  
Aug.

The country from the village to the watering-place is pleasing and picturesque on the plain, although the surrounding mountains are bare and rugged. On the plain we saw many groves of poplars and white oaks, which were very tall and large. The watering-place consisted of a stream, containing much water, that flowed in a moderately wide canyon where there were many willows and poplars. Near the place in which we camped there was a populous Indian village; the inhabitants lived without other protection than a light shelter of branches in the form of an inclosure; for this reason the soldiers gave to the whole place the name of the *Ranchería del Corral*.

*To the Ranchería del Corral, 4 leagues. From San Diego, 58 leagues.*

Wednesday, August 9.—Before our eyes extended vast mountain chains which we had necessarily to enter if we wished to continue our course to the north or northwest, as these were the directions most advantageous and most convenient for our journey. We feared that the more we penetrated into the country the greater the difficulties might be, and that we might be led very far from the coast. It was decided, therefore, to follow the canyon in which we had camped, and the course of

dable; a cuio efecto los exploradores que se despacharon temprano en la mañana llevaron orden de alargarse quanto pudiesen para reconocer si se ofrecían algunos obstaculos en el camino, con cuio motivo descansó la gente y la requa este dia.

Vinieron al real multitud de indios con regalo de semillas, bellotas, y panales de miel de carrizo; gente mui afable y cariñosa: explicabanse admirablemente bien por señas, y comprendían quanto les decíamos por igual termino: assi nos dieron á entender que el camino de la tierra adentro era mui montuoso y aspero, que el de la plaia era llano y accesible; que si íbamos por el interior del pais pasaríamos cinco sierras con otros tantos valles y que a la bajada de la ultima, tendríamos que pasar un rio caudaloso y rapido, que bajaba encañonado.

Bolvieron en la noche los exploradores, y digeron ser tierra llana abundante de agua y pastos, la que daba paso á la marina, bien que no havian podido divisar la mar, sin embargo de haverse adelantado como seis leguas siguiendo la direccion de la cañada.

Jueves 10 de Agosto.—Hizimos tres leguas por dentro de la cañada que corría para el oessuduoeste, todo este tramo: paramos á la orilla del arroio que corría con bastante caudal a nuestro arribo, y se secó luego con la fuerza del sol, conforme los exploradores nos dixeron haver experimentado el día antecendente particularidad que observamos despues en otros arroios que corrían de noche y secaban de día.

Toda la tierra de esta cañada, es mui fofa, falsa y blanquisca, undíanse en ella las bestias á cada paso recibió nombre esta cañada de Santa Clara.

*Por la Cañada de Santa Clara 3 leguas. De San Diego 61 leguas.*

Viernes 11 de Agosto.—Mui de mañana nos pusimos en marcha corría aun la cañada al proprio rumbo del oessuduoeste: a las tres leguas paramos en la immediacion de una ranchería numerosa

the stream, if possible, as far as the sea. To this purpose the scouts, who had been sent out early in the morning, had orders to proceed as far as they could, and to find out if there were any obstacles on the road. For this reason the people and animals rested to-day.

1769  
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Aug.

A multitude of Indians came to the camp with presents of seeds, acorns, and honeycombs formed on frames of cane. They were a very good-natured and affectionate people. They expressed themselves admirably by signs, and understood all that we said to them in the same manner. Thus they gave us to understand that the road inland was very mountainous and rough, while that along the coast was level and easy of access; that if we went through the interior of the country we would have to pass over five mountain ranges, and as many valleys, and that on descending the last range we would have to cross a full and rapid river that flowed between steep banks.

During the night the scouts returned and reported that the land which led to the coast was level and contained plenty of water and pasture; they had not been able to see the ocean, although they had travelled for about six leagues following the course of the canyon.

Thursday, August 10.—We travelled for three leagues through the canyon which still ran in the same direction—west-southwest. We halted on the bank of the stream which, at the time of our arrival, flowed with considerable volume, but, shortly after, dried up with the heat of the sun—just as the scouts told us they had noticed on the previous day. This peculiarity we afterwards observed in other streams; they flowed by night and became dry by day.

All the soil of this canyon is very boggy, treacherous, and of a whitish color; the animals sank into it at every step. This canyon was given the name of Santa Clara.

*Through the Cañada de Santa Clara, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 61 leagues.*

Friday, August 11.—We set out very early in the morning; the canyon still ran in the same direction—west-southwest. After three leagues we halted near a populous village situated



sobre la orilla de otro arroio de agua corriente que sale de la sierra por un cañon angosto y derrama en la Cañada de Santa Clara que en este parage tiene maior anchura. Pasaría esta ranchería de doscientas almas, y vivian sin mas abrigo que los del corral esto es dentro de otra enrramada semeiante.

Vinieron en la tarde, siete capitanes ó caziques, con numeroso acompañamiento de indios de arcos y flechas, pero sueltas las cuerdas de los arcos en señal de paz: trahían un regalo abundante de semillas, bellotas, nuezes, y piñoles [*M* piñones] que estendieron delante de nosotros: los capitanes informandose de quien venía mandandonos, ofrecieron con distincion al comandante y a sus oficiales, diferentes collares de unas piedrecitas blancas, y negras cuja solidéz y materia se asemeja mucho al coral, y solo difiere de él en el color: pasarían tal vez de quinientos hombres los gentiles que se dejaron ver en este día.

*Por la Cañada de Santa Clara 3 leguas. De San Diego 64 leguas.*

Savado 12 de Agosto.—En la tarde movimos el real y siguiendo siempre la cañada por camino quebrado de arroios y zanjones formados de las vertientes de la serranía que desagua por ellos en tiempo de llubias, parámos sobre uno de ellos que trahía aun bastante agua: hizimos tres leguas en esta jornada.

Vinieron algunos gentiles de una ranchería que teníamos á la vista con sus bateas de semillas y piñones que nos ofrecieron con la misma generosidad y voluntad que los pasados.

*Por la Cañada de Santa Clara 3 leguas. De San Diego 67 leguas.*

Domingo 13 de Agosto.—Hizimos dos leguas bajando siempre por la cañada con deseos de llegar a la plaia que ya crehíamos cerca. Sentamos el real á corta distancia del arroio, que con mas propiedad llamaremos en adelante rio respecto del caudal con que corre por este parage y que le tributan diferentes arroios que caen en él, por una y otra parte de la cañada.

Desde este sitio descubrímos un espacioso llano que se estendía para el sur, y poniente hasta la mar cubierto de pastos, y con

on another stream of running water. This emerges from the range through a narrow gorge and empties into the Cañada de Santa Clara, which at this point has a greater width. This village must contain over two hundred souls, who live with no better protection than the Indians of the [Ranchería del] Corral, that is to say, within a similar inclosure of branches. 1769  
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Aug.

In the afternoon, seven chiefs or caciques came with a large following of Indians armed with bows and arrows, but with the bowstrings loosened in sign of peace. They brought generous presents of seeds, acorns, nuts, and pine-nuts, which they spread out before us. The chiefs inquired who was in command of us, and offered to the commander and his officers, as a mark of distinction, various necklaces of some little black and white stones; in hardness and substance they greatly resemble coral, and only differ from it in color. To-day we have probably seen more than five hundred Indians.

*Through the Cañada de Santa Clara, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 64 leagues.*

Saturday, August 12.—In the afternoon, we broke camp and steadily followed the canyon over a road broken by streams and gullies formed by the watershed of the mountain range which is drained by them during the rainy season. We halted on the bank of one of them which still carried a considerable amount of water. We covered three leagues on this day's march.

Some natives from a village within sight came with their trays of seeds and pine-nuts; these they offered us with the same liberality and willingness as the others.

*Through the Cañada de Santa Clara, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 67 leagues.*

Sunday, August 13.—We marched for two leagues, steadily descending the canyon with the intention of reaching the coast which we presumed to be already near. We pitched our camp at a short distance from the stream—henceforth we shall call it, with greater propriety, a river, on account of its volume at this place, increased by various streams which empty into it on both sides of the canyon.

From this place we observed a spacious plain, covered with grass and with some trees, extending to the south and west as

alguna arboleda: había cerca de nuestro campamento una rancharía mui corta de gentiles alojados en sus chozas cubiertas de zacate de forma esferica como una media naranja con su respiradero en lo alto por donde entraba la luz y tenía salida el humo.

*Por la Cañada de Santa Clara 2 leguas. De San Diego 69 leguas.*

Lunes 14 de Agosto.—Movimos el real en la mañana dirigiendo nuestro camino al oessuduoeste por espacio de dos leguas: llegamos a la marina, y se nos ofreció a la vista un pueblo formal el mas numeroso y coordinado de quantos hasta entonces huviesemos visto, situado sobre una lengua ó punta de tierra en la misma plaia que estaba señoreando y parecía dominar las aguas: contamos hasta treinta casas grandes y capaces de forma esferica bien construidas y techadas de zacate: nos hizimos el cargo por el gran numero de gente que salió á recibirnos, y acudió despues al real, que no bajaría de quatrocientas almas.

Son estos gentiles de buen talle y disposicion, mui agiles y sueltos, aplicados é ingeniosos: su destresa y avilidad sobresale en la construccion de sus canoas hechas de buenas tablas de pino, bien ligadas y calafateadas, y de una forma graciosa: manejan estas con igual maña y salen mar afuera a pescar en ellas tres ó quatro hombres siendo capaces de cargar hasta ocho ó diez: vsan remos largos de dos palas y vogan con indecible ligereza y velocidad: todas sus obras son primorosas y bien acavadas; pero lo mas digno de admiracion, es que para labrar la madera y la piedra no tienen otros instrumentos que de pedernal ignorando el uso del fierro y del acero, ó conociendo mui poco la suma utilidad de estas materias, porque no dexamos de ver entre ellos algunos pedazos de cuchillos, y ojas de espada que no empleavan á otra cosa que á cortar carne, ó abrir el pescado que sacaban del mar: vimos y les rescatamos mediante nuestras sartas de vidrio, y otros dices, unas coras ó bateas de junco con varios [varias] labores; platos y xicaras de madera hechas de una pieza, de diferentes formas, y tamaños que ni hechas al torno saldrian mas airosas.

Nos regalaron cantidad de pescado con especialidad del que llaman bonito (era entonces el tiempo de su pesca segun la facili-

far as the sea. Near our camp there was a very small Indian village; the inhabitants lived in huts thatched with grass, of a spherical form like the half of an orange, each having a vent in its upper part through which the light entered and the smoke escaped. 1769  
Aug.

*Through the Cañada de Santa Clara, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 69 leagues.*

Monday, August 14.—We broke camp in the morning, directing our course to the west-southwest for a distance of two leagues. We reached the coast, and came in sight of a real town—the most populous and best arranged of all we had seen up to that time—situated on a tongue or point of land, right on the shore which it was dominating, and it seemed to command the waters. We counted as many as thirty large and capacious houses, spherical in form, well built, and thatched with grass. We judged from the large number of people that came out to meet us, and afterwards flocked to the camp, that there could not be less than four hundred souls in the town.

These natives are well built and of a good disposition, very agile and alert, diligent and skillful. Their handiness and ability were at their best in the construction of their canoes made of good pine boards, well joined and calked, and of a pleasing form. They handle these with equal skill, and three or four men go out to sea in them to fish, as they will hold eight or ten men. They use long double-bladed paddles and row with indescribable agility and swiftness. All their work is neat and well finished, but what is most worthy of surprise is that to work the wood and stone they have no other tools than those made of flint; they are ignorant of the use of iron and steel, or know very little of the great utility of these materials, for we saw among them some pieces of knives and sword-blades which they used for no other purpose than to cut meat or open the fish caught in the sea. We saw, and obtained in exchange for strings of glass beads and other trinkets, some baskets or trays made of reeds, with different designs; wooden plates and bowls of different forms and sizes, made of one piece so that not even those turned out in a lathe could be more successful.

They presented us with a quantity of fish, particularly the

dad con que lo sacaban) de tan buen gusto, y delicado sabor como el que se pesca en las almadrabas de Cartagena de Lebante, y costas de Granada.

El ingeniero que acompañaba á esta expedicion observó sobre la plaia la latitud de este pueblo con el octante ingles por la altura meridiana del sol de cara á dicho astro y halló la altura del limbo inferior de .....

|                                                                                                                                         |       |   |        |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---|--------|-------|
| Semidiametro del sol addictivo .....                                                                                                    | 16 ms | } | 69 grs | 42 ms |
| Por razon de la altura del ojo del observador sobre las aguas de seis a siete pies substractivos .....                                  | 3     |   |        | 13 ms |
|                                                                                                                                         |       |   |        |       |
| Altura meridiana del centro del astro .....                                                                                             |       |   | 69     | 55    |
| Distancia al zenith .....                                                                                                               |       |   | 20     | 5     |
| Declinazion del sol para el meridiano de este lugar de 106 a 107 grados al occidente de la Isla del Fierro al punto del medio dia ..... |       |   | 14     | 8     |
| Latitud de dicho pueblo .....                                                                                                           |       |   | 34     | 13    |

Crehimos que este pueblo es el que los primeros navegantes españoles entre otros Rodriguez Cabrillo nombraron Pueblo de Canoas: nosotros le pusimos nombre de La Asuncion de Nuestra Señora ó La Absunta por haver llegado á él la vispera de esta festividad.

Sentamos el real á corta distancia del pueblo sobre las orillas de un rio que lleva sus aguas hasta la mar, y sale encañonado de la sierra por la vanda del norte.

En la tarde vinieron algunos caziques ó capitanes de la ceranía con su gente á saludarnos. Vinieron tambien diferentes isleños de la Canal de Santa Barbara que por casualidad se hallaban en el Puerto de La Asumpta.

*Al Pueblo de La Asunta 2 leguas. De San Diego 71 leguas.*

Martes 15 de Agosto.—Salimos en la tarde despues de dar agua a las bestias por havernos dicho los exploradores que no podríamos llegar al aguage (que distaba considerablemente del paraje que dexamos [*M* dejavamos]) en una sola marcha: hizimos dos leguas por la plaia y sentámos el real junto a una ranchería volante de indios pescadores que nos regalaron mas pescado del que pudimos comer.

kind known as *bonito* (this was the season to catch it, judging from the ease with which they took it); it had as good a taste and as delicate a flavor as that caught in the tunny-fisheries of Cartagena de Levante and on the coasts of Granada. 1769  
~  
Aug.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| The engineer who accompanied this expedition observed, on the beach, the latitude of this town using the English octant; for the meridian altitude of the sun, facing it, he found the height of the lower limb ..... | 69° 42'     |
| Semidiameter of the sun to be added .....                                                                                                                                                                             | 16'         |
| In consequence of the observer's eye being six to seven feet above sea-level, subtract .....                                                                                                                          | 3'      13' |
| Meridian altitude of the center of the sun .....                                                                                                                                                                      | 69° 55'     |
| Zenith-distance .....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 20° 5'      |
| Declination of the sun for the meridian of this place, 106° to 107° west of the Isla del Fierro .....                                                                                                                 | 14° 8'      |
| Latitude of the town .....                                                                                                                                                                                            | 34° 13'     |

We thought that this was the town which the first Spanish navigators—among others Rodríguez Cabrillo—named Pueblo de Canoas. We gave it the name of La Asunción de Nuestra Señora, or La Asumpta, because we reached it on the eve of that festival.

We pitched our camp at a short distance from the town on the banks of a river which comes through a narrow gorge from the mountains to the north and carries its waters to the sea.

In the afternoon, some of the caciques or chiefs from the mountains came with their people to welcome us. Different islanders of the Canal de Santa Bárbara, who happened to be in the Pueblo de la Asumpta, also came to visit us.

*To the Pueblo de la Asumpta, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 71 leagues.*

Tuesday, August 15.—In the afternoon we set out after watering the animals, because the scouts informed us that we could not reach the watering-place (as it was a considerable distance from the place we left) in a single march. We travelled for two leagues along the beach, and pitched our camp near a temporary village of Indian fishermen, who gave us more fish than we could eat.

Dieronnos en la noche estas gentes unas serenatas de chirírnias ó pitos, bien desapasible, que no sirvió mas que de molestarnos y desvelarnos.

*A la Ranchería Volante 2 leguas. De San Diego 73 leguas.*

Miercoles 16 de Agosto.—Hizimos otras dos leguas ó poco mas en la mañana [mañana] costeano siempre la marina: llegámos á una ranchería, ó mejor dirémos pueblo numeroso de gentiles, situado sobre la misma plaia en una punta de tierra inmediato á la qual corría un arroyuelo de buen agua.

Los gentiles de esta ranchería acudieron inmediatamente al real que situamos de la otra parte del arroyo con pescado tlátlmado ó asado en barbacoa para que comieramos mientras sus canoas que estaban á la sazón pescando viniesen con pescado fresco: abordaron estas á la plaia de allí á poco, y trageron abundancia de bonitos y meros que nos regalaron y ofrecieron en tanta cantidad, que huvieramos podido cargar la requa de pescado si huviesemos tenido proporcion de salarlo y prepararlo: dieronnos a mas pescado seco sin sal (que no usan en sus comidas) que llevamos de prevencion, y nos sirvió de mucho recurso en el viage.

Uno de los capitanes ó caziques de este pueblo se hallaba en el de La Asumpta quando nosotros pasamos, y fué uno de los que mas se esmeraron en obsequiarnos; éra hombre fornido de buen talle y facciones, gran bailarín por cuió respecto le pusimos a su pueblo el nombre del Bailarín. Parecíanos aun mas numeroso que el de La Asumpta y las casas son de la misma fabrica y hechura.

*Al Pueblo del Bailarín 2 leguas. De San Diego 75 leguas.*

Jueves 17 de Agosto.—Seguimos nuestra marcha por la orilla de la plaia un corto tramo, y despues por lomas altas sobre la costa: parámos cosa de un quarto de legua retirados de la misma cerca de un arroyo de excelente agua, que salía de una cañada de la sierra con mucha arboleda de sauces: teníamos á la vista otra ranchería ó pueblo de gentiles compuesta de treinta y dos casas, tan populoso como los pasados: vinieron al real con pescado fresco y tlátlmado, hombres, mugeres, y niños codiciosos de

During the night, these people serenaded us with pipes or whistles; these were very disagreeable and only served to annoy us and keep us awake. 1769  
Aug.

*To the Ranchería Volante, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 73 leagues.*

Wednesday, August 16.—In the morning we marched for another two leagues, or a little more, steadily following the coast. We arrived at an Indian village or rather a populous native town, situated right on the shore on a point of land near which ran a small stream of good water.

The natives of this village immediately came to the camp—this we placed on the opposite side of the stream—bringing fish, roasted or grilled in barbecue, for us to eat while their canoes, then out fishing, were returning with fresh fish. These canoes landed on the beach shortly afterwards, and brought an abundance of bonito and bass, which they gave us and offered in such quantity that we might have loaded the pack-animals with fish if we had had the facilities to salt and prepare it. Moreover, they gave us fish dried without salt (this they not use in their victuals) which we took as a precaution, and it was of great service to us on the journey.

One of the chiefs or caciques of this town was in La Asumpta when we passed through that place, and was one of those who took the greatest care to please us. He was a robust man, of good figure and countenance, and a great dancer, and for this reason we gave his town the name of El Bailarín. It seemed to us still more populous than La Asumpta, and the houses are of the same structure and appearance.

*To the Pueblo del Bailarín, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 75 leagues.*

Thursday, August 17.—We continued our march along the margin of the beach for a short distance, and afterwards over high hills on the coast. We halted about a quarter of a league inland, near a small stream of excellent water which flowed from a canyon of the range; [here there were] many willows. We saw before us another village or Indian town composed of thirty-two houses, and as populous as the previous ones. Men, women, and children came to the camp bringing fish both fresh and roasted, eager to obtain glass beads and trinkets, which are



mucha gentilidad, publicando el buen recibimiento que en todas partes les havian hecho.

De noche vinieron diez gentiles al real sin armas, con el fin, decían, de guiarnos por la mañana a su ranchería: se les permitió pasar lo restante de la noche algo distantes del real, embiandoles quienes les hiciesen compañía y los entretuvieron [*M* entretubiesen] hasta el día.

Domingo 20 de Agosto.—De dicha cañada fuimos a los Pueblos de la Isla que distaran de la Laguna unas tres leguas, camino de tierra llana, entre la sierra y unas lomas que se estienden sobre la marina: llegamos a vista de una punta de tierra larga y pelada, y á la parte de levante de ella entra un grande estero por dos vocanas diferentes, (conforme digeron algunos, porque no todos las divisaron ambas) á distancia de media legua, poco mas o menos una de otra; ciñe el estero un cerrito, y una lengua de tierra de mediana estencion, que afirmaban estar islado los mismos que decían haver visto las dos bocas del estero, y assi devía de ser suponiendo las dos bocas. Sobre dicho cerro cuio verdor y arboleda causaba ya notable armonía á los ojos se lewantaba una numerosisima poblacion de gentiles con innumerables casas; de suerte que hubo quien asegurase haver contado mas de ciento derramase dicho estero por el llano hacia levante, formando pantanos y lagunas de considerable extencion sobre cuias orillas, hai otros dos pueblos menos numerosos que el de la isla: pasámos por enmedio de uno de estos para ir al aguage junto al qual formamos nuestro campamento; y a breve rato vinieron los gentiles de los tres pueblos con pescado tlatelmado y fresco, semillas, vellotas, atole ó gachas y otras diferentes comidas, instandonos a porfia que comieramos, y manifestando en sus semblantes la satisfacion que les causaba nuestra presencia: agasajamos a todos y les regalamos quantas de vidrio cintas, y otras bugerias, con que rescatamos tambien varias curiosidades de coras, pieles, y plumages.

Todo el terreno que rexistramos, assi en el camino como desde nuestro campamento es sumamente alegre, abundante de pastos, y cubierto de encinos sauces, y otros arboles, dando señas de feracidad, y de producir quanto se quisiere y se sembrare.

and many natives, telling everyone of the welcome that had been given them on all sides. 1769

Aug.

At night ten unarmed natives came to the camp with the object, they said, of guiding us to their village in the morning. We allowed them to pass the remainder of the night at some distance from the camp, and sent them some [of our men] who kept them company, and entertained them until daybreak.

Sunday, August 20.—From this canyon we went to the Pueblos de la Isla, distant some three leagues from La Laguna, over a road on level ground between the range and some low hills that lay along the coast. We came in sight of a long, bare point of land; on the eastern side of it a large estuary enters through two different mouths (as some said, because all the men did not see both), half a league, more or less, distant from each other. The estuary surrounds a small hill and a tongue of land of moderate length—this was affirmed to be an island by those who declared that they had seen the two mouths of the estuary, and it must have been so if there were two mouths. On this hill, whose verdure and trees gave very great pleasure to the eye, there stood a very populous Indian town containing innumerable houses, so that someone asserted that he had counted more than one hundred. The estuary spreads over the level country towards the east, forming marshes and creeks of considerable extent, and on their banks there are two other towns, less populous than the Pueblo de la Isla. We passed through one of them to reach the watering-place, near which we pitched our camp. After a short time, the natives of the three towns came with roasted and fresh fish, seeds, acorns, *atole* or *gachas*, and various other foods, earnestly inviting us to eat, and showing in their faces the pleasure that our presence gave them. We treated them all kindly, and gave them glass beads, ribbons, and other trifles, in exchange for which we received various curios, such as baskets, furs, and plumes.

All the land that we examined, along the road as well as from our camp, is exceedingly pleasing, with an abundance of pasture, and covered with live-oaks, willows, and other trees, giving indications of fertility and of [a capacity] to produce whatever one might desire to sow.

No se contentaron los gentiles con regalarnos de sus comidas quisieron tambien festejarnos conociendose la porfia y contienda mutua de sobresalir cada pueblo en los regalos y fiestas, para merecer nuestra aprovacion y aplauso. Vinieron en la tarde los principales y caziques de cada pueblo, unos despues de otros adornados a su usansa embijados y cargados de plumages, con unos carrizos rajados en las manos á cuió movimiento y ruido marcaban el compas de sus canciones, y la cadencia del vaile, tan a tiempo, y tan uniformes que no causaban disonancia.

Duraron los bailes toda la tarde, y nos costó harto trabajo el desprendernos de ellos: por fin los despedimos encargandoles mucho por señas que no viniesen de noche á incomodarnos; pero en vano: bolvieron cerrada la noche con gran comitiva de jruanes [*M* truanes] ó juglares tocando unos pitos, cuió sonido rasgaban los oidos: era de temer que nos alborotasen la cavallada, por lo que salió á recibirlos el comandante con sus oficiales, y algunos soldados; dieronles algunos abalorios, intimandoles que si bolvían á interrumpirnos el sueño, no serían nuestros amigos, y los recibiríamos mal: bastante dilixencia para que se retiraran y nos dexaran en paz, lo restante de la noche.

*A los Pueblos de la Isla 3 leguas. De San Diego 82 leguas.*

Lunes 21 de Agosto.—Desde el Pueblo de La Asumpta corre esta costa para el oesnoroeste con corta diferencia hasta el que dexamos en la mañana de este día nombrado de la Laguna, conforme se dijo: de aqui en adelante corre la costa casi al poniente por cuió rumbo hizimos dos leguas sobre lomas altas a vista del mar, interrumpidas por algunos zanjones de los derrames de la serranía, que en algunas partes llega hasta cerca de la plaia dejando poco terreno en este intermedio: en otras partes se retiran mas los montes y dejan alguna llanura entre ellos y la mar hasta de media legua ó poco mas. Atravesamos un encinal considerable y llegamos al aguage que era un arroyo de buen agua dentro de una cañada sobre cuios costados y cerca de la

The natives, not content with making us presents of their eatables, wished, furthermore, to give us a feast, thus manifesting the mutual rivalry and contention between the towns to excel each other in gifts and festivities, in order to merit our approval and praise. In the afternoon the leaders and caciques of each town came, one after the other, adorned according to their custom—painted and decked with feathers, having in their hands some split canes with the motion and noise of which they marked time for their songs, and the rhythm for the dance, so regularly and so uniformly that there was no discord.

1769  
 Aug.

The dancing continued all the afternoon, and we had hard work to rid ourselves of [our visitors]. Finally we sent them away, earnestly recommending them, by means of signs, not to come back during the night to disturb us; but in vain. At nightfall they returned with a large retinue of clowns or jugglers, playing whistles, the noise of which grated upon the ears. It was to be feared that they would stampede our horses, and, for this reason, the commander, with his officers and some soldiers, went out to receive them. These gave the natives some glass beads, and intimated to them that if they came back to disturb our sleep, they would no longer be our friends and we would give them a bad reception. This was a sufficient measure to cause them to retire and to leave us in peace for the remainder of the night.

*To the Pueblos de la Isla, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 82 leagues.*

Monday, August 21.—From the Pueblo de la Asumpta this coast extends, with slight variation, to the west-northwest, as far as the town we left this morning—called Pueblo de la Laguna, as has already been said. From this point the coast extends almost due west, in which direction we marched for two leagues over high hills in sight of the ocean. These hills were intersected by some gullies made by the drainage from the range which in some places nearly reaches the beach, leaving little land in the intervening space; while in other places the mountains recede and leave some level ground—half a league or a little more—between them and the sea. We passed through quite a large grove of live-oaks, and arrived at the watering-place, a stream of good water in a canyon,

plaia ocupaban los gentiles una ranchería que pasaría de mil almas; paramos a la derecha de la cañada no lejos de esta ranchería, cuyos moradores vinieron luego á saludarnos: regalaronnos tambien mucho pescado del fresco y seco, curado sin sal y no perdonaron el obsequio del baile, y fiesta al modo de los de la Isla.

Recibió nombre este parage de San Luis Obispo.

*A San Luis Obispo 2 leguas. De San Diego 84 leguas.*

Martes 22 de Agosto.—Los exploradores que salieron de mañana volvieron a la una de la tarde con noticia de haver hallado agua y buen camino por la plaia en baja mar, circunstancia que para lograrla era necesario diferir la marcha hasta el dia siguiente por la mañana y así descansó la gente, y requa en este sitio.

Miercoles 23 de Agosto.—En la mañana aprovechando el tiempo de la baja mar caminamos cosa de una legua por la plaia, y despues la dexamos é hizimos lo restante de la jornada que fué de tres leguas por lomas altas tajadas al mar en algunas partes frecuentemente interrumpidas por las barrancas y zanjones por donde tiene sus desagues la sierra: casi todos tenian agua corriente.

Llegamos al parage que era un pueblo de ochenta casas y de cerca de ochocientas almas a un lado y otro de una cañada que tenía agua corriente: obsequiaronnos tambien con bayle, y abundante regalo de pescado y semillas.

Situamos nuestro real á la izquierda del arroyo en lugar alto y despejado: pusimosle nombre de San Guido a todo este sitio.

*A San Guido 3 leguas. De San Diego 87 leguas.*

Jueves 24 de Agosto.—La jornada de este día fue tan penosa como la de haier: el camino y terreno de la misma naturaleza y se hacía preciso á cada momento echar los gastadores por delante a que compusieran los malos pasos causando esta penosa tarea mucha demora en la marcha: llegamos al parage, que era una cañada por la qual se introducía un estero de agua salada, sobre

on whose sides, and near the shore, there stood an Indian village which must have contained more than a thousand souls. We halted to the right of the canyon, not far from the village. The inhabitants soon came to welcome us; they also gave us much fish, both fresh and dried, the latter preserved without salt. They did not spare us the compliment of the dance and festivity, which were like those of La Isla. 1769  
Aug.

This place received the name of San Luis Obispo.

*To San Luis Obispo, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 84 leagues.*

Tuesday, August 22.—The scouts, who had set out early in the morning, returned at one o'clock in the afternoon with news of having found water, and a good road along the beach at low tide. To avail ourselves of this circumstance it was necessary to defer the march until the following morning; the people and animals, therefore, rested at this place.

Wednesday, August 23.—In the morning, taking advantage of the low tide, we travelled about a league along the beach. Then we left it and made the rest of the march—which was of three leagues—over high hills. In some places these hills terminated in the sea, and were frequently intersected by ravines and gullies—nearly all with running water—through which the mountain range is drained.

We arrived at the stopping-place, which was a town of eighty houses and about eight hundred souls. It was situated on both sides of a canyon that had running water. [The natives] also complimented us with a dance and abundant gifts of fish and seeds.

We pitched our camp on the left bank of the stream, on a high open spot. We gave the name of San Guido to the entire place.

*To San Guido, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 87 leagues.*

Thursday, August 24.—To-day's march was as difficult as that of yesterday, the road and country being of the same character. It was frequently found necessary to send the pioneers ahead to put the bad places in order; this toilsome drudgery caused us much delay on the march. We came to the stopping-place, a canyon into which an estuary of salt-water entered; upon

cuias orillas ai un pueblo de indios de cinquenta fuegos que nos recibieron y obsequiaron como los pasados: tienen estos gentiles escacés de leña, y la agua para lograr la buena se ha de tomar arriba en la cañada, por donde baja un arroio antes que sus aguas se junten con las del estero.

Desde este sitio que se nombró de San Luis Rey, descubrimos en la tarde las tres ultimas islas de la Canal de Santa Barbara; que son, San Bernardo, la mas occidental, Santa Cruz que sigue para levante: y Santa Barbara que dió nombre a la extencion de mar, y costas de que hablamos es la mas oriental de las tres. Hizimos tres leguas en este dia.

*A San Luis Rey 3 leguas. De San Diego 90 leguas.*

Viernes 25 de Agosto.—Del Pueblo de San Luis nos pusimos en marcha y caminamos quatro oras para hacer dos leguas por tierra alta sobre la marina, mui quebrada: una de estas quiebras nos atajó totalmente el paso por lo escarpado de su ladera a la parte de poniente: huvimos de tomar el camino de la plaia por encima de las piedras, al pié de un cantil que bañaban las olas del mar; igualmente intransitable, si no es en la menguante de la marea. Duró este cantil un quarto de legua, y subimos despues por lomas altas hasta el parage, que se llamó de San Zeferino Papa; pueblo de gentiles de veinte y quatro casas y de doscientas almas poco mas ó menos: recibieronnos con afabilidad, y cariño, su situacion es algo triste: viven dentro de una cañada ceñida de lomas no mui altas enteramente peladas, y sin arboleda alguna; en lo interior del paíz, se ven otras semejantes cujo aspecto es tambien triste, pero no faltan pastos, y la tierra es de buen migajon. Entra por la boca de la cañada un estero que sirve de desembarcadero a las canoas de los indios: viven estos de la pesca como los demas de estas costas. Hay agua dulce, y corriente en esta cañada pero se ha de coger arriba antes que se mezcle con la del estero.

Experimentamos ya en esta paraje unos vientos al norte fríos y furiosos, cuias resultas temimos no fuesen nocibos y perjudiciales á la salud.

its sides there is an Indian town of fifty hearths where we were received and entertained as in the previous ones. These natives have a scarcity of fire-wood, and as for water, to obtain it good they have to get it up the canyon before the waters of the stream that comes down through this unite with those of the estuary.

1769  
 Aug.

From this place, which we named San Luis Rey, we discovered, in the afternoon, the three last islands of the Canal de Santa Bárbara. These are San Bernardo, the most westerly; then Santa Cruz, to the east; and Santa Bárbara, the most easterly of the three, which gave its name to the stretch of sea and coast about which we are speaking. To-day we made three leagues.

*To San Luis Rey, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 90 leagues.*

Friday, August 25.—We set out from the Pueblo de San Luis and occupied four hours in making two leagues over high, and very broken land along the shore. One of the ravines entirely obstructed the way because of the ruggedness of its western slope. We decided to take the road along the beach, over the stones, at the foot of a cliff washed by the ocean waves—a road equally impassable except at low tide. This cliff extended for a quarter of a league, and, afterwards, we crossed high hills to the place named San Zeferino Papa. It was an Indian town of twenty-four houses, and two hundred souls, more or less. They received us with affability and kindness. Their situation is rather desolate; they live in a canyon surrounded by hills of no great height, entirely barren, and destitute of trees. In the interior of the country there are other similar hills, equally desolate in appearance, but they are not without pasture, and the land has good soil. An estuary enters the mouth of the canyon and serves as a landing-place for the Indians, who live by fishing, as do all the others on these coasts. There is fresh running water in this canyon, but one must procure it upstream before it mingles with that of the estuary.

At this place we began to experience cold and violent north winds, and we feared that the effects might be harmful and prejudicial to the health.



|                                                                                                                                 |       |     |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| La altura horizontal del limbo inferior del sol observado con el octante ingles de cara al astro se halló al medio dia de ..... |       | 65° | 47 ms |
| Semidiametro del sol additivo .....                                                                                             | 16 ms | }   | 13    |
| Inclinazion de la visual por razon de la altura del ojo del observador sobre las aguas de seis a siete pies subtractivos .....  | 3     |     |       |
|                                                                                                                                 |       |     |       |
| Altura horizontal del centro del astro.....                                                                                     |       | 66  | 00    |
| Su distancia al zenith resultó de .....                                                                                         |       | 24  | 00    |
| Su declinazion era en dicha ora .....                                                                                           |       | 10  | 30    |
| Latitud de dicho pueblo .....                                                                                                   |       | 34  | 30    |

*A San Zeferino Papa 2 leguas. De San Diego 92 leguas.*

Savado 26 de Agosto.—Hizimos nuestra jornada en la tarde que fué corta: andubimos dos leguas por lomas altas algo mas accesibles que las pasadas: en la medianía del camino dexamos una ranhería de veinte casas, sita sobre la marina, en parage de la plaia espaciosa y ancha: llegamos a vista de la Punta de la Concepcion termino de la Canal de Santa Barbara.

Campamos fuera de una cañada a la parte de levante: dentro de la misma havia un pueblo de gentiles compuesto de veinte y quatro casas, recibieronnos como los demas, y nos regalaron del mismo modo: tienen sus canoas y viven de la pesca. El pais que havitan es tambien escaso de leña; pero las tierras son de buena calidad, y abundan en pastos: el cacique de este pueblo era cojo y los soldados le pusieron nombre á su pueblo por esta causa de Ranhería del Cojo.

Determinose por la observacion de la altura meridiana del sol la latitud de la Punta de la Concepcion que resultó de treinta y quatro grados y treinta minutos, la misma que la del Pueblo de San Zeferino.

*Al Pueblo del Cojo 2 leguas. De San Diego 94 leguas.*

Domingo 27 de Agosto.—Siguiose el camino á vista de la marina por tierra llana, rumbo del poniente, hasta la Punta de la Concepcion, y desde esta punta, que dista poco mas de una milla del Pueblo del Cojo torcimos al noroeste por doblar assi la costa.

|                                                                                                                                         |         |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| The horizontal altitude of the lower limb of the sun, observed with the English octant, facing the sun, was found, at noon, to be ..... | 65° 47' | 1769<br>Aug. |
| Semidiameter of the sun to be added .....                                                                                               | 16'     |              |
| Inclination of the visual [horizon] in consequence of the observer's eye being six to seven feet above sea-level, subtract .....        | 3'      | 13'          |
| Horizontal altitude of the center of the sun .....                                                                                      | 66° 00' |              |
| Its zenith-distance was found to be .....                                                                                               | 24° 00' |              |
| Its declination at that hour was .....                                                                                                  | 10° 30' |              |
| Latitude of the town .....                                                                                                              | 34° 30' |              |

*To San Zeferino Papa, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 92 leagues.*

Saturday, August 26.—We made our day's journey, which was short, in the afternoon. We travelled for two leagues over high hills which were somewhat easier of access than the preceding ones. Midway on the road we passed a village of twenty houses, situated on the shore in a place where the beach was extensive and wide. We came in sight of the Punta de la Concepción, the end of the Canal de Santa Bárbara.

We pitched our camp outside, and to the east, of a canyon. In the canyon there was an Indian town consisting of twenty-four houses. The inhabitants received us, and made us presents, in the same manner as the others. They have canoes and live by fishing. The country they inhabit also has a scarcity of fire-wood, but the land is of good quality, and has an abundance of pasture. The cacique of this town was lame, and, for this reason, the soldiers named his town Ranchería del Cojo.

The latitude of the Punta de la Concepción was determined by the observation of the meridian altitude of the sun, and was found to be 34° 30', the same as that of the Pueblo de San Zeferino.

*To the Pueblo del Cojo, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 94 leagues.*

Sunday, August 27.—We followed the road in sight of the sea, and over level country, towards the west, as far as the Punta de la Concepción; and from this point, which is a little more than a mile from the Pueblo del Cojo, we turned towards the north-west as the coast trends.

Andubimos dos leguas y media, y paramos a la vanda del noroeste de una cañada, dentro la qual havía una ranchería de gentiles de veinte fuegos, y doscientas y cinquenta almas poco mas ó menos.

Entra por la cañada un estero, que recibe el agua de un arroio, y le impide de llegar a la mar aunque sale de la sierra con buen caudal de agua. Son los gentiles de esta ranchería mui pobres, no tienen canoas, y viven hambrientos: la tierra que havitan es de poca recomendazion, aspera, triste y escasa de leña.

Un soldado perdió en este parage su espada que se dejó urtar de la cinta, bien que la recobró despues porque los mismos indios que havian visto la accion, corrieron en pos del ladron que había cometido el hurto, y por esta razon le quedó á la ranchería el nombre de La Espada.

*A la Ranchería de la Espada 2 leguas. De San Diego 96 leguas.*

Lunes 28 de Agosto.—Caminamos dos leguas por tierra alta sobre la marina, pero de bueno, y facil acceso el aguage junto al qual paramos, era un manantial de mui buen agua: havía cerca de él una ranchería corta y pobre de gentiles de diez casitas, y sesenta almas. Salía a la mar una lengua de tierra a vista de nuestro campamento distante un tiro de fusil a lo sumo: recogimos en este parage mucho pedernal bueno para las armas de fuego, y por esto se llamó el parage de Los Pedernales.

La observacion de la altura meridiana del sol dió á conocer que estabamos por treinta y quatro grados treinta y tres minutos.

*A Los Pedernales 2 leguas. De San Diego 98 leguas.*

Martes 29 de Agosto.—En la tarde salimos de Los Pedernales, y handubimos dos leguas rumbo del nornoroeste por terreno alto sobre la marina, y por meganos de arena: parámos dentro de una cañada en que hubo pasto para las bestias en abundancia, pero el agua recogida en una poza fué mui escasa llamaronla los soldados la Cañada Seca.

La costa antes de llegar á estos meganos, es barrancosa y tajada, con muchas restingas de piedra que salen mar afuera.

*A la Cañada Seca 2 leguas. De San Diego 100 leguas.*

Miercoles 30 de Agosto.—De la Cañada Seca fuimos al Rio

We travelled for two leagues and a half, and halted on the northwestern side of a canyon, in which there is an Indian village of twenty hearths, and two hundred and fifty souls, more or less. 1769  
Aug.

An estuary enters this canyon and receives the water of a stream, preventing it from reaching the sea, although the stream emerges from the range with a large flow of water. The natives of the village are very poor; they have no canoes, and live in a half-starved condition. Little can be said in favor of the land they inhabit—it is rugged, desolate, and is lacking in fire-wood.

At this place a soldier lost his sword; he allowed it to be stolen from his belt, but he afterwards recovered it as the Indians who had seen the act ran after the thief who had committed the robbery. For this reason the name of *Ranchería de la Espada* stuck to the village.

*To the Ranchería de la Espada, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 96 leagues.*

Monday, August 28.—We travelled for two leagues over high land along the shore, but it was easy of access. The watering-place near which we halted was a spring of very good water. There was near it a small, poor Indian village of ten little houses and sixty souls. In sight of our camp, and, at most, a gun shot from it, a tongue of land extended into the sea. At this place we gathered many flints suitable for the firearms, and, for this reason, we called the place *Los Pedernales*.

From the observation of the meridian altitude of the sun we found that we were in latitude  $34^{\circ} 33'$ .

*To Los Pedernales, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 98 leagues.*

Tuesday, August 29.—We left *Los Pedernales* in the afternoon and proceeded for two leagues towards the north-north-west, on high land along the shore, and over sand-dunes. We halted in a canyon where there was an abundance of pasture for the animals, but of the water, which stood in a pool, there was very little. The soldiers called it the *Cañada Seca*.

Before reaching these sand-dunes the coast is broken and steep with many rocky points extending into the sea.

*To the Cañada Seca, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 100 leagues.*

Wednesday, August 30.—From the *Cañada Seca* we went to

Grande de San Berardo, de que nos dieron noticias por señas unos gentiles a nuestro arribo en la Cañada Seca, pero no quisimos creher que estuviese á tan corta distancia de aquel parage, y no acavámos de darles credito, hasta que por la mañana, al tiempo de cargar la requa vimos venir toda la ranchería del rio, hombres, mugeres, y niños, en busca de nosotros, y á legua poco menos de marcha llegamos al parage.

La boca de este rio la cierra totalmente un banco de arena que pasámos a pié enjuto: sus aguas parecian rebalsadas, y sin corriente: pero distinguase esta, subiendo algo mas arriba, prueba cierta de que las aguas se resumen en la arena, y tienen salida á la mar por este medio.

Este rio tiene un plan mui hermoso, bastante arboleda de sauces, y muchas tierras capaces de producir toda especie de granos; vieronse grandisimos osos y mucho rastro de estos animales.

*Al Rio Grande de San Verardo 1 legua. De San Diego 101 leguas.*

Jueves 31 de Agosto.—Salimos del Rio de San Verardo en la mañana: caminamos dos leguas hacia el norte por tierra llana mui enmontada de un romero silvestre y otros arbustos de buen olor hasta llegar á una cañada abundante de pastos, atravesamos por el medio de ella, y al encumbrar por la ladera del norte, descubrimos una ranchería de gentiles, sobre una laguna medianamente grande rodeada de lomas de poca altura. Eran pobres estos gentiles; no tenian casas y dudamos que este sitio fuese su morada estable. Nos festejaron con baile, y fué el primer parage en donde vimos vailar a las mugeres: dos de ellas sobre salieron a las demas: tenian en las manos un ramillete [*M* unos ramilletes] de flores y acompañaban el vaile con diferentes ademanes y movimientos airosos, sin perder el compas de sus canciones.

Llamamos el parage, la Ranchería del Baile de las Indias.

*A la Ranchería de el Baile de las Indias 2 leguas. De San Diego 103 leguas.*

Viernes 1º de Septiembre.—De la Ranchería del Baile de las Indias tomamos el camino de la tierra adentro rumbo del norte,

the Río Grande de San Verardo; about this some natives had given us information by signs upon our arrival at the Cañada Seca. We would not believe, however, that it was at such a short distance from that place, and did not credit them until, at the time of loading the pack animals in the morning, we saw all the inhabitants of the village on the river—men, women, and children—coming to meet us. We arrived at the place after a march of a little less than a league. 1769  
Aug.

The mouth of this river is entirely closed by a sand-bank which we crossed dry-shod. The river seems to be dammed up, and is without current. Higher up, however, the current could be seen clearly—incontestable evidence that the water sinks into the sand, and, in this way, reaches the sea.

This river flows through a very beautiful valley containing many willows, and much land capable of producing all kinds of grain. We saw bears of great size, and many of their tracks.

*To the Río Grande de San Verardo, 1 league. From San Diego, 101 leagues.*

Thursday, August 31.—We set out from the Río de San Verardo in the morning, and travelled for two leagues towards the north over level ground, very thickly covered with wild rosemary and other fragrant bushes, until we reached a canyon where there was an abundance of pasture. We passed directly through it, and, when we ascended its northern side, we discovered an Indian village by the side of a moderately large pond surrounded by low hills. The natives here were poor—they had no houses and we doubted if this place was their permanent abode. They honored us with a dance, and it was the first place where we saw the women dance. Two of these excelled the others; they had a bunch of flowers in their hands, and accompanied the dance with various graceful gestures and movements without getting out of time in their songs.

We called the place the *Ranchería del Baile de las Indias*.

*To the Ranchería del Baile de las Indias, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 103 leagues.*

Friday, September 1.—From the *Ranchería del Baile de las Indias* we directed our course inland, towards the north, leaving Sept.

apartandonos de la costa para evitar los rebentones de meganos de que está ceñida, y otros malos pasos, pero no nos fué dable huír de una cordillera que se atravesó sobre nuestro camino y venía del interior del país, pero duró poco este arenal: andubimos luego por lomas altas, y por cañadas de mui buena tierra, y buenos pastos. Campamos dentro de un valle grande junto a una laguna de agua dulce de mucha extencion, tendríá unas dos mil varas de largo, y de ancho hasta quinientas, y tal vez mas en algunas partes. Dimos nombre a todo el valle de la Laguna Larga. Dista tres leguas del parage de donde salimos, en la mañana.

Havía dentro de este valle, dos rancherías de gentiles, la una corta é infelís, y la otra algo maior compuesta de varias casitas.

*A la Laguna Larga 3 leguas. De San Diego 106 leguas.*

Sabado 2 de Septiembre.—Los exploradores bolvieron de su rexistro, en la mañana y nos sacaron del cuidado en que nos tuvieron por haver faltado en bolver al real en la tarde antecedente: fué la causa de su demora el haver perdido el camino por la niebla espesa que hizo, y les obligó a pasar la noche dentro del valle de buelta para el real reconocida ya la jornada que havíamos de hacer: fué esta de tres leguas atravesando el valle que tiene dos de ancho, por el rumbo que seguimos del nornoroeste; lo restante del camino lo hizimos por mesas altas hasta el aguage que era otra laguna grande de figura quasi circular, dentro de una cañada que cerraban unos meganos de arena, y contenían el agua, estorvando que vaciase al mar: toda la cañada estaba cubierta de juncos y enneas, terreno aguanoso y encharcado, del todo impenetrable: tendiase toda ella de levante para poniente.

En la tarde por haver visto muchos rastros de osos, salieron seis soldados a cazar, montados en cavallos, y lograron matar uno a balazos hera orrendo animal: tenia desde la planta de los pies hasta la [M há la] caveza catorze palmos; sus patas pasaban de una tercia de largo, y pesaría mas de quinze arrobas: comimos de su carne que hallamos sabrosa, y buena.

the coast in order to avoid the shifting sands of the dunes by which it is bordered, and other difficult places. It was not possible, however, to avoid a mountain chain that crossed our way, and extended from the interior of the country; but the sandy ground did not last long. We then proceeded over high hills, and through canyons containing very good soil and good pasture. We pitched our camp in a large valley, near a lake of great extent containing fresh water—it must have been some two thousand yards long, and as much as five hundred wide, possibly more in some places. We gave to the whole valley the name the Laguna Larga. It is three leagues from the place we set out from in the morning.

1769  
 Sept.

There were in this valley two Indian villages: the one small and miserable, the other larger, being composed of several small houses.

*To the Laguna Larga, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 106 leagues.*

Saturday, September 2.—The scouts returned from their exploration in the morning and relieved us from the apprehension they had occasioned us by failing to return to camp on the previous afternoon. The reason for their delay was that they had lost the road on account of the fog which obliged them, on their way back to camp, to spend the night in the valley; they had already reconnoitered the day's march we were to make. This was of three leagues, and crossed the valley which is two leagues wide in the direction—north-northwest—that we followed. The remainder of the road, we travelled over high tablelands as far as the watering-place. This was another large pond, almost circular in form, in a canyon which some sand-dunes obstructed, impounding the water, preventing it from emptying into the sea. The whole canyon was covered with rushes and reeds, the ground was wet and swampy, and entirely impassable. The canyon extended, in its whole length, from east to west.

In the afternoon, as they had seen many tracks of bears, six soldiers went out hunting on horseback, and succeeded in shooting one. It was an enormous animal: it measured fourteen palms from the sole of its feet to the top of its head; its feet were more than a foot long; and it must have weighed over 375 pounds. We ate of the flesh and found it savory and good.



Pusimosle a todo este sitio nombre de la Laguna Redonda.

*A la Laguna Redonda 3 leguas. De San Diego 109 leguas.*

Domingo 3 de Septiembre.—Descansó la gente y la requa en este día, y los exploradores que salieron a buscar el paso de la sierra, bolvieron en la tarde, ponderando la gran dificultad que tuvieron solo para llegar al pie de ella: así lo habíamos conocido ya, por la inspeccion del terreno; meganos inmensos sobre la marina, lagunas esteros y pantános en el llano, que formaban un laverinto.

La sierra que teníamos á la vista, es la misma a nuestro entender que la veníamos dejando siempre a nuestra derecha, desde que salimos de San Diego, que en partes se retira del mar, y en otras se aproxima a él, y cierra absolutamente el paso de la plaia, como sucede en este parage.

Lunes 4 de Septiembre.—Para evitar los pantanos de la llanura, y los esteros que llegan hasta el pié de la sierra, tomamos el rumbo de poniente por encima de los meganos, que atravesamos por el parage mas angosto descubierto por los exploradores, de solo media legua: cahimos luego a la plaia, y handubimos cosa de una legua al nornoroeste sobre ella: nos internamos otra vez en la tierra la buelta del oriente, atravesando los meganos por otra angostura de media legua: ganamos despues terreno consistente, por una lengua de tierra entre dos aguas: sobre la derecha teníamos una laguna de agua dulce que respaldaban los meganos é impedían que desaguase al mar; a mano izquierda teníamos un estero que entrava en el llano, y descabezamos tirando al nornordeste: cobramos despues el rumbo del norte y entramos en la sierra por una abra ó cañada poblada de encinos, alisos, sauces y otra arboleda. En la propria cañada sentamos el real á la orilla de un arroio cubierto de berros, andubimos quatro leguas en este jornada.

No encontramos en todo el camino mas de una ranchería de gentiles, corta y pobre: estas tierras están algo despobladas.

Los indios de esta ranchería que distaba poco de nuestro alojamiento, vinieron en la tarde á visitarnos con regalo de

We named this whole place the Laguna Redonda.

*To the Laguna Redonda, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 109 leagues.*

1769

Sept.

Sunday, September 3.—The people and the animals rested to-day, and the scouts, who had set out to search for a pass through the range, returned in the afternoon, enlarging upon the difficulty they had experienced in reaching even to its foot—a fact we had discovered already by inspecting the country. There were immense sand-dunes along the shore, and on the plain there were creeks, estuaries, and marshes, which formed a labyrinth.

The mountain range we had in sight is the same—in our judgment—that we have been leaving continuously on our right since we set out from San Diego; in some places it recedes from the sea, and in others approaches it, absolutely cutting off the passage along the beach, as happens at this place.

Monday, September 4.—In order to avoid the marshes of the plain and the estuaries that reach to the foot of the mountain range, we directed our course to the west over the sand-dunes; these we crossed at the narrowest point—half a league only—discovered by the scouts. We then descended to the beach, and proceeded along it for about a league to the north-northwest. Turning to the east, we again went inland, crossing the sand-dunes at another narrow place of half a league. We afterwards reached firm ground on a tongue of land between two bodies of water. To the right, there was a pond of fresh water, which the sand-dunes dammed up, and kept from emptying into the sea. To the left, an estuary extended into the plain; we rounded it, travelling towards the north-northeast. We afterwards took a course to the north and entered the range through a pass, or canyon, covered with live-oaks, alders, willows, and other trees. In the same canyon we pitched our camp on the bank of a stream covered with watercress. On this day's march we travelled four leagues.

On the whole road we came upon only one small and wretched Indian village. This part of the country is practically uninhabited.

The Indians of this village, which was only a short distance from our quarters, came in the afternoon to visit us; they brought

semillas, y algun pescado, que nos ofrecieron: su cazique tenía una disformidad grande sobre su persona de una lupia que le colgaba del pescuezo y los soldados le pusieron a vista de ello el sobrenombre de Buchon, con que se quedó tambien su ranchería y todo el parage.

*A la Rancharía del Buchon 4 leguas. De San Diego 113 leguas.*

Martes 5 de Septiembre.—Seguimos nuestra marcha por la propia cañada que torcía para el noroeste, la dejamos de allí a poco, y tomamos por cerros y lomas altas no lejos de la marina terreno aspero y penoso de frecuentes subidas, y bajadas, pero alegre y poblada de arboleda de encinos y robles. No vimos un solo gentil en esta jornada que fué de dos leguas: sentamos el real dentro de una cañada mui angosta ceñida de altisimos cerros, con agua corriente, y pasto lo bastante para nuestra cavallada.

El parage tubo nombre de la Cañada Angosta.

*A la Cañada Angosta 2 leguas. De San Diego 115 leguas.*

Miercoles 6 de Septiembre.—Bolvieron los exploradores ponderando la maleza y aspereza del camino que nos esperaba en la jornada siguiente. Resolviose oidas sus razones hacer descanso en este parage, y embiar gastadores por delante para que compusieran los pasos dificultosos de la sierra; en cui faena emplearon todo el dia.

Jueves 7 de Septiembre.—Salimos de la cañada por encima de cerros altos y empinados: duró el mal camino mas de tres leguas hasta bajar á otra cañada espaciosa, con muchas lagunas de agua dulce, en que no podia beber la cavallada, por que sus orillas eran mui atascosas: esto nos obligó á alargar la jornada hasta un arroyo de mui buen agua que hallamos sobre nuestro camino una legua mas abajo, y campamos sobre sus orillas.

Vimos en esta cañada tropas de osos que tienen la tierra arada, y llena de escarbaderos, que hacen buscando su mantenimiento en las raizes que produce la tierra; de que se alimentan tambien los gentiles, y las hay de buen sabor y gusto. Montaron en sus cavallos algunos soldados, zebados en esta montería por

presents of seeds and some fish, and offered them to us. Their cacique had a large deformity, consisting of a tumor that hung from his neck. The soldiers, when they saw it, gave him the nickname of Buchon, and this name likewise stuck to his village and to the entire place. 1769  
Sept.

*To the Ranchería del Buchon, 4 leagues. From San Diego, 113 leagues.*

Tuesday, September 5.—We continued our march through the same canyon, which turned towards the northwest. After a short distance we left it and made our way over hills and high slopes not far from the coast. The country was rough and difficult of passage, with many ups and downs, yet pleasant and covered with live-oak and white oak. We did not see a single native on this day's march, which was of two leagues. We pitched our camp in a very narrow canyon, surrounded by very high hills, and containing running water and sufficient pasture for our horses.

The place was named the Cañada Angosta.

*To the Cañada Angosta, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 115 leagues.*

Wednesday, September 6.—The scouts returned, enlarging upon the roughness and impenetrability of the road that awaited us on the following day's march. After hearing their account, it was decided to rest at this place and to send pioneers ahead to clear a way through the difficult passages of the mountain range. In this work they occupied the entire day.

Thursday, September 7.—We left the canyon, passing over high steep hills. The bad road continued for more than three leagues, until we descended to another extensive canyon containing many pools of water, in which the horses could not drink because the banks were very miry. This compelled us to prolong the day's march as far as a stream of very good water which we found on our way a league farther on; we pitched our camp on its banks.

In this canyon we saw troops of bears; they had the land plowed up and full of the holes which they make in searching for the roots they live on, which the land produces. The natives also use these roots for food, and there are some of a good relish and taste. Some of the soldiers, attracted by the chase because

que les había provado bien en otras dos ocasiones; y lograron ahora matar uno á balazos, pero experimentaron la fiereza, y corage de estos animales: al sentirse heridos, embisten a toda carrera al cazador que solo puede librarse á uña de cavallo, porque el primer impetu de ella es mas veloz que lo que pudiera presumirse de la materialidad, y torpeza de semejantes brutos: su resistencia y fuerzas no se rinden con facilidad, y solo el acierto del cazador, ó la casualidad de darle en la caveza, ó en el corazon puede postrarlos al primer tiro: este que consiguieron matar recibió nueve balazos antes de caher; lo que no sucedió hasta que lo hirieron en la caveza. Otros soldados tuvieron el arrojo de correr a uno de estos animales montados en mulas: le dispararon siete ú ocho tiros, y ciertamente moriría de las valas pero estropeó el oso á dos mulas, y libraron con sobrada dicha sus personas los que las montaban.

La cañada recibió nombre de Los Osos.

*A la Cañada de los Osos 4 leguas. De San Diego 119 leguas.*

Viernes 8 de Septiembre.—Hizimos la jornada por la propia cañada que seguimos hasta la mar, y gira siempre á poniente. Tuvimos algunos embarazos de zanjones profundos sobre nuestro camino, que fué necesario componer para que pasara la requa á las dos leguas paramos sobre una loma á vista de la mar, y cerca de un arroyo de mui buena agua cubierta de berros: el terreno era alegre de buena calidad abundante en pastos, y nada escaso de arboleda.

No lexos del alojamiento había una ranchería de gentiles corta é infeliz; apenas llegaría á sesenta almas: vivian al raso sin casa ni hogar: vinieron a visitarnos y nos ofrecieron una especie de pinole hecho de semillas tostadas que supo bien a todos y tenia gusto de almendras.

Entra en esta cañada á la banda del sur un estero de inmensa capacidad, que nos pareció puerto; pero su boca abierta al suduoste está cubierta de arrecifes que ocasionan una rebentason furiosa; a poca distancia de ella hacia el norte, y delante de nuestro campamento, se miraba un peñon grandisimo; en forma

they had been successful on two other occasions, mounted their horses, and this time succeeded in shooting one. They, however, experienced the fierceness and anger of these animals—when they feel themselves to be wounded, headlong they charge the hunter, who can only escape by the swiftness of his horse, for the first burst of speed is more rapid than one might expect from the bulk and awkwardness of such brutes. Their endurance and strength are not easily overcome, and only the sure aim of the hunter, or the good fortune of hitting them in the head or heart, can lay them low at the first shot. The one they succeeded in killing received nine bullet wounds before it fell, and this did not happen until they hit him in the head. Other soldiers mounted on mules had the boldness to fight one of these animals. They fired at him seven or eight times and, doubtless, he died from the wounds, but he maimed two of the mules, and, by good fortune, the men who were mounted upon them extricated themselves.

1769  
 Sept.

The canyon was given the name of Los Osos.

*To the Cañada de los Osos, 4 leagues. From San Diego, 119 leagues.*

Friday, September 8.—We made this day's march through the same canyon, which steadily turns to the west, and followed it as far as the sea. We encountered some obstacles on our road, consisting of deep gullies which it was necessary to make ready for the passage of the animals. At a distance of two leagues, we halted on a hill in sight of the sea, and near a stream of very good water covered with watercress. The land was pleasant, of good quality, with abundant pasture and quite a number of trees.

Not far from our quarters there was a small and miserable Indian village with hardly sixty souls. They lived in the open, without house or hearth. They came to visit us, and offered us a kind of *pinole* made of roasted seeds, which tasted good to all of us and had the flavor of almonds.

An estuary of immense size, which to us seemed a harbor, enters this canyon on the south side; but its mouth, opening to the southwest, is covered with reefs that cause a furious surf. At a short distance to the north of the mouth, and in front of our camp, there was a very large rock, shaped like a round head.

de morro redondo que en pleamar queda aislado y separado de la costa, poco menos de un tiro de fusil; desde este morro tira la costa al oesnoroeste hasta una punta gruesa que divisabamos taxada á la mar, y entre ella, y otra punta de la sierra, que dejabamos a la espalda forma la costa una gran ensenada con abrigo de los vientos del sur sudnoeste, y oeste, si es que tenga fondo suficiente.

*Por la Cañada de los Osos 2 leguas. De San Diego 121 leguas.*

Savado 9 de Septiembre.—Anduvimos tres leguas por la plaia mui abundante de aguages de agua viva que despidde de si la sierra, poco retirada del mar en este tramo parámos dentro de una cañada medianamente ancha, por donde se introducía un estero en el que desaguaba un arroyo de buen agua que salía de la sierra. Las lomas que ciñen esta cañada por el lado del poniente llegaban hasta la mar é interrumpían el paso de la plaia, pero dejaba libre el camino del norte, y del nornoroeste cuias direcciones seguían dos ramos de ella, dexandonos la eleccion del rumbo que quisiéremos tomar.

|                                                                                                                                |       |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| La altura orizontal del limbo inferior del sol observado con el octante ingles de cara al astro se halló al medio dia de ..... | 59    | 21   |
| Semidiametro del sol additivo .....                                                                                            | 16 ms | } 13 |
| Inclinazion de la visual por razon de la altura del ojo del observador sobre las aguas de seis á siete pies substractivos..... | 3     |      |
| Altura orizontal del centro del astro .....                                                                                    | 59°   | 34   |
| Su distancia al zenith resultó de .....                                                                                        | 30    | 26   |
| Su declinazion era en dicha hora .....                                                                                         | 5     | 01   |
| Latitud de este parage .....                                                                                                   | 35    | 27   |

Se le puso á este sitio nombre del Estero.

*Al Estero 3 leguas. De San Diego 124 leguas.*

Domingo 10 de Septiembre.—Tomamos el brazo de la cañada que giraba al nornoroeste y la seguimos por espacio de tres leguas, dejamosla despues porque torcía para el norte, y encumbramos unas lomas rumbo del noroeste; desde donde descubrimos

At high tide it becomes an island, and is then separated—a little less than a gunshot—from the shore. From this rock the coast extends to the west-northwest as far as a great point of land which we could discern terminating in the sea. Between this point and another headland we were leaving behind, the coast forms a large bay, providing shelter from the south, southwest, and west winds, if it have sufficient anchorage.

1769  
Sept.

*To the Cañada de los Osos, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 121 leagues.*

Saturday, September 9.—We proceeded for three leagues along the beach, where there were very many pools of clear water which comes down from the mountain range—at this point only a short distance from the sea. We halted in a moderately wide canyon; into this an estuary entered into which flowed a stream of good water that came from the mountains. The hills inclosing this canyon on the west extended to the sea and obstructed the passage along the beach. The road was left free, however, to the north and northwest; two branches of the canyon followed these directions and gave us the choice of the course that we might wish to take.

|                                                                                                                                         |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| The horizontal altitude of the lower limb of the sun, observed with the English octant, facing the sun, was found, at noon, to be ..... | 59° 21'     |
| Semidiameter of the sun to be added .....                                                                                               | 16'         |
| Inclination of the visual [horizon] in consequence of the observer's eye being six to seven feet above sea-level, subtract .....        | 3'      13' |
| Horizontal altitude of the center of the sun .....                                                                                      | 59° 34'     |
| Its zenith-distance was found to be .....                                                                                               | 30° 26'     |
| Its declination at that hour was .....                                                                                                  | 5° 1'       |
| Latitude of the place .....                                                                                                             | 35° 27'     |

This place was given the name of El Estero.

*To El Estero, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 124 leagues.*

Sunday, September 10.—We entered the branch of the canyon that turned to the north-northwest, and followed it for a distance of three leagues. We left it afterwards—because it turned towards the north—and came to the top of some low hills to the



la cerranía cubierta de pinos, y dentro de una cañada mui profunda enmontada de sauces, alamos, pinos, y otra arboleda, corría un riachuelo de bastante agua, que quisieron algunos fuese el Rio del Carmelo.

Sentamos el real en lo alto de la cañada que recibio nombre del Osito, por que unos indios serranos que bajaron a visitarnos trahían consigo un cachorro de la especie dicha que estaban amansando, y nos ofrecieron serian hasta sesenta hombres.

*A la Cañada del Osito 3 leguas. De San Diego 127 leguas.*

Lunes 11 de Septiembre.—Bajamos á la marina y seguimos la plaia que giraba al noroeste hizimos legua y media por buen camino con aguages a cada paso paramos sobre un cantil a la orilla del mar a la parte del noroeste de una cañada por donde desembocaba un arroyo de mui buen agua: hubo pasto y leña sobradamente.

Se observó en este parage la altura meridiana del sol por donde supimos que su latitud es de treinta y cinco grados treinta y cinco minutos.

*Al Cantil 1 legua. De San Diego 128 leguas.*

Martes 12 de Septiembre.—Siguiendo la marina por lomas altas, y tierra doblada, frequentemente interrumpido el camino de zanjones y arroyos (todos abundantes de agua) cuia composicion dió mucho que hacer a los gastadores ya desmontando con las achas, y machetes, ya con los azadones y las barras abriendo el paso; llegamos a una punta de tierra tajada a la mar que dexamos sobre la izquierda, metiendonos por un abra que ofrecía la sierra y continuamos nuestra marcha al nornoroeste atravesando diferentes cañadas y arroyos.

Paramos sobre una loma, y en lo alto de una cañada ó arroyada profunda que tenía agua suficiente dentro de una balza. Caminamos como tres leguas en esta jornada.

*A la Arroyada Honda 2 leguas. De San Diego 130 leguas.*

Miercoles 13 de Septiembre.—Caminamos dos leguas parte del camino por dentro de la cañada ó arroyada dicha, y parte

northwest. From this point we beheld the mountain range covered with pines and a very deep canyon thickly grown with willows, poplars, pines, and other trees, in which ran a small river with considerable water, that some maintained was the Río del Carmelo. 1769  
Sept.

We pitched our camp in the upper part of the canyon. This was named La Cañada del Osito because some Indians from the mountains, who came down to visit us, brought with them a bear cub they were taming and offered it to us. There must have been as many as sixty men [in the party].

*To the Cañada del Osito, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 127 leagues.*

Monday, September 11.—We descended to the shore, and followed the beach, which turned to the northwest. We covered a league and a half over a good road with watering-places at every step. We halted on a steep cliff at the edge of the sea, in the northwestern part of a canyon, through which emptied a stream of very good water; there was pasture and fire-wood in abundance.

In this place the meridian altitude of the sun was observed, and from this we found the latitude to be  $35^{\circ} 35'$ .

*To El Cantil, 1 league. From San Diego, 128 leagues.*

Tuesday, September 12.—We followed the coast over high hills and rolling lands. The road was frequently interrupted by ditches and gullies (all full of water), and the making of it gave the pioneers much to do—now cutting brush with hatchets and machetes, now opening the way with pickaxes and crowbars. We arrived at a point of land terminating in the sea, and passed it to the left; entering through a gorge in the range, we continued our march to the north-northwest, crossing different canyons and gullies.

We halted on a slope, in the upper part of a canyon or deep water-course, which had sufficient water in a pool. We travelled for about three leagues on this day's march.

*To the Arroyada Honda, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 130 leagues.*

Wednesday, September 13.—We travelled for two leagues, part of the way through the canyon or water-course, and part

sobre cantiles ha vista del mar: campamos entre dos arroyos de buen agua, y al pié de la sierra mui alta en este paraje y tajada a la mar, bien que parecia franquear paso por un abra que se miraba al oriente. Crehimos podria ser esta la sierra conocida en los derroteros de los pilotos, que navegaron por estos mares, y en especial por los que navegaron en la expedicion de Sevastian Viscaíno, con el nombre de Santa Lucía: por lo que nuestro comandante deseoso de cerciorarse de ello y á fin de que se explorase el terreno con la prolijidad necessaria, presumiendo con razon, sería el paso mas dificultoso que vencer de todo nuestro viage (segun ponderan su aspereza las noticias antiguas) resolvió hacer descanso en este parage y despachar los exploradores mas inteligentes, para que la rexistraran á satisfacion, internandose todo quanto pudiesen sin limitarles tiempo para la buelta: salieron con efecto los exploradores despues de medio día, en numero de ocho hombres con el capitan don Fernando de Rivera.

*Al pie de la Sierra de Santa Lucia 2 leguas. De San Diego 132 leguas.*

Jueves 14 de Septiembre.—Al anochecer llegaron los exploradores confirmando lo proprio que recelabamos, acerca de lo penoso y agrio de la sierra, pero nos sirvió de consuelo la noticia que nos dieron de haverle hallado paso si bien éra forzoso abrir camino á golpe de barra, y de azadon.

Viernes 15 de Septiembre.—Despacharonse mui de madrugada los gastadores para empezar el trabajo: bolvieron en la noche dejando allanado el paso de la primera jornada que havíamos de hacer por dentro de la cerranía.

Savado 16 de Septiembre.—Entramos por la cañada que nos franqueaba el paso de la sierra siguiendola ya por una ya por otra ladera, conforme el terreno lo permitía: era esta cañada mui angosta en partes los cerros que la ceñían estaban tajados a pique, y todos eran inaccesibles no solo a los hombres sino tambien a las cabras, y á los venados. Corría por en medio de ella un arroyo de agua que pasamos muchas vezes, antes de llegar al parage en donde campamos: dividiase aqui en dos

over cliffs in sight of the ocean. We pitched our camp between two streams of good water, and at the foot of the mountain range which at this point is very high and terminates in the sea; it seemed, however, to permit of passage through an opening we saw to the east. We thought that this might be the range known by the name of Santa Lucía in the sailing-directions of the pilots who navigated these seas, and, particularly, by those who sailed with Sebastián Vizcaíno. Therefore, our commander, desirous of assuring himself on this point, and with the object of exploring the land with the necessary thoroughness—rightly presuming that this would be the most difficult passage to surmount on the whole journey (as the old accounts dwell upon its ruggedness)—resolved to rest at this place, and to send out the most intelligent scouts to examine the country completely, penetrating as far as they could without limiting the time of their return. So eight scouts, with Captain Fernando de Rivera, set out after midday.

1769  
 ~~~~~  
 Sept.

To the foot of the Sierra de Santa Lucía, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 132 leagues.

Thursday, September 14.—At nightfall the scouts returned confirming our fears in regard to the difficulty and roughness of the range. The report they gave us of having found a pass served, however, as a consolation, even though it was necessary to make a road with crowbar and pickaxe.

Friday, September 15.—Very early in the morning the pioneers were ordered out to begin the work. They returned at night, having cleared the road for the first day's march that we had to make through the mountain range.

Saturday, September 16.—We entered through the canyon which allowed us passage into the mountains, following it now on one side and now on the other as the lay of the land permitted. This canyon was very narrow; in some places the hills surrounding it were cut away at the foot, and were all inaccessible, not only to the men but even to goats and deer. A stream of water, which we crossed many times before we arrived at the place where we encamped, ran in the bottom of the canyon; it here divides into

brazos el uno miraba al leonordeste y el otro hacia el norte: algo mas para el noroeste se dejaba ver un cerro no tan pendiente como los del resto de la cañada, por cuiá faldá havíamos de subir abriendo primero el camino. Andubimos poco mas de una legua en esta jornada.

Luego que comio la gente se dió principio á la obra á que todos sin excepcion pusieron la mano repartieronse en varias cuadrillas desde el campamento hasta el parage que nos propusimos por termino de la jornada y conseguimos concluir todo el tramo en la tarde.

A la Sierra de Santa Lucia 1 legua. De San Diego 133 leguas.

Domingo 17 de Septiembre.—Encumbramos la cuesta y siguiendo despues las cuchillas de los cerros que formaban el costado de la cañada que miraba al norte (de que hablamos) bajamos otra cuesta mui larga y campamos dentro de una hoyá en que vivian arranchados unos gentiles sin casa ni hogar: no pasarían de sesenta almas, gente docil y obsequiosa en estremo: hizimos á lo más una legua en esta jornada y llamamos al parage la Hoia de Santa Lucia.

A la Hoia de Santa Lucia 1 legua. De San Diego 134 leguas.

Lunes 18 de Septiembre.—Mui de mañana salió la gente á la faena de componer el camino, quedando mui pocos en el real; pero con haber travajado todo el dia, tuvieron que bolverse sin haver concluido el tramo que se havía de andar en la jornada siguiente.

Martes 19 de Septiembre.—Empleose todo el día y la maior parte de la gente, en el mismo trabajo del camino, y se dió fin á la obra.

Miercoles 20 de Septiembre.—De mañana nos pusimos en marcha y empezamos á subir una cuesta bastante agria handubimos despues por la ladera de una cañada angosta y profunda, que tenía agua corriente bajamos á ella pasamos el arroyo dos ó tres veces por dentro de la propria cañada algo mas espaciosa en este tramo, y subimos de nuevo una cuesta

two branches: the one extending to the east-northeast, the other to the north. Somewhat farther to the northwest we saw a hill which was not as steep as those in the rest of the canyon; over the slope of this hill we had to ascend, first opening the way. We travelled for a little more than a league on this day's march.

1769
Sept.

After the people had eaten, we began the work, in which all without exception took part. The men were distributed in several parties from the camp to the place we had determined upon as the end of the day's march. We succeeded in finishing the whole section in the afternoon.

To the Sierra de Santa Lucía, 1 league. From San Diego, 133 leagues.

Sunday, September 17.—We ascended the slope, and, following the crest of the hills which formed the north side of the canyon we have mentioned, we descended another very long slope, and pitched our camp in a hollow where some natives lived together without either house or home. There could not have been more than sixty souls, a very mild and obsequious people. We covered, at the most, one league on this day's march, and we gave the place the name of the Hoya de Santa Lucía.

To the Hoya de Santa Lucía, 1 league. From San Diego, 134 leagues.

Monday, September 18.—Very early in the morning the people set out for the work of preparing the road; very few remained in the camp. Despite their working the whole day they had to return without having completed the stretch over which we had to pass on the following day's march.

Tuesday, September 19.—The whole day and the greater part of the people were employed in the same work, which was finished.

Wednesday, September 20.—Early in the morning we set out and began to ascend a very rough slope. We afterwards proceeded along the side of a narrow and deep canyon, which contained running water. We descended into the canyon, crossed the stream two or three times that runs through it—the canyon was somewhat wider at this place—and again ascended a very long slope. From the top of the hill we commanded the mountain range, which extended in all directions, without seeing its end on any side—a sad outlook for these poor travellers, tired and

Viernes 22 de Septiembre.—Hizimos descanso en este sitio para dar tiempo á los exploradores de bien rexistrar el terreno, y á la cavallada de reforzarse algo por venir ya bien maltratada.

Savado 23 de Septiembre.—Bolvieron los exploradores de su reconocimiento ya de noche con noticias alegres: dijeron haverse adelantado doce ó catorze leguas y haber seguido una cañada hasta su desemboque en la mar, pero padecieron notable engaño, como despues conocimos todos por razon de la mucha neblina que ocupaba la cañada por la parte del mar, y creyeron haver visto la plaia que estaba aun bien distante. Corría dentro de la cañada un rio que tomaron por el Carmelo, porque vieron sobre sus orillas arboles corpulentos, de alamos, sauces, encinos, robles, y otros varios: con estas noticias se alegró mucho la gente: adelantaronse [*M* alentaronse] todos presumiendo que distaba poco el termino á que caminabamos, y al que nos anticipabamos de llegar con el deseo.

Domingo 24 de Septiembre.—Nos pusimos en marcha y andubimos cosa de dos leguas por lomería tendida rumbo del norte, y á vezes del nordeste: bajamos una cuesta, y al pié de ella corría un arroyo de bastante agua, que dirigía su curso hacia levante, y torcía despues para el norte, uniendose con el Rio de las Truchas, segun nos dieron á entender los gentiles: todo el terreno que transitamos, maiormente desde este arroyo para adelante, estaba cubierto á derecha é izquierda de robles y encinos tan altos y corpulentos como puedan hallarse en las mejores florestas de Europa: todos estaban cargados de bellotas pero no zasonadas aun, de cuiá cosecha inmensa, pudieran mantenerse numerosas piaras de cerdos: de ella se aprovechan los indios, y hacen atole que en varias partes hémos comido, y tambien las tlateman, y comen como pan.

Havía en la rambla de este arroyo una rancheria de indios vagos mui pobres, pero se mostraron amigos y obsequiosos.

Por la propia Sierra de Santa Lucia 2 leguas. De San Diego 139 leguas.

Friday, September 22.—We rested at this place so as to give time for the scouts to examine the country carefully, and also to allow the animals to recuperate somewhat, as they were in bad condition. 1769
Sept.

Saturday, September 23.—After nightfall, the scouts returned from their reconnaissance with good news. They said that they had pushed forward for twelve or fourteen leagues, and had followed a canyon as far as its outlet in the sea; in this, however, they were greatly deceived—as we all found out afterwards—by the heavy fog which filled the canyon towards the sea. They believed, also, that they had seen the beach, but this was still quite distant. Through the canyon flowed a river which they took to be the Carmelo, as they saw large trees on its banks—poplars, willows, oaks, and other kinds. With this news the men were greatly rejoiced; they all bestirred themselves, supposing that the goal towards which we were marching was only a short distance away; with desire we anticipated our arrival.

Sunday, September 24.—We set out and proceeded for about two leagues, over low-lying hills, towards the north, and, at times, towards the northeast. We descended a slope; at the foot of it flowed a considerable stream of water. Its course was eastward, and turned, afterwards, to the north, uniting with the Río de las Truchas—as we understood from the natives. The whole country over which we travelled, especially from this stream onward, was covered on both sides with white and live-oaks, as high and of as great girth as can be found in the finest parks of Europe. All the trees were loaded with acorns, as yet unripe; the crop would be so great that many herds of swine could be maintained. The Indians use them in making their *atole*—of which we have partaken in various places—and they also roast them, and eat them as bread.

On the margin of this stream there was a village of very poor, wandering Indians, but they showed themselves friendly and obsequious.

To the same Sierra de Santa Lucía, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 139 leagues.

Lunes 25 de Septiembre.—Prevenidos de que no encontramos agua hasta el rio de que nos dieron noticias los exploradores, salimos en la tarde despues de dar agua á las bestias: parámos en medio de una cañada, á poco mas de una legua del parage que dejamos rumbo del nordeste: la tierra de esta cañada es pedregosa tiene mucha arboleda de robles y encinos.

Por la propia Sierra de Santa Lucía 1 legua. De San Diego 140 leguas.

Martes 26 de Septiembre.—Caminamos por la propia cañada que seguimos en el dia antecedente, rumbo del nordeste, iba angostando poco á poco; y los cerros que la ceñian, pedregosos y blancos, unianse enteramente al fin de ella, pero franqueaban sin embargo un paso nada dificultoso para bajar a la cañada del rio que tomaron los exploradores por el del Carmelo, ofreciendose una cuesta de poca considerazion mui enmontada de diferentes arbustos, entre otros de unos castaños silvestres cuio fruto amarga mucho al pié de la cuesta había una rancheria de indios vagos que pasaría de doscientas almas; no tenian casas y vivian al raso junto a un encino cahido, por cuio motivo quedó con el nombre esta ranchería del Palo Caydo. Ofrecieronnos dichos gentiles cantidad de piñones y semillas: estuvimos un rato entre ellos, y pasamos adelante para ir á campar á la orilla del rio que creyeron los mas ser el Carmelo.

Las margenes de este rio por uno y otro lado estan mui pobladas, de sauces, alamos, encinos, robles y otros palos: y toda la vega que el baña es sumamente frondosa las tierras parecieron de buen migajon y producen variedad de plantas olorosas entre otras abundaba el romero, la salvia, y rosales, cargados de rosas.

La jornada de este día fué de tres leguas y el real que situamos sobre la vega del rio fue conocido despues con el nombre del Chocolate.

Al Real del Chocolate 3 leguas. De San Diego 143 leguas.

Miercoles 27 de Septiembre.—Practicado el desmonte de la

Monday, September 25.—Forewarned that we would not find water until we reached the river, of which the scouts gave us information, we set out in the afternoon, after watering the animals. We halted in the bottom of a canyon, a little more than a league to the northeast from the place which we left. The ground of this canyon is stony; in the canyon there are many white oaks and live-oaks. 1769
Sept.

Through the same Sierra de Santa Lucia, 1 league. From San Diego, 140 leagues.

Tuesday, September 26.—We travelled towards the northeast through the same canyon that we followed on the preceding day. The canyon gradually became narrower, and the rocky white hills which surrounded it join completely at its end, but a pass was left that was not at all difficult, by which one could descend to the bed of the river which the scouts believed to be the Carmelo. Here there was a slope of no great importance, very thickly covered with different bushes, among others some wild chestnuts, the fruit of which has a bitter taste. At the foot of the slope was a band of wandering Indians, which must have numbered more than two hundred souls. They had no houses, and lived in the open near a fallen oak tree. For this reason the place was named *Rancheria del Palo Caído*. These natives offered us a quantity of pine nuts and seeds. We remained a short time among them, and then passed on in order to make our camp on the bank of the river which most of us believed to be the Carmelo.

The borders of this river are very thickly covered on both sides with willows, poplars, oaks, and other kinds of trees; and the whole plain that it waters is luxuriant of foliage. The soil seems to be of good quality, and produces a variety of fragrant plants, among others the rosemary, which abounded, the sage, and rosebushes loaded with blossoms.

This day's march was of three leagues, and the camp, which we placed upon the plain adjoining the river, came to be known by the name of *El Chocolate*.

To the Real del Chocolate, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 143 leagues.

Wednesday, September 27.—The pioneers having cleared the

vega del rio por los gastadores, lo pasamos dividido en tres brazos mas abajo de un remanzo que formaban sus aguas en pozas grandes que tenían mucho pescado dixeron algunos soldados haver visto peses que podrían pesar de ocho a diez libras.

Dejamos la vega del rio para continuar la marcha por tierra llana, y desmontada, arrimandonos un poco á los cerros que limitaban la cañada por la banda del norte, hasta llegar otra vez al cantil de la vega del rio que se inclinaba sobre ellos torciendo para el noroeste precisandonos entonces á tomar la ladera de los cerros que teníamos á nuestra derecha. Luego que el terreno lo permitió proseguimos nuestro camino por tierra llana sin apartarnos mucho del rio, y sentamos el real cerca de unas pozas en sitio provisto de pastos que no abundan en todas partes de la cañada había en este parage un alamo que encerramos dentro de nuestro alojamiento por cuja razon quedó con el nombre de Real del Alamo: dista quatro leguas del Real del Chocolate.

Vimos en este dia muchos berrendos cruzar por el llano á manadas, pero no se nos proporcionó ninguno á tiro.

Al Real del Alamo 4 leguas. De San Diego 147 leguas.

Jueves 28 de Septiembre.—No había para nosotros mejor camino, ni podíamos deseirlo que el de la propia cañada abierta al noroeste, que iba ensanchandose al paso que nos arrimabamos á la marina siguiendo el curso del rio que bolteaba sin estorvo de un lado á otro entre los cerros que la ceñían.

La jornada fué de quatro leguas campamos dentro de la vega del rio en medio de un lunar de encinos la tierra era blanquisca en este parage de donde le vino el nombre de Real Blanco: durante la marcha vimos tambien varias manadas de berrendos, pero fuera de tiro y remontados en los cerros.

Al Real Blanco 4 leguas. De San Diego 151 leguas.

Viernes 29 de Septiembre.—La jornada de este día fué poco menor que la del antecedente, anduvimos tres leguas y media por terreno blanquisco y falso, en que se sumian las bestias, pero algo mas abundante de pastos.

Paramos junto al rio que corría en este parage con mas orgullo y ruido. Vieronse muchos berrendos durante la marcha.

land along the river, we crossed it where it divided into three branches below a body of standing water which had formed large pools, and which contained many fish. Some of the soldiers said that they had seen fish [in it] weighing as much as eight or ten pounds. 1769
Sept.

We left the river-bottom, and continued our march over level open country, approaching a little the hills that bounded the canyon on the north, until we reached again the steep bank of the river-bottom which paralleled these hills. They turned to the northwest, and obliged us to take to the slopes of the hills we had on our right. When the lay of the land permitted, we continued our march over level ground, without going very far from the river. We pitched our camp near some pools in a spot provided with pasture, which is not abundant in all parts of the canyon. At this place there was a poplar tree which we enclosed within our camp, and for this reason the place was called Real del Alamo. It is four leagues from the Real del Chocolate.

To-day we saw many herds of antelopes crossing the plain, but none of them came within range.

To the Real del Alamo, 4 leagues. From San Diego, 147 leagues.

Thursday, September 28.—There was not, nor could we desire, a better road than that through the same canyon, which opened towards the northwest and gradually widened as we drew nearer to the coast, following the course of the river, which meandered without hindrance among the hills that bordered the coast.

The day's march was four leagues. We pitched our camp in the river-bottom amid a clump of live-oaks. The land at this place was of a whitish color, whence came its name of Real Blanco. During the march we again saw several herds of antelopes, but they were out of range and up in the hills.

To the Real Blanco, 4 leagues. From San Diego, 151 leagues.

Friday, September 29.—This day's march was a little shorter than the one of yesterday. We proceeded for three leagues and a half over whitish, treacherous ground into which the animals sank; it, however, had a greater abundance of pasture.

We halted beside the river, which at this place flowed with greater force and noise. Many antelopes were seen during the march.

Se nombró este real de los Cazadores por que sorprendimos en el a unos gentiles tan embevidos en su montería que no nos vieron hasta que estuvimos sobre ellos, y entonces azorados se pusieron en huida, sin que bastasen dilixencias para atraerlos.

Al Real de los Casadores 3½ leguas. De San Diego 154½ leguas.

Savado 30 de Septiembre.—Hizimos otras tres leguas y media rio á bajo rumbo del noroeste, y oesnoroeste. Iban umillandose poco a poco los cerros, y apartandose al mismo paso ensanchaban la cañada, en este sitio á vista de dos puntas bajas que formaban los cerros, tendría mas de tres leguas de travesía. El terreno era de la propia calidad que arriba expresamos, falso el piso avierto de grietas que se cruzaban en todos sentidos, blanquisco y escaso de pastos.

Oyamos desde el campamento el ruido de la mar, pero sin ver la plaia, por lo que deseosos de saver en que parte de la costa nos hallabamos persuadidos a que no podíamos distar mucho del deseado Puerto de Monterrey, y que la sierra que dexabamos atras era indefectiblemente la de Santa Lucía segun inferíamos de la historia escrita por el Padre Torquemada, que trata de la expedicion y viage del General Sevastian Viscaino y de los derroteros del Piloto Cabrera Bueno, resolvió nuestro comandante que salieran temprano los exploradores á reconocer la costa, y desemboque del rio.

Volvieron estos diciendo que el rio desaguaba en un estero que entraba del mar por la cañada: que la plaia se veía a la banda del norte y del sur circuida de meganos formando la costa una ensenada immensa: que a la parte del sur se devisaba una loma que iba a terminarse en punta dentro de la mar cubierta de arboles que parecian pinos.

Al oír estas noticias entraron algunos en sospecha de que hubiesemos dexado atras el puerto que buscabamos, por el rodeo grande que hizimos para pasar la cerranía que cortamos por el nordeste y norte, hasta bajar, á la cañada que nos permitió cobrar el camino de la plaia por el rumbo del noroeste, y oesnoroeste; añadían que la Punta de Pinos que se descubría á la parte del

This camp was given the name of Los Cazadores, because here we had come unexpectedly upon some natives, who were so engrossed in their hunting that they did not see us until we were upon them; then, startled, they fled, and no efforts of ours were sufficient to induce them to return.

1769
Sept.

To the Real de los Cazadores, 3½ leagues. From San Diego, 154½ leagues.

Saturday, September 30.—We proceeded for another three and a half leagues, down-stream, to the northwest and west-northwest. The hills gradually became lower, and, spreading out at the same time, made the canyon wider; at this place, in sight of two low points formed by the hills, it extends for more than three leagues. The soil was of the same quality as that we have mentioned above—treacherous footing, full of fissures that crossed it in all directions, whitish in color, and scant of pasture.

From our camp we could hear the sound of the ocean, but we could not see the shore. Therefore, desirous of knowing on what part of the coast we were, and convinced that we could not be very far from the desired port of Monterey, and that the mountain range which we were leaving behind was assuredly that of Santa Lucía—as we inferred from the account written by Father Torquemada, which treats of the expedition and voyage of General Sebastián Vizcaino, and from the sailing-directions of the pilot Cabrera Bueno—our commander resolved that the scouts should set out promptly to explore the coast and the mouth of the river.

They returned saying that the river emptied into an estuary which entered the canyon from the sea; that the beach, bordered by sand-dunes, had been seen to the north and south, the coast forming an immense bay; and that, to the south, there was a low hill covered with trees like pines which terminated in a point in the sea.

On hearing this news some began to suspect that we might have left behind us the port we were seeking, by reason of the great circuit we had made in passing through the mountain range which we traversed in a northeasterly and northerly direction until we descended to the canyon which permitted us to resume the road along the beach towards the northwest and west-north-

sur era indicio fuerte de ello, por ser una de las señas que dan los derroteros del Puerto de Monterrey; y asentaban que la ensenada grande de que daban razon los exploradores era sin duda la que se forma entre la Punta de Año Nuevo, y la referida Punta de Pinos.

Hizieron a todos alguna fuerza estas razones, a que podía añadirse tambien la de estar por mas de treinta y seis y medio grados de latitud norte, y se miró como dilixencia indispensable la de pasar á reconocer dicha punta antes de emprehender otra cosa.

Siguiendo la propia cañada 3½ leguas. De San Diego 158 leguas.

Domingo 1º de Octubre.—Nos arrimamos algo mas á la plaia siguiendo el curso del rio cosa de una legua pasaron despues a rexistrar dicha plaia algunos oficiales con el ingeniero, y lo que observaron en ella fué la ensenada grande que vieron los exploradores cuia punta septentrional que salía considerablemente a la mar, les demoraba al noroeste a distancia de mas de ocho leguas maritimas segun juzgaron: la de la banda del sur que formaba la loma de pinos al suduoste quarta al sur no vieron la boca del estero por que su entrada y comunicacion con la mar no se verifica en el parage donde estuvieron pero mucho mas al norte.

No fué dable observar la altura meridiana del sol con el octante para determinar la latitud del parage, por que la costa no franqueaba orizonte ni por la del sur, ni por la banda del norte.

Por la propia cañada 1 legua. De San Diego 159 leguas.

Lunes 2 de Octubre.—Salieron los exploradores en la mañana con deseos grandes de ir a reconocer la Punta de Pinos, persuadidos a que no dexarian de encontrar el Puerto de Monterrey que presumíamos haver dexado atras. Por no haver podido observar en la plaia la altura meridiana del sol el dia antecedente se practicó esta diligencia en el real por medio del gnomon.

La hipotenusa del triangulo rectangulo se midió de 8000 partes de aquellas en que se divide communmente la linea de partes iguales de la pantometra ó compas de proporcion de un estuche de matematicas y la sombra meridiana se midió de 4338

west. They added that the Punta de Pinos, which appeared to the south, was a strong indication of it, for it is one of the landmarks given in the sailing-directions for the port of Monterey. They also stated that the large bay, about which the scouts gave particulars, was, without doubt, the one that lay between the Punta de Año Nuevo and the above mentioned Punta de Pinos. 1769
Sept.

These reasons somewhat worried all of us, and to these could be added the fact that we were above $36^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude; so it was considered a most necessary measure to reconnoiter this point before undertaking anything else.

Through the same canyon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues. From San Diego, 158 leagues.

Sunday, October 1.—We approached somewhat nearer the beach, following the course of the river for about a league. Some of the officers afterwards went with the engineer to examine this beach. There they observed the large bay which the scouts had seen. Its northern point, which ran a considerable distance into the sea, bore northwest at a distance—in their judgment—of eight maritime leagues; the southern point, which formed the hill of pines, bore southwest by south. They did not see the mouth of the estuary because it does not enter and join with the sea where they were, but very much farther to the north. Oct.

It was not possible to observe the meridian altitude of the sun with the octant to determine the latitude of the place, because the coast prevented a clear horizon either to north or south.

Through the same canyon, 1 league. From San Diego, 159 leagues.

Monday, October 2.—The scouts set out in the morning with a great desire to reconnoiter the Punta de Pinos, convinced that they would not fail to find the port of Monterey which we imagined had been left behind. As it was not possible yesterday to observe the meridian altitude of the sun on the shore, this calculation was made in the camp by means of the gnomon.

The hypotenuse of the right angled triangle was taken as 8000 parts of those into which the line of equal parts of the pantometer, or proportional compasses from a box of mathematical instruments, is commonly divided, and the meridian shadow was taken as 4338. From this, the angle of the meridian altitude of

de que resultó el angulo de la altura meridiana del sol 57 grados 10 minutos: su distancia al zenith 32 grados 50 minutos: su declinazion era de 3 grados 54 minutos y la latitud del lugar era por tanto de 36 grados 44 minutos.

Martes 3 de Octubre.—Bolvieron en la tarde los exploradores y dixerón que no havían visto puerto alguno ni á la banda del norte, ni á la del sur de la Punta de Pinos: solo si una corta ensenada formada entre dicha Punta de Pinos, y otra algo mas al sur, con un arroio de agua que bajaba de la sierra, y un estero en el que desaguaba; mas adelante seguía la costa acantilada al sur quarta al sudnoeste cui a aspereza impenetrable les obligó á retroceder creídos tambien que el cantil que tenían á la vista, era el mismo que nos había retirado de la plaia, obligandonos á tomar el camino de la cerranía.

Miercoles 4 de Octubre.—Algo confuso nuestro comandante con estas noticias determinó llamar á junta a sus oficiales para deliberar sobre el partido que mas combenía tomar en las actuales urgencias: expuso la cortedad de provisiones con que nos hallabamos los muchos enfermos que teníamos (eran diez y siete hombres los que se hallaban medio tullidos y de ninguna aptitud para la fatiga) la estacion ya tan adelantada, y lo mucho que padecía la gente que quedaba sana con el trabajo excesivo de custodiar y velar de noche la cavallada en las guardias del real y en las salidas continuas de exploraciones, y reconocimiento. Tuvo se la junta despues de haver oido misa del Espiritu Santo, y votaron todos los oficiales unanimemente, que se prosiguiese el viage, por ser el unico partido que quedaba esperanzados en encontrar mediante el favor de Dios el deseado Puerto de Monterrey, y hallar en el al pacabot el San Joseph que remediase nuestras necesidades, y que si Dios permitía que en demanda de Monterrey perecieramos todos, havíamos cumplido, para con Dios y con los hombres, cooperando hasta la muerte al logro de la empresa a que nos havían mandado.

Jueves 5 de Octubre.—Salieron de mañana los exploradores á rexistrar la tierra para proseguir el viage.

the sun came out $57^{\circ} 10'$; its zenith-distance $32^{\circ} 50'$; its declination was $3^{\circ} 54'$; the latitude of the place was therefore $36^{\circ} 44'$. 1769
Oct.

Tuesday, October 3.—The scouts returned in the afternoon and said that they had not seen a port, either to the north or south of the Punta de Pinos; they did see, however, a small bay lying between the said Punta de Pinos and another point farther to the south. This bay had a stream flowing into it from the mountain range, and an estuary into which the stream emptied. Farther on, the rocky coast extended to the south-southwest; its impenetrable ruggedness obliged them to turn back, and they believed that the steep cliff they had in sight was the same that had obliged us to leave the shore, and to pursue our way through the mountains.

Wednesday, October 4.—Our commander, somewhat confused by these reports, determined to call a meeting of his officers to consider what action was most suitable in the present exigency. He drew attention to the scarcity of provisions that confronted us; to the large number of sick we had among us (there were seventeen men half-crippled and unfit for work); to the season, already far advanced; and to the great sufferings of the men who remained well, on account of the unlimited work required in looking after the horses, and watching them at night, in guarding the camp, and in the continual excursions for exploration and reconnoissance. The meeting was held after we had heard the mass of the Holy Ghost, and all the officers voted unanimously that the journey be continued, as this was the only course that remained, for we hoped to find—through the grace of God—the much desired port of Monterey, and in it the packet *San Joseph* which would relieve our needs; and, if God willed that in the search for Monterey we should all perish, we would have performed our duty towards God and man, laboring together until death for the success of the undertaking upon which we had been sent.

Thursday, October 5.—The scouts set out early in the morning to examine the country so that we might continue our journey.

Viernes 6 de Octubre.—Bolvieron en la tarde los exploradores con noticias mui lisongeras: encontraron un rio de grande frondosidad, y arboledas de castilla, y creieron haver visto otra punta de pinos á la banda del norte (bien que se conoció despues que havian padecido engaño porque estaba el tiempo mui nebuloso) vieron assi mismo rastro de animales grandes y de pesuña hendida que juzgaron serian cibolos, y una numerosa ranchería de gentiles que vivian abarracados en chozas cubiertas de zacate, que pasaria segun dijeron de quinientas almas no tenian noticia estos indios de nuestra venida a sus tierras, segun hecharon de ver los nuestros por la consternacion y pavor que les causó su presencia: atonitos y confusos, sin acertar a lo que hacian, unos corrían a las armas, otros daban voces, y alaridos, las mugeres se deshacian en llanto: hizo nuestra gente todo lo que pudo para sosegarlos, y lo consiguió con gran trabajo, el sargento del presidio de Loreto que iba mandando la partida, hechando pié a tierra; y arrimandose á ellos con ademanes de paz: no le dexaron llegar los indios hasta su ranchería hicieronles señas de que se parase, y cogiendo al instante sus flechas, las clavaron todas de punta en tierra é hizieron lo proprio con otras vanderillas, y plumages, que trageron al instante: retiraronse despues, y conociendo los exploradores que havian dispuesto aquello en señal de paz se apearon varios, y cogieron algunas flechas é insignias de aquellas. Alegraronse mucho los gentiles aplaudiendo á esta accion de los nuestros que para asegurarles mas de que su intencion no era de hacerles agravio, antes bien que deseaban su amistad, les pidieron por señas de comer. Aquí fué maior el contento de los indios, y al punto sus mugeres se pusieron a moler semillas, de que hicieron unas bolas de masa que les regalaron. Dioles el sargento algunos abalorios, y quedaron los indios mui satisfechos y contentos.

Savado 7 de Octubre.—Andubimos dos leguas por el llano en que nos ocasionó alguna detencion el paso de dos zanjones pantanosos, que hallamos sobre nuestro camino, que huvimos de componer con tierra y fagina, para que pasara la requa y caballada.

Friday, October 6.—The scouts returned in the afternoon with very pleasant news. They had found a river [valley] of great verdure and with many trees of Castile, and they believed that they had seen another point of pines to the north (it was afterwards known, however, that they had been deceived because it was very foggy). They likewise saw tracks of large animals with split hoofs, and thought they might be bison; and a populous village of Indians who lived in huts covered with thatch, and who, according to what they said, must have numbered over five hundred souls. These Indians had no notice of our coming to their lands, as our men could see from the consternation and fright which their presence caused: amazed and confused, without knowing what they did; some ran for their weapons, others shouted and yelled, and the women burst into tears. Our men did all they could to quiet them, and succeeded with great difficulty. The sergeant of the presidio of Loreto, who was in command of the party, dismounted and approached them with signs of peace. The Indians did not allow him to reach their village; they made him signs to stop, and, at the same time, taking their arrows they stuck them all, point first, into the ground; they did the same with other darts and plumes which they brought immediately. They withdrew afterwards, and as the scouts understood that this had been done as a sign of peace, several of them dismounted and took some of these arrows and darts. The natives were very much pleased, and applauded this act of our men, who, to assure them still further that their intention was not to injure them, but rather to seek their friendship, asked them by signs for food. Upon this the contentment of the Indians was increased, and their women immediately set themselves to grind seeds, from which they made some round pats which they gave to our men. The sergeant gave the Indians some glass beads, and they were well satisfied and content.

1769
Oct.

Saturday, October 7.—We proceeded for two leagues over the plain where we experienced some delay in crossing two swampy ditches which we found on our way. We had to fill them in with earth and fascines so that the pack-animals and horses could pass.

Colocamos el real entre unas lomas bajas cerca de una laguna, en donde vimos bastantes grullas las primeras que se nos ofrecieron a la vista en este viage.

En la noche se administraron los santos oleos a uno de los enfermos que venia mui agravado. Recibió nombre este sitio de Laguna de las Grullas.

A la Laguna de las Grullas 2 leguas. De San Diego 161 leguas.

Domingo 8 de Octubre.—Continuamos nuestro camino por lomería mas alta que la que dexabamos, y a cada ondonada que hacía el terreno se formaba una laguna de maior ó menor magnitud que nos precisaron a hacer muchos rodeos. A las quatro leguas de marcha llegamos á la ranchería de que nos habían dado noticia los exploradores, que hallamos despoblada contra nuestras esperanzas porque al salir de la Laguna de las Grullas vimos cerca del real diferentes flechas y vanderillas, clavadas en el suelo, y algunas almejas al pie de ellas que los indios en la tarde, ó en la noche de el día antecedente plantaron en aquel sitio sin dejarse ver de nosotros: estas señas de paz nos persuadieron que se dejarían hallar y tratar en su ranchería, pero el recelo ó temor de estos barbaros, hizo que la desertaran; circunstancia que sentimos todos por la suma falta que nos hacían, maiormente para adquirir noticias del terreno y para acompañar a los exploradores en sus reconocimientos de que sacabamos mucha ventaja. Sentamos el real sobre la orilla del rio que descubrieron los exploradores, no lejos de la ranchería que estaba junto a su vega mui frondosa y amena llena de alamos, alisos y altos robles, encinos y de otra especie que no conocimos.

Vimos en este parage una ave que habían muerto los gentiles, y llenado de zacate que nos pareció aguila real; tenía onze palmos de punta a punta de ala, y el rio recibió nombre del Pajaro por razon de este allazgo.

A la Ranchería del Pajaro 4 leguas. De San Diego 165 leguas.

Lunes 9 de Octubre.—Los dias cortos y nebulosos no daban lugar a que los exploradores pudiesen rexistrar el terreno maiormente llegando al parage algo tarde: esto nos precisó a hacer

We pitched our camp between some low hills near a pond where we saw a great number of cranes—the first we had seen on this journey. 1769
Oct.

During the night extreme unction was administered to one of the sick whose condition had become very serious. This place was given the name of Laguna de las Grullas.

To the Laguna de las Grullas, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 161 leagues.

Sunday, October 8.—We continued our way over hills that were higher than those we were leaving behind; in every depression of the land there was a pond of greater or lesser extent, which obliged us to make many circuits. After marching for four leagues we arrived at the village of which the scouts had given us information; contrary to our expectations, we found it deserted, for on leaving the Laguna de las Grullas we saw, near the camp, arrows and darts stuck in the ground, and at the foot of them some shell-fish which the Indians, without allowing themselves to be seen, had placed there during the afternoon or evening of the preceding day. These signs of peace convinced us that they would allow us to meet and become friendly with them in their village; but the suspicion and fear of these barbarians caused them to desert it. This circumstance we all regretted, as we needed them greatly—chiefly to obtain information in regard to the country, and to accompany the scouts in their explorations, from which we hitherto derived great advantage. We pitched our camp on the bank of the river discovered by the scouts, not far from the village which stood near the river-bottom. This was verdant and pleasant, covered with poplars, alders, and tall white oaks, live-oaks, and another kind of tree that we did not know.

Here we saw a bird that the natives had killed and stuffed with grass; it appeared to be a royal eagle; it was eleven palms from tip to tip of its wings. On account of this find we called the river the Río del Pájaro.

To the Ranchería del Pájaro, 4 leagues. From San Diego, 165 leagues.

Monday, October 9.—The short and cloudy days did not give the scouts opportunity to examine the country, especially as we arrived somewhat late at the camping-place. This obliged us to

descanso en este parage á fin de dar tiempo a los exploradores de executar su reconocimiento saliendo de mañana y dandoles todo el día de termino para este efecto.

Rexistraron el terreno para dos jornadas de la requa, y bolvieron sin noticia de consideracion; cosa que acongojó notablemente, por la cortedad de las provisiones, y el embarazo de los enfermos que no podian valerse aumentandose cada día el numero de los achacosos.

Martes 10 de Octubre.—Salimos del Rio del Pajaro y anduvimos una legua por tierra llana, sin poder alargar mas la jornada, porque venian postradisimos los enfermos, y caiendose de las mulas en tierra. Parámos junto a una lagunilla que se formaba entre lomas. Terreno mui abundante de leña, aguas, y pastos.

A la Cañada de [la] Lagunilla del Corral 1 legua. De San Diego 166 leguas.

Miercoles 11 de Octubre.—Estaban los enfermos tan agrabados y tan a lo ultimo que haviendo ya sacramentado á diferentes de ellos, reconocimos era exponerlos á morir en el camino si no se les daba alguna tregua, y descanso. Resolvió pues nuestro comandante que descansaran en este parage, con la mira de seguir adelante luego que experimentasen alivio: pero a fin de no perder tiempo y para adquirir noticias del Puerto de Monterrey, que todos juzgabamos cerca, dispuso que saliera una partida, y se adelantase todo quanto permitiesen [*M* permitieren] las bestias (que iban enflaqueciendose mucho con el frio) salió á este reconocimiento el sargento del presidio con ocho hombres llevando tres mulas de remuda cada uno.

Jueves 12 de Octubre.—Se pasó sin novedad este día con algun alivio de los enfermos.

Viernes 13 de Octubre.—No ocurrió cosa especial.

Savado 14 de Octubre.—Esperabamos con ansia a los exploradores que llegaron en la tarde: dio quenta el sargento de haverse adelantado unas doce leguas sin haver adquirido noticia del

rest here in order to give the scouts time to make their exploration. They left early in the morning and were given the day for this purpose. 1769
Oct.

They examined the country for [a distance equal to] two day's march of the pack-animals, and returned without any information of importance—which greatly depressed us, considering the scarcity of the provisions and the embarrassment caused by the sick, who could not shift for themselves, the number of the ailing increasing every day.

Tuesday, October 10.—We left the Río del Pájaro and proceeded for one league over level ground, not being able to continue the march farther as the sick were already exhausted, falling down from their mules. We halted near a small pond formed between some low hills—a place with plenty of water and pasture.

To the Cañada de Lagunilla del Corral, 1 league. From San Diego, 186 leagues.

Wednesday, October 11.—The sick were in such a serious condition and so near the end, that, the sacrament having already been administered to several of them, we realized it would be exposing them to the possibility of dying on the road if we did not give them some respite and quiet. Our commander resolved, therefore, that they should rest at this place, and that we should proceed as soon as they felt better. In order to save time, however, and to obtain information about the port of Monterey, which we all believed to be near, he ordered a party to set out, and to advance as far as the animals—they were growing very thin from the cold—could go. The sergeant of the presidio with eight men set out on this exploration, each one taking three mules as remounts.

Thursday, October 12.—Nothing happened to-day; the sick felt somewhat better.

Friday, October 13.—Nothing of importance.

Saturday, October 14.—We were anxiously awaiting the scouts who returned in the afternoon. The sergeant reported that they had travelled about twelve leagues without having

puerto que buscábamos; y haver llegado al pié de una sierra alta y blanca.

Domingo 15 de Octubre.—Salimos de la Laguna del Corral nombre que se le puso, por razon de un pedazo de cerca que se construíó entre la laguna dicha y una loma para contener de noche la cavallada con pocos veladores. Practicamos la marcha mui paso á paso para menos incomodar á los enfermos que imaginamos transportar en xamuas, al modo que caminan las mujeres en Andalucía. Hizimos legua y media, y paramos junto á otra lagunilla en medio de una cañadita angosta mui amena, abundante de leña y pastos.

El camino fué algo penoso: llevamos rumbo del nornoroeste, sin retirarnos mucho de la costa, de la que nos dividían unos cerros altos mui poblados de unos arboles que decian ser savinos, los mas corpulentos altos y derechos que hasta entonces huviesemos [*M* huvieremos] visto: havialos entre ellos de quatro y cinco varas de diametro: su madera es de color rojo algo muerto, y obscuro, mui falsa, vidriosa, y llena de nudos.

Tubo nombre esta cañada de la Lagunilla.

A la Lagunilla 1½ leguas. De San Diego 167½ leguas.

Lunes 16 de Octubre.—De la Lagunilla fuimos á pasar [*M* parar] a la orilla de un arroyo de buen agua distante dos leguas para el oesnoroeste caminando a vista de la marina ofrecieronse dos malos pasos que componer el primero de un arroyo hondo mui enmontado el otro un zanjon en que se abrió la bajada, y la suvida.

Fué conocido despues este paraje con el nombre del Rosario.

Al Rosario 2 leguas. De San Diego 169½ leguas.

Martes 17 de Octubre.—A dos leguas de distancia del Rosario badeamos un rio bastante crecido con agua hasta las cinchas de los animales: la bajada al rio y la suvida despues de badeado dieron harto que hacer a los gastadores en desmontar y abrir brecha por entre un monte bajo que cubría su vega. Lo proprio

learned anything of the port for which we were searching, and that they had reached the foot of a high, white mountain range. 1769
Oct.

Sunday, October 15.—We set out from the Laguna del Corral—a name given to it on account of a piece of fence that was constructed between the lake and a low hill in order to keep the animals penned by night with few watchmen. We marched very slowly so as to cause the sick as little distress as possible; we contrived to carry them on side-saddles, as the women in Andalusia travel. We proceeded for a league and a half, and halted near another small pond in the bottom of a narrow and very pleasant little canyon, with plenty of fire-wood and pasture.

The road was somewhat difficult. We directed our course to the north-northwest, without withdrawing far from the coast, from which we were separated by some high hills very thickly covered with trees which some said were savins. They were the largest, highest, and straightest trees that we had seen up to that time; some of them were four or five yards in diameter. The wood is of a dull, dark, reddish color, very soft, brittle, and full of knots.

This canyon was given the name of La Lagunilla.

To La Lagunilla, 1½ leagues. From San Diego, 167½ leagues.

Monday, October 16.—From La Lagunilla we came to the bank of a stream of good water, at a distance of two leagues to the west-northwest, travelling in sight of the sea. On our road there were two bad places over which we had to make a way. The first of these was a deep gully thickly grown with brush; the other, a ditch in which, to descend and ascend its sides, we had to open a path.

This place was afterwards called El Rosario.

To El Rosario, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 169½.

Tuesday, October 17.—At a distance of two leagues from El Rosario we forded a river considerably swollen; the water reached to the girths of the animals. The descent to the river, and the ascent after we forded it, gave the pioneers much work in clearing and opening a way through a thicket that covered the river-bottom. The same thing had been done at another stream which

había sucedido en otro arroyo que pasamos poco antes: campamos sobre la derecha del rio que se llamó de San Lorenzo.

Al Rio de San Lorenzo 2 leguas. De San Diego 171½ leguas.

Miercoles 18 de Octubre.—Seguimos el andar de la costa, que

era al oesnoroeste por lomas altas, y acantiladas por la parte del mar: la costa tiene poca plaia en todo el tramo que anduvimos de dos leguas. Se nos ofrecieron tres malos pasos que componer en otras tantas cañadas que tenian agua corriente en zanjas mui profundas, sobre las quales fué preciso echar puentes de palos, cubiertos de tierra y fagina para que pasara la requa. Campamos sobre una loma a la orilla del mar y a la parte de levante de una cañada que venía de la sierra con un arroyo de buen agua.

Llamose este parage de las Puentes.

A las Puentes 2 leguas. De San Diego 173½ leguas.

Jueves 19 de Octubre.—El camino que hizimos en esta jornada fué penoso por las frecuentes barrancas que se nos ofrecieron en numero de siete á ocho, todas dieron que hacer a los gastadores en especial la una de ellas por su profundidad y lo escarpado de sus laderas. Caiose en esta barranca la mula que cargaba la olla por cuiio motibo le quedo el Barranco de la Olla.

La costa tuerze mas para el noroeste, y toda es acantilada excepto en el desemboque de dichas barrancas, en donde se forma una corta plaia: Sobre nuestra mano derecha teníamos unas lomas blanquiscas y peladas que infundían tristeza, y había dias que carecíamos del consuelo de ver gentiles.

Paramos sobre una loma mui alta, y ha vista de la sierra blanca que descubrieron los exploradores en la que se divisaban algunas manchas de pinos: al pié de la loma corrían por derecha é izquierda, unos arroyos de agua bastante copiosos: hizimos dos leguas y media en este día, y fué conocido el parage con el nombre del Alto del Jamon.

Al Alto del Jamon 2½ leguas. De San Diego 176 leguas.

Viernes 20 de Octubre.—A la salida del real se nos ofreció una cuesta mui larga que subir, despues de haber pasado el arroyo

we had crossed shortly before. We pitched our camp on the right bank of the river which was named San Lorenzo. 1769

To the Río de San Lorenzo, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 171½ leagues.

Oct.

Wednesday, October 18.—We continued to follow the direction of the coast—west-northwest—over high hills which were steep on the side towards the sea. The shore is practically without beach on the whole stretch of two leagues over which we travelled. There were three bad places, in as many canyons, where we had to make a road. These canyons contained running water in very deep ditches, over which it was necessary to lay bridges of logs covered with earth and fascines, so that the pack-animals could cross. We pitched our camp on a low hill near the shore, on the eastern side of a canyon which extended from the mountain range, and contained a stream of good water.

This place was called Las Puertes.

To Las Puertes, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 173½ leagues.

Thursday, October 19.—The march we made on this day was toilsome on account of the many ravines we came upon—there were seven or eight of them—all of which gave the pioneers much work, one especially because of its depth and the ruggedness of its sides. Into this fell the mule that carried the kettle, and for this reason the place was named the Barranco de la Olla.

The coast turns more to the northwest, and is everywhere precipitous, excepting at the outlet of these ravines where there is a short stretch of beach. To our right there were some whitish, barren hills that filled us with sadness, and there were days on which we missed the comfort of seeing natives.

We halted on a very high hill and in sight of the white mountain range, which the scouts had discovered, where some clumps of pines could be seen. At the foot of the low hill, to the right and left, ran some streams containing plenty of water. To-day we travelled for two leagues and a half.

This place was given the name of Alto del Jamón.

To the Alto del Jamón, 2½ leagues. From San Diego, 176 leagues.

Friday, October 20.—As we set out from the camp a very long slope presented itself; this we had to ascend after crossing

que corría al pié de la loma de la vanda del norte: fué necessario abrirnos camino á fuerza de barra, y en esto se nos pasó toda la mañana: caminamos despues largo tramo sobre el espinazo de una cordillera de cerros barrancosos que cahían al mar, y paramos sobre la misma plaia, en el desemboque de un arroyo mui hondo que salía por entre cerros mui altos de la cerranía, dista este paraje, que fué nombrado el Arroyo ó Cañada de la Salud, una legua ó poco mas del Alto del Jamon: corre la costa en este [M corto] tramo al noroeste quarta al norte: la cañada estaba abierta al nornordeste y se internava la tierra adentro al dicho rumbo cosa de una legua.

Desde la orilla de la playa se divisaba a corta distancia una lengua de tierra al oeste quarta al noroeste era baja, y de piedras que tenian poca elebacion sobre el agua.

A la Cañada de la Salud 1 legua. De San Diego 177 leguas.

Savado 21 de Octubre.—Hizimos descanso en esta cañada mientras los exploradores empleavan el día en rexistrar el terreno.

Se observó con el octante ingles el sol de cara la altura meridiana de su limbo inferior de refraccion astronomica subtractiva	41°	41½
Inclinazion de la visual por razon de la altura del ojo del observador de tres a quatro pies subtractivos	1'	13'
Semidiametro del sol addictivo	2'	
	16'	
Altura del centro del astro	41	54½
Distancia al zenith	48	5½
Su declinazion era en dicha hora	11	2½
Latitud de este parage	37	3

En la tarde y la noche cayeron recios aguaceros movidos de un viento mui recio del sur que excitó tormenta en la mar.

Domingo 22 de Octubre.—Amaneció el dia nublado y triste, la gente mojada, y trasnochada porque no tenian tiendas: de suerte que fué necessario darles este dia de descanso: pero lo que hubo que admirar en esta ocasion fué, que todos los enfermos por quienes temiamos no fuese sumamente perjudicial el haverse

the stream which flowed at the foot of the hill to the north. It was necessary to open the way with the crowbar, and in this work we were employed the whole morning. We afterwards travelled a long distance along the backbone of a chain of broken hills, which sloped down to the sea. We halted on the same beach at the mouth of a very deep stream that flowed out from between very high hills of the mountain chain. This place, which was named the Arroyo or Cañada de la Salud, is one league, or a little more, from the Alto del Jamón. The coast, in this locality, runs northwest by north. The canyon was open towards the north-northeast, and extended inland for about a league in that direction.

1769
Oct.

From the beach a tongue of land could be seen at a short distance, west by north. It was low, and had rocks which were only a little above the surface of the water.

To the Cañada de la Salud, 1 league. From San Diego, 177 leagues.

Saturday, October 21.—We rested in this canyon while the scouts employed the day in examining the country.

Observed with the English octant, facing the sun, the meridian altitude of the lower limb of the sun was found to be	41° 41' 30"
Astronomical refraction to be subtracted	1'
Inclination of the visual [horizon] in consequence of the observer's eye being three to four feet above sea-level, subtract	2'
Semidiameter of the sun to be added	16' 13'
Altitude of the center of the sun	41° 54' 30"
Zenith-distance	48° 5' 30"
Its declination at that hour was	11° 2' 30"
Latitude of the place	37° 3'

During the afternoon and night heavy showers fell, driven by a very strong south wind which caused a storm on the sea.

Sunday, October 22.—The day dawned overcast and gloomy; the men were wet and wearied from want of sleep, as they had no tents, and it was necessary to let them rest to-day. What excited our wonder on this occasion was that all the sick, for

mojado, se hallaron de la noche á la mañana aliviados de sus dolores: este fué el motivo de haverle puesto á la cañada el nombre de la Salud.

Lunes 23 de Octubre.—Movimos el real a dos leguas de la Cañada de la Salud, y campamos cerca de una ranchería de gentiles descubierta por los exploradores situada en parage ameno, y vistoso al pié de una [*M* la] sierra enfrente de una quebrada [*M* cubierta] de pinos, y savinos entre los quales bajaba un arroyo de que se surtian los indios: la tierra se demostrava alegre cubierta de pastos, y nada escasa de leña. El camino lo hizimos parte por la plaia, y lo restante desde la punta de piedras de que precedentemente hablamos hasta la ranchería por tierra llana y alta, abundante de aguas rebalsadas en lagunas de maior ó menor ambito.

Los gentiles prevenidos por los exploradores de nuestra llegada á sus tierras, nos recibieron con mucha afavilidad, y cariño sin faltar al regalo de sus semillas amasadas en gruesas bolas; ofrecieronnos tambien unos panales de cierto melado, que dijeron algunos ser miel de abispas: trahíanlo curiosamente enbuelto entre ojas de carrizo, y su gusto no era despreciable.

Havía en medio de la rancheria un caseron de forma esferica, mui capáz, y las demas casitas de hechura piramidal, mui reducidas, eran construidas de rajas de pino: y por sobre salir tanto a las demas la casa grande, quedó con este nombre la rancheria.

Nota: La punta de piedras que dejamos en camino es la punta conocida con el nombre de Año Nuevo: su latitud es con corta diferencia la misma que se observó en la Cañada de la Salud.

A la Ranchería de la Casa Grande 2 leguas. De San Diego 179 leguas.

Martes 24 de Octubre.—Los indios de la Casa Grande nos dieron guias para pasar adelante: caminamos al norte por lomas altas no lexos de la marina: ofrecieronse algunas cuestas algo penosas que fué necessario componer, como tambien el paso de

whom we greatly feared lest the wetting might prove exceedingly harmful, suddenly found their pains very much relieved. This was the reason for giving the canyon the name of La Salud. 1769
Oct.

Monday, October 23.—We moved the camp a distance of two leagues from the Cañada de la Salud, and camped near an Indian village, discovered by the scouts, situated in a pleasant and attractive spot at the foot of a mountain range and in front of a ravine covered with pine and savin, among which descended a stream from which the natives obtained water. The land appeared pleasant; it was covered with pasture, and was not without fire-wood. We travelled part of the way along the beach; the rest, from the point of rocks previously mentioned, to the village, over high, level land with plenty of water standing in ponds of greater or less extent.

The Indians, advised by the scouts of our coming to their lands, received us with great affability and kindness, and, furthermore, presented us with seeds kneaded into thick pats. They also offered us some cakes of a certain sweet paste, which some of our men said was the honey of wasps; they brought it carefully wrapped in the leaves of the *carrizo* cane, and its taste was not at all bad.

In the middle of the village there was a large house, spherical in form and very roomy; the other small houses, built in the form of a pyramid, had very little room, and were built of split pine wood. As the large house so much surpassed the others, the village was named after it.

Note: The point of rocks which we left behind is that known as the Punta de Año Nuevo. Its latitude is, with a slight difference, the same as that of the Cañada de la Salud.

To the Ranchería de la Casa Grande, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 179 leagues.

Tuesday, October 24.—The Indians of La Casa Grande furnished us with guides to go forward. We travelled to the north over high hills, not far from the shore. We encountered a number of slopes which were rather troublesome, and we had to put them in condition for travel—as also the crossing of two streams, thickly grown with brush—before we arrived at an Indian village,

dos arroyos mui enmontados hasta llegar a una ranchería distante dos leguas del parage de donde salimos: hallamosla sin sus moradores, ocupados á la sazón en la cosecha de sus semillas: vimos a seis, ó siete de ellos en esta ocupacion, que nos informaron que algo mas adelante había otra mas numerosa cuiá gente nos regalaría y asistiría con quanto necesitásemos: creímoslos, y con ser ya algo tarde pasamos adelante, y anduvimos otras dos leguas de tierra doblada hasta llegar á ella. El camino aunque penoso por lomas altas, y cañadas, fué divertido: las tierras nos parecieron admirables y de gran migajón: los aguages frecuentes, y los gentiles de la mejor índole, y genio que hasta entonces hubiésemos visto.

La ranchería estaba situada dentro de un valle rodeado de lomas altas, y se descubría la mar por una bocana havierta al oesnoroeste, tenía un arroyo de agua corriente mui copioso y la tierra aunque quemada al rededor de la ranchería no era escasa de pastos en las lomas.

Al Valle de los Cursos 4 leguas. De San Diego 183 leguas.

Miercoles 25 de Octubre.—Havianse cansado muchas mulas de carga en la jornada antecedente, y se les dió descanso en este día para que se reforzaran. Despacharonse los exploradores á rexistrar la tierra, con guías de los mismos gentiles: bolvieron en la noche sin noticia de considerazion haviendose adelantado cosa de quatro leguas al nornoroeste por la costa.

Jueves 26 de Octubre.—Por hallarse indispuerto el capitán de la Compañía de Californias don Fernando de Rivera y Moncada, de la comun enfermedad del escorbuto, y de un flujo de vientre que dió a muchos, nos fué forzoso diferir la marcha.

Viernes 27 de Octubre.—Salimos del valle que le llamaron los soldados de los Cursos, rumbo del norte, y seguimos despues la costa por lomas altas rumbo del nornoroeste: hizimos dos leguas escasas y paramos junto a un arroyo de poca monta: la tierra era de aspecto triste, lomas peladas sin ninguna arboleda y por consiguiente falta de leña. Havia sobre este arroyo a la banda

two leagues from the place from which we started. This we found to be without its inhabitants, who were occupied at the time in getting seeds. We saw six or seven of them at this work, and they informed us that a little farther on there was another and more populous village, and that the inhabitants of it would make us presents and aid us in whatever we might need. We believed them, and although it was somewhat late we passed on and proceeded for two leagues more over rolling country until we reached the village. The road, while difficult, over high hills and canyons, was attractive. To us, the land seemed rich and of good quality; the watering-places were frequent; and the natives of the best disposition and temper that so far we had seen.

1769
Oct.

The village stood within a valley surrounded by high hills, and the ocean could be seen through an entrance to the west-northwest. There was in the valley a stream of running water, and the land, though burned in the vicinity of the village, was not without pasture on the hillsides.

To the Valle de los Cursos, 4 leagues. From San Diego, 183 leagues.

Wednesday, October 25.—Many of the pack-mules were exhausted by the preceding day's march, and they were given a rest to-day that they might recover their strength. The scouts were sent out to examine the country with guides from among these Indians. They returned in the evening without any news of importance; they had gone about four leagues to the north-northwest along the coast.

Thursday, October 26.—As the captain of the company of the Californias, Don Fernando de Rivera y Moncada, was ill of the common sickness—the scurvy—and, because of a diarrhea which attacked many of us, we were forced to delay the march.

Friday, October 27.—We left the valley, which the soldiers called Valle de los Cursos, heading north. Afterwards, we followed the coast over high hills to the north-northwest. We travelled for two short leagues, and halted near a stream of little importance. The country had a gloomy aspect; the hills were bare and treeless, and, consequently, without fire-wood. On the

del norte unas chozas de gentiles abandonadas, en donde se llenaron de pulgas todos los que tuvieron la curiosidad de ir las a ver.

Ofreciose en el camino una cuesta mui larga que componer, para bajar a un arroyo en su mismo desemboque á la mar.

A la Ranchería de las Pulgas 2 leguas. De San Diego 185 leguas.

Savado 28 de Octubre.—Andubimos dos leguas por camino semejante al de la jornada antecedente sobre la costa, y al proprio rumbo, paramos junto a otro arroyo en la inmediacion de la plaia: era el paraje falto de leña, acudieron a nuestro campo muchos gentiles, pero los mas eran de las rancherías que dexamos atrás, gente vaga en toda esta tierra que es mui despoblada. Al noroeste del campamento teníamos una punta de tierra alta que remataba en la mar con dos farallones gruesos de figura mui irregular y puntiagudos delante de ella.

No sabiamos que pensar de estas señas nos hallabamos ya por mas de treinta y siete grados y veinte minutos de latitud norte, sin poder afirmar si estabamos distantes ó cerca de Monterrey: nos llovía con frecuencia, se nos acababan los viveres, y teníamos la gente reducida a la simple racion de cinco tortillas de arina, y salvado diarias; nada de semillas, nada de carne, (quatro tercios que quedaban se reserbaban para los enfermos) resolviose matar mulas para racionar a los soldados, pero recusaron este socorro hasta maior necesidad, porque no dexaban de matar algun pato, y comian todos mui bien el pinole y semillas que conseguian de los gentiles, aunque en corta cantidad.

Nuestro comandante por maior desgracia se hallaba enfermo, el capitan del presidio tambien, y era quasi general, y comun a todos la indisposicion y descompostura de vientre, de que no salió mui bien librado el autor de estas memorias: pero como no ai mal que por bien no venga, tambien es cierto que esto fué lo que causó principalmente el alivio, y la mejoría de los enfermos, contribuyendo á lo proprio la mudanza del tiempo, la

northern side of this stream there were some abandoned Indian huts; all who had the curiosity to look in to see these were covered with fleas. 1769
Oot.

On the road we came upon a very long slope over which we had to make a passage in order to descend to a small stream where it empties into the sea.

To the Ranchería de las Pulgas, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 185 leagues.

Saturday, October 28.—We proceeded for two leagues along the coast over a road similar to that of the preceding day's march, and in the same direction. We halted near another stream in the vicinity of the beach. The place was without fire-wood. Many natives came to our camp, but most of them were from the villages which we had left behind—people who wander over all this land, which is mostly uninhabited. To the northwest of the camp there was a high point of land which terminated in the sea, and in front of it were two large sharp-pointed rocks of very irregular shape.

We did not know what to think of the indications: we were already above $37^{\circ} 20'$ north latitude, without being certain whether we were distant from or near Monterey. We experienced frequent rains; our provisions were running short; we had our men reduced to the simple daily ration of five *tortillas* made of flour and bran; we had neither grain nor meat (four packages that remained were reserved for the sick). It was resolved to kill the mules in order to provide rations for the soldiers, but they put off this expedient until a time of greater need, as, now and then, they would kill some ducks, and as all very willingly ate the *pinole* and seeds which they obtained from the natives, but only in small quantities.

To our greater misfortune, our commander became sick, as well as the captain of the presidio. The indisposition and disorder of the bowels was very general and affected nearly all of us, and the author of this record did not entirely escape from it. But as there is no bad from which good does not come, it is also true that this was what principally brought about the relief and improvement of the sick. The change of season, the cessation of the northwest winds and the fogs, and the beginning of the

cesacion de los vientos noroestes, y neblinas, y la entrada de los terrales que soplaban despues de las aguas: desvanecieronse poco a poco las inchazones, y encojimiento de miembros que tenian como tullidos á los enfermos, se disipaban al mismo paso sus dolores, y se les limpiaba la boca consolidandose las hencías, y afirmandose los dientes, sintomas todos del escorbuto.

Al Llano de los Ansares 2 leguas. De San Diego 187 leguas.

Domingo 29 de Octubre.—Llovió toda la noche antecedente con viento sur. Amaneció tambien lloviendo, y no nos fué dable salir del parage que recibió despues, por la razon que diremos el nombre de Llano de los Ansares.

Lunes 30 de Octubre.—Amaneció el dia con buen semblante: el viento al norte frio: el cielo claro: levantamos nuestro campo y siguiendo la plaia, hasta dexar á poniente la punta de los farallones, pasamos por encima de unas lomas, y atravesamos unas cañadas con zanjones de agua profundos que nos detuvieron por hecharles sus puentesillos. Parámos cerca de la marina cuio paso cerraba enteramente un cerro acantilado, al pie del qual, corría un arroyuelo de buena agua: este salía de una rinconada que formaban diferentes alturas; al extremo de ella arrimado á los cerros sentamos el real con resguardo del norte. La jornada de este día fué de una legua: el parage fué conocido despues con el nombre de Rincon de las Almejas.

En la tarde fué mandado el sargento del presidio a buscar salida para la jornada siguiente.

Al Rincon de las Almejas 1 legua. De San Diego 188 leguas.

Martes 31 de Octubre.—Los cerros que nos negaban el paso de la marina aunque de facil acceso para la suvida tenian la bajada contrapuesta mui penosa y ágría. Salieron los gastadores con el sargento de mañana á componerla, y despues lo seguimos con la requa a las onze del día.

Desde la cumbre divisamos una bahía grande formada al noroeste por una punta de tierra que salía mucho la mar afuera,

land breezes, which blew after the rainy season, contributed to the same result. The swellings, and the contraction of the limbs, which made the sick like cripples, disappeared little by little. At the same time their pains left them, and all symptoms of scurvy disappeared: their mouths became clean, their gums solid, and their teeth firmly fixed.

1769
Oct.

To the Llano de los Ansares, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 187 leagues.

Sunday, October 29.—It rained all last night, with wind from the south. At daybreak it was also raining, and it was impossible for us to set out from this place, which, afterwards, for the reason which we shall mention, received the name of Llano de los Ansares.

Monday, October 30.—The day dawned with indications of pleasant weather. The wind was cold from the north, and the sky clear. We broke camp, and, following the beach until we left the point of the rocks to the west, we passed over some hills, and crossed some canyons, in which there were deep gulleys of water, which detained us because it was necessary to throw small bridges over them. We halted near the shore, along which the passage was entirely closed by a steep hill, at the foot of which ran a stream of good water. This stream flowed from a hollow formed by various hills; at the extreme end of this, close to the hills, we pitched our camp, which was thus protected to the north. To-day's march was one league. The place was afterwards known by the name of Rincón de las Almejas.

In the afternoon, the sergeant of the presidio was sent out to seek a means of egress for the following day's march.

To the Rincón de las Almejas, 1 league. From San Diego, 188 leagues.

Tuesday, October 31.—The hills which prevented our passage along the shore, although easy of access for the ascent, had, on the other side, a very difficult and rough descent. The pioneers went out in the morning with the sergeant to make a road over it, and, afterwards, at eleven o'clock, we followed him with the pack-animals.

From the summit we saw to the northwest a large bay formed by a point of land which extended a long distance into

y que el día antes porfiaron muchos sobre si era o no era isla; no pudiendose distinguir entonces con la claridad que ahora por alguna arrumazon que la cubría: mas afuera como al oesnoroeste, respecto de nosotros, se veían siete farallones blancos, y bolviendo los ojos para la bahía se divisaban mas para el norte unas barrancas blancas tajadas; y tirando para el nordeste se descubría la boca de un estero, que parecía internarse tierra adentro: a vista de estas señas consultamos al derrotero del piloto Cabrera Bueno, y nos pareció fuera de toda duda que lo que estabamos mirando era el Puerto de San Francisco: y assi nos persuadimos que el de Monterrey quedaba atras; la latitud en que nos hallabamos de treinta y siete grados treinta y tres, ó treinta y cinco minutos, por estima del ingeniero, persuadía a lo mismo y assi la punta que se miraba fuera y havia parecido isla á muchos, debía de ser la de los Reies; bien que dicho piloto la situa por treinta y ocho grados y treinta minutos, esto es un grado mas al norte: pero era de poco momento la autoridad de este autor a juicio de todos los inteligentes, y de los que se guiaban por ellos: respecto de la experiencia que se tenía de sus latitudes que generalmente pecan por crecidas: y assi que hai que estrañar en que sitúe la Punta de los Reies un grado mas al norte que lo que está efectivamente, si hace lo proprio de la Punta de la Concepcion que situa por treinta y cinco grados y medio; quando por observaciones reiteradas consta que se halla por treinta y quatro grados y medio y el Puerto de San Diego por treinta y quatro grados segun el mismo autor, siendo indubitable que su latitud excede de pocos minutos los treinta y dos y medio.

Bajamos al puerto, y sentamos el real á poca distancia de la plaia, y cerca de un arroio de agua corriente que se resumía en la tierra, y formaba un pantano de considerable extencion que llegaba hasta cerca del mar: el terreno era abundante de pastos rodeado de cerros mui altos que formaban una hoia abierta solamente por la parte de la bahía al noroeste andubimos una legua.

A la Bahía o Puerto de San Francisco 1 legua. De San Diego 189 leguas.

the sea, and about which many had disputed on the preceding day, as to whether or not it was an island; it was not possible at that time to see it as clearly as now on account of the mist that covered it. Farther out, about west-northwest from us, seven rocky, white islands could be seen; and, casting the eye back upon the bay, one could see farther to the north some perpendicular white cliffs. Looking to the northeast, one could see the mouth of an estuary which appeared to extend inland. In consideration of these indications we consulted the sailing-directions of the pilot Cabrera Bueno, and it seemed to us beyond all question that what we were looking upon was the port of San Francisco; and thus we were convinced that the port of Monterey had been left behind. The latitude of 37° and $33'$ or $35'$ —according to the reckoning of the engineer—in which we found ourselves, confirmed our opinion. And thus the point which appeared seawards, and which had seemed to many to be an island, must have been the Punta de los Reyes, although the above mentioned pilot places it in $38^{\circ} 30'$; that is, one degree farther to the north. The authority of this author, however, in the opinion of all intelligent people, and of those who were guided by them, was of little weight, for the test which has been made of his latitudes, shows that they err in being too large. And so, what is there to be wondered at if he places the Punta de los Reyes one degree farther north than it really is when he does the same with the Punta de la Concepción, which he places in $35^{\circ} 30'$ when, from repeated observations, it is certain that it is in $34^{\circ} 30'$; and when, according to the same author, the port of San Diego is in 34° , when it is indisputable that its latitude [only] exceeds 32° and a half by some minutes?

We descended to the port, and pitched our camp at a short distance from the beach, near a stream of running water which sank into the ground and formed a marsh of considerable extent, reaching nearly to the sea. The country had plenty of pasture, and was surrounded by very high hills which formed a hollow, open only to the northwest of the bay. We travelled for one league.

To the Bahía or Puerto de San Francisco, 1 league. From San Diego, 189 leagues.

1769
Oct.

Miercoles 1° de Noviembre.—No acababan algunos de persuadirse, que uvieramos dexado atrás el Puerto de Monterrey, ni querian creher tampoco que nos hallasemos en el de San Francisco. Dispuso nuestro comandante que salieran los exploradores á registrar a cierta distancia la tierra, y les señaló tres dias de termino para la buelta, esperando que en este rexistro, tal vez traerían noticias que sacasen a los incredulos de la perplexidad en que se hallaban.

Desde la costa ó plaia interior de la banda del sur de la bahía, se demarcaron los farallones al oeste quarta al sudu oeste: la Punta de los Reies al oeste diez y seis grados noroeste, y unas barrancas blancas mas adentro al noroeste quarta al oeste.

Jueves 2 de Noviembre.—Pidieron licencia varios soldados para salir á cazar porque se habían visto muchos venados: algunos se retiraron bastante del real, y se remontaron por los cerros de modo que bolvieron ya de noche: dixeron estos que á la parte del norte de la bahía habían visto un inmenso brazo de mar ó estero que se metia por la tierra adentro quanto alcanzaba la vista tirando para el sueste: que havian divisado unos planes hermosos, mui matizados de arboleda, y que la cantidad de humos que havian divisado por todo el llano, no dejaban dudar que la tierra estaria bien poblada de ranchería de gentiles. Esto devía confirmarnos mas y mas en la opinion de que estabamos en el Puerto de San Francisco y que este era el estero de que hablaba el piloto Cabrera Bueno, cuja bocana haviamos divisado, bajando la cuesta para la bahía, entre unas barrancas: de que dize este piloto en su derrotero las siguientes palabras “Por la barranca “del medio, entra un estero de agua salada sin rebentazon alguna: “entrado dentro hallaran indios amigos, y con facilidad haran “agua dulce y leña.”

Congeturamos tambien de sus noticias, que los exploradores no podrían haver pasado a la rivera contrapuesta de la bahía, ni era negocio de tres dias el dar la buelta para descavezar un estero cuja extencion nos ponderaron tanto los cazadores.

Viernes 3 de Noviembre.—En la noche bolvieron los exploradores al real haciendo salva con sus armas: tuvieronnos en

Wednesday, November 1.—Some had not yet been convinced that we had left the port of Monterey behind, nor would they believe that we were at the port of San Francisco. Our commander ordered the scouts to set out to examine the land for a certain distance, and gave them three days within which to return, hoping that from this exploration they would, perhaps, bring back information that would remove the perplexity of the incredulous.

1769

Nov.

From the coast or inner shore on the south of the bay, the Farallones were sighted west by southwest; the Punta de los Reyes, west sixteen degrees northwest, and some ravines with white cliffs, farther in, northwest by west.

Thursday, November 2.—Several of the soldiers requested permission to go hunting, as many deer had been seen. Some of them went quite a long way from the camp and reached the top of the hills so that they did not return until after nightfall. They said that to the north of the bay they had seen an immense arm of the sea or estuary, which extended inland as far as they could see, to the southeast; that they had seen some beautiful plains studded with trees; and that from the columns of smoke they had noticed all over the level country, there was no doubt that the land must be well populated with natives. This ought to confirm us more and more in the opinion that we were at the port of San Francisco, and that this was the estuary of which the pilot Cabrera Bueno spoke; we had seen its entrance between some ravines while descending the slope of the bay. In regard to this, in his sailing-directions, Cabrera Bueno uses the following words: "Through the middle ravine, an estuary of salt water enters without any breakers; coming in, you will find friendly Indians, and you will easily obtain fresh water and fire-wood."

We also conjectured from these reports that the scouts could not have passed to the opposite side of the bay, as it was no mere three days' undertaking to make the detour rounding an estuary, the extent of which was greatly enlarged upon to us by the hunters.

Friday, November 3.—During the night the scouts returned to camp, firing salutes with their arms. They had kept us in a state

grande expectatiba hasta que abocandonos todos al camino, empazamos a satisfacer nuestra curiosidad preguntando y oiendo sus respuestas.

El motivo de su regocijo no fué otro que el haver inferido de las señas equivocadas de los indios que a dos jornadas del parage á donde havían llegado estaba un puerto, y una embarcacion dentro. Sobre esta simple sospecha acabaron de persuadirse algunos que se hallaban ya en Monterrey; y no ponían duda que estaba el paquebot San Joseph esperandonos en aquel destino.

Savado 4 de Noviembre.—Nos pusimos en marcha en busca del puerto, seguimos la rivera ó plaia del sur de San Francisco hasta tomar la sierra rumbo del nordeste de lo alto de ella, divisamos el grandioso estero que tiraba la buelta del sueste, dexamoslo sobre nuestra izquierda, y bolviendo las espaldas a la bahía caminamos al sursueste, por una cañada en la que paramos a puestas de sol. Handuvimos dos leguas.

A la Cañada de San Francisco 2 leguas. De San Diego 191 leguas.

Domingo 5 de Noviembre.—Costeamos el estero aunque sin verlo por separarnos de él las lomas de la cañada que seguíamos rumbo del sursueste anduvimos tres leguas: el terreno era alegre: los cerros a la parte del poniente de la cañada se veían coronados de sabinos, y encinos chaparros, con otros arboles menores; havia suficiente pasto: paramos a la orilla de un arroio de buena agua: dejaronse ver algunos gentiles que nos combidaron a ir a sus rancherias ofreciendonos sus regalos de semillas y frutas.

Por la Cañada de San Francisco 3 leguas. De San Diego 194 leguas.

Lunes 6 de Noviembre.—Sin salir de la propria cañada caminamos al rumbo dicho otras tres leguas por tierra mas alegre, y mas enmontada de sabinos, de robles y encinos cargados de bellotas. Salieronnos al camino dos numerosas rancherias de gentiles con regalo de pinole, y unas bateas grandes de atole blanco, que remedió en gran parte la necesidad de nuestra gente.

of great expectation until we all went out to meet them on the road and began to satisfy our curiosity by asking questions and hearing their answers. 1769
Nov.

The reason for their demonstration of joy was none other than that they had inferred from the ambiguous signs of the natives that two days' march from the place at which they had arrived there was a port and a vessel in it. Upon this simple conjecture some of them had finally persuaded themselves that they were at Monterey, and they had no doubt that the packet *San Joseph* was awaiting us at that place.

Saturday, November 4.—We set out in search of the port. We followed the south shore or beach of San Francisco until we entered the mountain range to the northeast. From the summit of this range we saw the magnificent estuary which stretched towards the southeast. We left it on our left hand, and, turning our backs on the bay, advanced to the south-southeast, through a canyon in which we halted at sunset. We travelled for two leagues.

To the Cañada de San Francisco, 2 leagues. From San Diego, 191 leagues.

Sunday, November 5.—We followed the coast of the estuary, although we did not see it because we were separated from it by the low hills of the canyon which we were following in a south-southeasterly direction. We travelled for three leagues. The country was pleasant. The hills west of the canyon were crowned with savins, low live-oaks, and other smaller trees. There was sufficient pasture. We halted on the bank of a stream of good water. Some of the natives were seen; they invited us to go to their villages, and offered us their presents of seeds and fruits.

Through the Cañada de San Francisco, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 194 leagues.

Monday, November 6.—Without leaving this canyon we marched, in the same direction, for three more leagues over pleasanter land, more thickly covered with savins, white oaks, and live-oaks loaded with acorns. Two very numerous bands of Indians met us on the road with presents of *pinole* and some large trays of white *atole*, which supplied in large measure the needs of our men. These natives requested us earnestly to go to

Haciannos estos gentiles vivas instancias para que pasaramos a sus rancherias ofreciendo regalarnos bien, y se contristaban mucho de que no quisieramos condescender a sus instancias: hicieronles algunos varias preguntas por señas para sacarles las noticias que deseaban, y quedaron mui satisfechos de los gestos y demostraciones ridiculas y vagas con que ellos correspondieron; pantomina, de la que verdaderamente podía comprehenderse mui poco, y se quedaron los mas en ayunas. Llegamos entretanto al remate de la cañada en donde terminaba la lomería que llevabamos á mano izquierda, y mediaba entre nosotros y el estero, al paso que los cerros de la derecha torcian para levante, y cerraban el valle que contenían [contenía] las aguas del estero: dirigimos tambien nuestro camino á levante; anduvimos un corto tramo á dicho rumbo, y paramos sobre la orilla de un arroio hondo, cuías aguas bajaban de la sierra, y corrían precipitadamente al descanso del estero.

Por la propia Cañada 3 leguas. De San Diego 197 leguas.

Martes 7 de Noviembre.—Desde este parage se despacharon los exploradores para que adquiriesen noticias ciertas del puerto, y de la embarcacion de que havian dado señas los gentiles, á cuió efecto se les dió quatro dias de termino, y llevaron provision de arina para el tiempo señalado: fué de cabo de la partida el sargento del presidio, y le siguieron algunos indios para servirles de guias.

Miercoles 8 de Noviembre.—No se ofreció novedad en el campo.

Jueves 9 de Noviembre.—Nuestra gente á falta de carne, y semillas dió en comer bellotas de roble pero experimentaron los mas grave perjuicio en su salud indigestiones y fiebres.

Viernes 10 de Noviembre.—Llegaron en la noche los exploradores mui tristes, disuadidos ya de que el Puerto de Monterrey pudiese estar adelante, y desengañados de las noticias de los gentiles, y de sus señas, que por ultimo confesaban ser poco inteligibles.

their villages, offering to entertain us well; they were disappointed because we would not yield to their solicitations. Some of the men asked them various questions by means of signs, in order to obtain from them information they desired, and they were very well satisfied with the grimaces and the ridiculous and vague gestures with which the natives responded—a pantomime from which, truly, one could understand very little, and the greater part of the men understood nothing. Meanwhile we arrived at the end of the canyon where the hilly country, which extended to our left and lay between us and the estuary, terminated. At the same time the hills on our right turned towards the east, and closed the valley which contained the waters of the estuary. We likewise directed our course to the east. We proceeded for a short stretch in this direction, and halted on the bank of a deep stream which descended from the mountain range, and flowed precipitately to the calm waters of the estuary.

1769
Nov.

Through the same Cañada, 3 leagues. From San Diego, 197 leagues.

Tuesday, November 7.—From this place the scouts were sent out in order to obtain definite particulars about the port and the ship concerning which the natives had made signs. For this purpose they were allowed four days, and they carried a supply of flour for the assigned period. The sergeant of the presidio went as head of the party, and some Indians accompanied it as guides.

Wednesday, November 8.—Nothing of importance happened in the camp.

Thursday, November 9.—Our men, being without meat or seeds, tried the acorns, but most of them suffered great injury to their health, [and had] indigestion and fever.

Friday, November 10.—The scouts arrived at night, very downcast, convinced now that the port of Monterey could not be farther on, and undeceived in regard to the information of the natives, and their signs which at last they confessed were quite unintelligible.

Dixeron que todo el terreno que recorrieron para el nordeste y norte era intransitable por la falta de pastos que habian quemado los gentiles, y mas que todo por la fiereza, y mala voluntad, de estos, que los recibieron mui mal, y quisieron estorvarles el pasar adelante: que no vieron señales ningunas, que les pudiesen indicar la proximidad del puerto, y que se ofrecia otro estero inmenso hacia el nordeste, que se internaba tambien mucho en la tierra, y tenía comunicazion con el del sueste haciendose igualmente precisso el buscar por donde descavezarlo.

BUELTA DEL PUERTO DE SAN FRANCISCO EN DEMANDA DE LA
PUNTA DE PINOS Y SIERRA DE SANTA LUCIA.

Savado 11 de Noviembre.—Oidas las noticias de los exploradores resolvió el comandante conbocar a sus oficiales para resolver unanimente sobre el partido que combendría tomar en las presentes circunstancias; teniendo presente el servicio de Dios, del Rey, y su proprio honor.

Juntos los oficiales, dieron sus votos por escrito, y acordaron retroceder en busca del Puerto de Monterrey, que conocían havía de quedar atras avista de las señas que en la costa se habían notado: concurrieron tambien en la junta los reverendos padres misioneros a quienes por vía de suplica se les pidió el dictamen y se atuvieron al proprio, conociendo ser indispensable la buelta en busca del Puerto de Monterrey que tambien conocían haver de quedar atras, como se resolvió, assi se puso por obra: en la tarde se movió el real á dos leguas del parage del estero la buelta del Puerto de San Francisco deshendiendo lo andado.

Domingo 12 de Noviembre.—Hizimos quatro leguas y media al nornoroeste paramos junto a una lagunilla dentro de la cañada que seguimos viniendo del Puerto de San Francisco.

A la Cañada de San Francisco 4½ leguas. Del Estero de San Francisco 6½ leguas.

They said that the whole country which they had gone over to the northeast and north was impassable on account of the absence of pasture, which the natives had burned, and, more than all, because of the fierceness and evil disposition of these people, who received them very badly and tried to prevent them from going on. They stated that they had not seen any evidences whatever that might indicate the proximity of the port, and that there was another immense estuary to the northeast, which extended far inland; that it was connected with that of the southeast; [and if they were to continue] it would be necessary to search for a way around it.

1769
Nov.

RETURN FROM THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO IN SEARCH OF THE
PUNTA DE PINOS AND THE SIERRA DE SANTA LUCIA.

Saturday, November 11.—After hearing the report of the scouts, the commander decided to call together his officers in order to resolve jointly upon the course that might be suitable to adopt in the present circumstances, bearing in mind the service of God, and of the king, and their own honor.

The officers being assembled gave their votes in writing, and resolved to return in search of the port of Monterey which they knew, from consideration of the signs they had noted along the coast, must lie behind them. The missionary fathers likewise attended the meeting, and their opinion was asked for courtesy's sake. They concurred in the decision, recognizing that the return in search of the port of Monterey, which they also knew must lie behind, was necessary. The resolution was put into effect; in the afternoon the camp was moved two leagues from the stopping-place at the estuary, retracing our steps on the return from the port of San Francisco.

Sunday, November 12.—We travelled for four and a half leagues to the north-northwest. We halted near a small pond in the canyon which we followed coming from the port of San Francisco.

To the Cañada de San Francisco, 4½ leagues. From the Estero de San Francisco, 6½ leagues.

Lunes 13 de Noviembre.—Anduvimos dos leguas y llegamos al Puerto de San Francisco.

Al Puerto de San Francisco 2 leguas. Del Estero de San Francisco 8½ leguas.

Martes 14 de Noviembre.—Hizimos una legua y paramos en el rincon de las Almejas, nombre que se le puso por la abundancia que hay de ellas en las piedras que el mar laba.

En este parage se logró observar con comodidad, con el octante ingles la altura meridiana del sol de cara al astro que fué la de su limbo inferior	33°	50
Por estar sobre un cantil elevado cosa de 40 pies sobre el nivel de las aguas la inclinazion de la linea visual sobre el horizonte era de 6 minutos substractivos	6	9
Refraccion astronomica substractiva	1	
Semidiametro del sol addictivo	16	
Altura del centro del sol	33	59
Su distancia al zenith	56	1
Su declinazion hechas las equaciones	18	30
Latitud norte del parage	37	31

La rivera o plaia meridional del Puerto de San Francisco dista como quatro millas maritimas al norte de este parage: su latitud será pues de 37 grados 35 minutos.

A Las Almejas 1 legua. Del Estero de San Francisco 9½ leguas.

Miercoles 15 de Noviembre.—Como la gente carecía de todo bastimento fuera de la cortisima racion de tortillas de arina se dispuso descansara en este sitio a fin de dar lugar a que hiciera alguna prevencion de almejas que se dijo abundaban mucho en los peñascos de la plaia.

Jueves 16 de Noviembre.—Desde el dia que avistamos el Puerto de San Francisco hasta salir de él tuvimos constantemente un cielo sereno: pero en este día se cargó el horizonte de una espesa niebla con viento sur. Salimos sin embargo del rincon de Las Almejas é hizimos poco mas de una legua hasta el parage que nombraron ahora los soldados el Llano de los Ansares por que fué tanta la abundancia que vimos de estos animales, que

Monday, November 13.—We travelled for two leagues, and arrived at the port of San Francisco. 1769

To the Puerto de San Francisco, 2 leagues. From the Estero de San Francisco, 8½ leagues.

Nov.

Tuesday, November 14.—We travelled for one league, and halted in the Rincón de las Almejas, a name given because of the abundance of shell-fish on the rocks washed by the sea.

At this place we succeeded without difficulty in observing the meridian altitude of the lower limb of the sun, with the English octant, facing it	33° 50'
As [the observation] was made on a cliff about forty feet above sea-level, the inclination of the visual horizon was six minutes, subtract	6'
Astronomical refraction, subtract	1'
Semidiameter of the sun to be added	16' 9'
Altitude of the center of the sun	33° 59'
Zenith-distance	56° 1'
Its declination resulting from the equations	18° 30'
Latitude of the place, north	37° 31'

The southern shore or beach of the port of San Francisco is about four marine miles north of this place. Its latitude, then, would be about 37° 35'.

To Las Almejas, 1 league. From the Estero de San Francisco, 9½ leagues.

Wednesday, November 15.—As the men were without provisions, save the very small ration of *tortillas* of flour, it was decided to rest at this place in order to give time to get a supply of shell-fish, which, as we said, were very abundant on the rocks along the shore.

Thursday, November 16.—From the day we came in sight of the port of San Francisco until we left it the sky had been clear continuously, but, to-day, a thick fog covered the horizon; the wind was from the south. Nevertheless, we set out from the Rincón de las Almejas, and travelled for a little more than a league, as far as the place which the soldiers now called the Llano de los Ansares, because we saw such an abundance of geese. Some of the soldiers, going out to hunt, killed twenty-two. The

saliendo algunos soldados a tirar mataron veinte y dos: dignandose de esta suerte la divina providencia atender al remedio de la necesidad en que se hallaban.

Al Llano de los Ansares 1 legua. Del Estero de San Francisco 10½ leguas.

Viernes 17 de Noviembre.—Estaba el cielo mui nublado quando levantamos el real y apenas nos pusimos en marcha que se movió el viento al sur mui fuerte a breve rato tuvimos agua que duró toda la marcha: hizimos tres leguas hasta llegar a un arroyo hondo de buen agua; un poco mas al sur de la ranchería de las Pulgas.

Al Arroyo Hondo 3 leguas. Del Estero de San Francisco 13½ leguas.

Sábado 18 de Noviembre.—Caminamos tres leguas, y pasamos por el Valle de los Cursos cuiá ranchería hallamos abandonada: paramos junto a un arroyo de buen agua, dos leguas mas al sur de la ranchería; promediando la jornada para llegar el siguiente día a la de la Casa Grande.

Al sur del la Ranchería de los Cursos 3 leguas. Del Estero de San Francisco 16½ leguas.

Domingo 19 de Noviembre.—Pasamos una legua mas acá de la Ranchería de la Casa Grande que hallamos tambien despoblada, y paramos sobre un cantil cerea de la plaia, y de un arroyo de buen agua a vista de la Punta de Año Nuevo hizimos quatro leguas.

Mas para el sur de la Ranchería de la Casa Grande 4 leguas. Del Estero de San Francisco 20½ leguas.

Lunes 20 de Noviembre.—De la Punta de Año Nuevo fuimos al Alto del Jamon distante quatro leguas.

Al Alto del Jamon 4 leguas. Del Estero de San Francisco 24½ leguas.

Martes 21 de Noviembre.—Hizimos en esta jornada dos leguas hasta el parage de Las Puertes donde paramos.

Mataronse en estos dias muchos ansares, siendo imponderable las bandadas que se veían a cada paso de estos animales; de suerte que no se padeció necesidad en el real.

A Las Puertes 2 leguas. Del Estero de San Francisco 26½ leguas.

Divine Providence was pleased, in this manner, to supply their needs. 1769

To the Llano de los Ansares, 1 league. From the Estero de San Francisco, 10½ leagues.

Nov.

Friday, November 17.—The sky was very cloudy when we broke camp, and we had hardly begun our march when the wind changed to the south and became very strong. In a short time the rain began and lasted during the whole march. We travelled for three leagues until we arrived at a deep stream of good water, a little farther south than the *Ranchería de las Pulgas*.

To the Arroyo Hondo, 3 leagues. From the Estero de San Francisco, 13½ leagues.

Saturday, November 18.—We travelled for three leagues, and passed through the *Valle de los Cursos*; we found this village deserted. We halted near a stream of good water, two leagues south of the village, dividing the distance so as to arrive on the following day at the *Ranchería de la Casa Grande*.

To the south of the Ranchería de los Cursos, 3 leagues. From the Estero de San Francisco, 16½ leagues.

Sunday, November 19.—We passed one league from the *Ranchería de la Casa Grande*, which we likewise found deserted. We halted on a steep rock near the shore, and near a stream of good water, in sight of the *Punta de Año Nuevo*. We travelled for four leagues.

To a point south of the Ranchería de la Casa Grande, 4 leagues. From the Estero de San Francisco, 20½ leagues.

Monday, November 20.—From the *Punta de Año Nuevo* we went to the *Alto del Jamón*, a distance of four leagues.

To the Alto del Jamón, 4 leagues. From the Estero de San Francisco, 24½ leagues.

Tuesday, November 21.—On this day's march we travelled for two leagues—as far as the place called *Las Puentes*, where we halted.

During these days we killed many geese; it was impossible to estimate the number of flocks of these birds which were seen at every step; so no lack of food was felt in the camp.

To Las Puentes, 2 leagues. From the Estero de San Francisco, 26½ leagues.

Miercoles 22 de Noviembre.—Vadeamos el Rio de San Lorenzo, sin detenernos en aquel parage, y adelantamos la jornada hasta el Arroio del Rosario distante quatro leguas del Alto del Jamon.

Al Rosario 4 leguas. Del Estero de San Francisco 30½ leguas.

Jueves 23 de Noviembre.—La jornada de este día fué a la Laguna del Corral distante tres leguas y media del Rosario.

A la Laguna del Corral 3 leguas. Del Estero de San Francisco 33½ leguas.

Viernes 24 de Noviembre.—Desde la Laguna del Corral se apartaron los exploradores para ir reconociendo con nuevo cuidado la costa; por que se internaba algo en la tierra, el camino que havía de seguir la requa, y el resto de la gente: paramos una legua mas adelante del Rio del Paxaro, sobre una laguna que se llamó del Macho.

Al sur del Pajaro ó Laguna del Macho 2 leguas. Del Estero de San Francisco 35½ leguas.

Savado 25 de Noviembre.—Con motibo de rexistrar la costa con prolixidad, y cuidado se hizo descanso en la Laguna del Macho.

Los exploradores volvieron en la noche sin noticia de considerazion: solo dixeron haverse desengañado en no ser [*M* de] cibolos el rastro que se havía visto a la ida para el Puerto de San Francisco pero sí de ciervos mui grandes, y de hechura extraordinaria de que vieron una manada de veinte y dos cerca de la marina: decian que tenian estos animales la caveza armada de llaves mui altas, ramosas y corpulentas, su color desde los pechos hasta la barba blanco lo restante del cuerpo castaño claro, menos los quartos traseros que tambien eran blancos.

Domingo 26 de Noviembre.—De la Laguna del Macho fuimos á parar a nuestro antiguo campamento del rio que se creyó del Carmelo distante cinco leguas y media de la Laguna del Macho.

Al Rio Carmelo 5½ leguas. Del Estero de San Francisco 41 leguas.

Wednesday, November 22.—We forded the Río de San Lorenzo without stopping there, and continued the day's march as far as the Arroyo del Rosario, a distance of four leagues from the Alto del Jamón. 1769
Nov.

To El Rosario, 4 leagues. From the Estero de San Francisco, 30½ leagues.

Thursday, November 23.—This day's march brought us to the Laguna del Corral, a distance of three leagues and a half from El Rosario.

To the Laguna del Corral, 3 leagues. From the Estero de San Francisco, 33½ leagues.

Friday, November 24.—From the Laguna del Corral, the scouts set out to examine the country with renewed care, as the road which it was necessary for the animals and men to follow extended somewhat inland. We halted one league farther on than the Río del Pájaro, near a pond which was called Laguna del Macho.

To the south of the Río del Pájaro, or to the Laguna del Macho, 2 leagues. From the Estero de San Francisco, 35½ leagues.

Saturday, November 25.—With the object of examining the coast with minuteness and care, we rested at the Laguna del Macho.

The scouts returned at night without any important information. They only said that they had found out that the tracks which we had seen on the way to the port of San Francisco were not those of bison, but of very large deer, of an extraordinary appearance; they had seen a herd of twenty-two near the shore. They said that these animals had high branching and heavy horns; that their color, from the breast to the chin, was white, the rest of the body a light chestnut, excepting the hind quarters, which likewise were white.

Sunday, November 26.—From the Laguna del Macho we came to our old camping-place at the river which was thought to be the Carmelo, a distance of five leagues and a half from the Laguna del Macho.

To the Río Carmelo, 5½ leagues. From the Estero de San Francisco, 41 leagues.

Lunes 27 de Noviembre.—Subimos el río cosa de una legua y lo vadeamos en parage, donde sus aguas, sin mezcla de las del mar permitían el paso: tomamos el rumbo del sudu oeste por camino llano enmontado de matorrales y algo escaso de pastos, con algunas cejas de monte de encinos de poco cuerpo. Descavezamos una lagunilla mediana, pasando por encima de unos meganos entre ella y la mar: sentamos el real a vista de la Punta de Pinos, reconocida antecedentemente conforme se dijo. El aguage era una laguna pequeña cuya agua hallamos algo gruesa, había pasto, y leña en abundancia.

Aquí con la inmediación de la sierra perdimos de vista los ansares cuyo socorro duró hasta este día: fué la jornada de cinco leguas.

A la Punta de Pinos 5 leguas. Del Estero de San Francisco 46 leguas.

Martes 28 de Noviembre.—Movimos en la mañana nuestro

real, y la costa en la mano, fuimos suviendo la loma de pinos: empezaba ya el pinal antes de coger su falda. Pasamos del otro lado de ella, en el que se forma nueva ensenada con abrigo del norte, y noroeste, porque dicha punta tendida del suroeste para el oeste sirve de resguardo contra dichos vientos. Tiene esta ensenada a la parte del sur otra punta que la defiende del sur, y sudu oeste. No podemos asegurar que el fondeadero al abrigo de dichas puntas sea bueno, antes se ven dentro del agua, y sobre la costa muchas lajas y piedras, sin playa alguna, si no es de la vanda del este, por donde se introduce un estero de agua salada que recibe las de un riachuelo bastante copioso, que sale de una cañada que se mira al mismo rumbo. Tampoco podemos afirmar qual sea la calidad del fondo de esta ensenada, ni qual sea su braseaje.

Pasamos el estero y campamos sobre la lengua del agua á la parte del sur de la ensenada no lejos de un arroyuelo de mui buena agua.

A la Ensenada de Pinos 1½ leguas. Del Estero de San Francisco 47½ leguas.

Miercoles 29 de Noviembre.—Se destinó este día al descanso de la gente y de la requa que bien lo necesitaban; pero los

Monday, November 27.—We ascended the river about a league, and forded it at a place where its waters, before mixing with those of the sea, permitted the crossing. We directed our course to the southwest over a level country covered with thickets, without much pasture, with some clumps of small live-oaks. We rounded a fair-sized pond, passing over some sand-dunes between it and the sea. We pitched our camp in sight of the Punta de Pinos, which, as we have said, had previously been examined. The watering-place was a small lake which was found to be muddy. There was pasture and fire-wood in abundance.

1769
Nov.

Here, when we came near the mountain range, we lost sight of the geese—a resource that had lasted up to this time. The day's march was five leagues.

To the Punta de Pinos, 5 leagues. From the Estero de San Francisco, 46 leagues.

Tuesday, November 28.—We broke camp in the morning, and, keeping near the coast, began to ascend the hill of pines. The pine wood began before we reached the skirt of the hill. We passed to the other side of the hill where another bay lies sheltered to the north and northwest, as the point, extending from east-southeast to west-northwest, is a protection from those winds. This bay has, to the south, another point which protects it from the south and southwest. We cannot say that the anchorage protected by these points is good, as many flat stones and rocks can be seen in the water and on the shore. There is no beach, except on the eastern side, where an estuary of salt water enters. This receives the waters of a small river of considerable flow coming from a canyon that can be seen in the same direction. Nor can we say what the character of the bottom of this bay is, nor what its depth may be.

We crossed the estuary, and camped at the edge of the water on the southern part of the bay, not far from a small stream of very good water.

To the Ensenada de Pinos, 1½ leagues. From the Estero de San Francisco, 47½ leagues.

Wednesday, November 29.—To-day was taken to rest the men and animals, as they were very much in need of it. At this

hombres lo pasaban en este parage mucho peor que los animales por que la tierra abundante en pasto para los ultimos, escaseaba todo a los primeros. No era menos ingrata la mar, que ni ofrecia siquiera una almeja; aunque abundaba en gaviotas y alcatrazes unicos pescadores de estas plaias, y a quienes nuestra gente no daba partido porque comían a quantos mataban.

Jueves 30 de Noviembre.—

Observose en este día la altura meridiana del sol con el octante ingles de cara al astro y fué la de su limbo inferior

31° 23

Semidiametro addictivo 16

Correccion subtractiva por razon de la altura del

ojo del observador sobre el nivel del mar..... 3

Refraccion astronomica subtractiva 2

} 11

Altura del centro del astro 31

34

Su distancia al zenith 58

26

Su declinazion 21

50

Latitud de la Ensenada de Pinos..... 36

36

Bajo del proprio paralelo se halla la Plaza y Bahía de Cadíz.

El frio se daba a sentir con rigor y havia dos dias que duraba el viento terral al norte bastante recio: suelen durar sus colladas conforme ibamos experimentando quarenta y ocho horas sin interrupcion mas ó menos. La costa desde la expresada punta al sur de la bahía, sigue al sur quarta al sueste.

Viernes 1° de Diziembre.—Despacharonse los exploradores en la mañana de este día en numero de diez hombres: fué personalmente con ellos el capitan del Presidio de Californias don Fernando de Rivera con seis indios gastadores: llevaron provision de tortillas para algunos dias; y aunque se mató una mula para racionar la gente, pocos comieron de ella á excepcion de algunos soldados europeos y los indios amigos.

Savado 2 de Diziembre.—Dos mulatos arrieros que havia tres dias que faltaban del real, haviendo pedido licencia para salir á cazar, y no parecían aún, nos tenian con gran cuidado, presumiendo no huviesen recibido algun daño de parte de los gentiles, ó que se huviesen desertado.

place, however, the men were much worse off than the animals, as the land had plenty of pasture for the latter, but lacked everything necessary for the former. The sea, which did not yield even a single shell-fish, was no less barren, although it abounded in sea-gulls and pelicans—the only fishermen on these shores—to which our people gave no truce, for they ate as many as they killed.

1769
Nov.

Thursday, November 30.—The town and bay of Cadiz is situated under this parallel.

To-day, the meridian altitude of the sun was observed with the English octant, facing the sun, and the altitude of its lower limb was found to be	31° 23'
Semidiameter to be added	16'
Correction in consequence of the elevation of the observer's eye above sea-level, subtract	3'
Astronomical refraction, subtract	2' 11'
Altitude of the center of the sun	31° 34'
Zenith-distance	58° 26'
Its declination	21° 50'
Latitude of the Ensenada de Pinos	36° 36'

The cold began to be felt intensely, and for two days the land wind from the north was very strong. As we were learning by experience, this wind usually blows without interruption for forty-eight hours, more or less. The coast, from the above mentioned point to the south of the bay, extends south by east.

Friday, December 1.—Ten scouts were sent out this morning. The captain of the presidio of the Californias, Don Fernando de Rivera, himself went with them, with six native pioneers. They carried a supply of *tortillas* to last for some days. Although a mule was killed to provide rations for the men, few ate of its meat except some European soldiers and the friendly Indians.

Dec.

Saturday, December 2.—We felt great apprehension about two mulatto muleteers who, having requested permission to go out hunting, had been absent from the camp for three days, and who had not yet appeared. We suspected that they had suffered some injury from the natives, or that they had deserted.

Domingo 3 de Diciembre.—El tiempo se mantubo sereno mientras duraron los terrales: pero se nos cambió al sur en la tarde de este día con nuves y agua.

Lunes 4 de Diciembre.—Llegaron en la noche los exploradores cansados de la aspereza de la sierra que tuvieron que andar a pié lo mas del camino hasta donde llegó su rexistro: lo que se sacó de este reconocimiento fué cerciorarse que la dicha sierra es la de Santa Lucía por las señas que hallaron conformes con las que cita el derrotero del piloto Cabrera Bueno; quales son las de un mogote alto y blanco algo tendido en la costa que puede verse muchas leguas mar afuera, y la de un morro de figura de trompa que parece farallon, y dista como seis leguas de la Punta de Pinos.

Refirieron haverseles desertado dos indios californios de los seis que llevaron.

Martes 5 de Diciembre.—No savíamos que pensar a vista de lo que nos pasaba. Un puerto tan famoso como el de Monterrey tan celebrado y ponderado a su tiempo por unos hombres de caracter, habiles, inteligentes, y practicos navegantes, que expresamente vinieron á reconocer estas costas, de orden del monarca, que entonces regía las Españas ¿cabe decir que no se ha encontrado despues de las mas esquisitas y vivas dilixencias, practicadas á costa de muchos sudores, y fatigas? ¿ó será licito pensar que se ha cegado, y destruido con el tiempo?

Citan las relaciones del general Sebastian Vizcaíno, y los historiadores sus contemporaneos al Puerto de Monterrey por treinta y siete grados de latitud norte; y nosotros no tan solamente no vimos señas de él pero ni posibilidad siquiera, de que por tal altura haia existido semejante puerto; porque allí está la costa bordada de cerros altisimos en cordillera tajados al mar, como veran los navegantes.

A la verdad no sería de estrañar que huviesemos hallado al Puerto de Monterrey por maior ó menor latitud que la que citan las relaciones antiguas (defecto ó yerro que hemos reparado en quasi los mas parages de la costa desde la Isla de Cerros hasta el Puerto de San Francisco y que debe atribuirse a la insuficiencia

Sunday, December 3.—The weather remained clear while the land wind continued, but in the afternoon of this day the wind changed to the south, bringing clouds and rain. 1769
Dec.

Monday, December 4.—The scouts arrived during the night tired out with the ruggedness of the mountain range, over which they had to travel on foot the greater part of the way, as far as their exploration took them. What they obtained from this inspection was to assure themselves that this mountain range was that of Santa Lucía—judging from the indications that they found coinciding with those mentioned in the sailing-directions of the pilot Cabrera Bueno. These signs are a high white rock jutting out somewhat from the coast—it can be seen for many leagues out to sea—and a headland in the shape of a trumpet which looks like a rocky islet, and is about six leagues from the Punta de Pinos.

They reported that two of the six California Indians who had accompanied them had deserted.

Tuesday, December 5.—We did not know what to think of the situation. A port so famous as that of Monterey, so celebrated, and so talked of in its time, by energetic, skillful, and intelligent men, expert sailors who came expressly to reconnoiter these coasts by order of the monarch who at that time governed the Spains—is it possible to say that it has not been found after the most careful and earnest efforts, carried out at the cost of much toil and fatigue? Or, is it admissible to think that it has been filled up, or destroyed in the course of time?

The accounts of General Sebastián Vizcaíno, and his contemporary historians, give the port of Monterey as being in 37° north latitude. We not only saw no signs of it, but not even the possibility that such a port had ever existed in that altitude, for there the coast is bordered by a range of very high hills terminating in the ocean, as the navigators may see.

In truth, it would not be strange if we found the port of Monterey at a greater or less latitude than that given in the old accounts (a defect or error that we have noted at nearly all of the places along the coast from the Isla de Cerros to the port of San Francisco, and which should be ascribed to the in-

de los instrumentos de que usaban en aquel tiempo los navegantes para observar la altura horizontal de los astros: la ballestilla era el mas comun, y el que generalmente empleaban los pilotos en la mar; instrumento basto de difícil manejo, y que solo puede servir para tomar alturas de espaldas al astro, porque de cara es la observacion mas grosera aun, y de ningun recurso en la practica. Pero sobre unas costas que no franquean horizonte al norte (como sucede en estas costas de que hablamos) no se puede tomar, si fuese [*M* fuere] el sol ú otro astro, cuia declinacion sea menor que la latitud del parage en que se halla el observador, de otro modo que de cara al mismo; luego semejante observacion echa con la ballestilla debe necesariamente inducir a error. Prescindase de aquellos errores que pueden provenir del uso de malas tablas de declinacion; y quien duda que en estos ultimos tiempos tenemos calculadas y aberiguadas las declinaciones y ascensiones rectas de los astros con maior precision y exactitud que dos siglos hace, tanto por razon de los progresos de la astronomía hechos en el discurso de dicho tiempo, como por la mejor fabrica y precision de los instrumentos modernos).

Conque diremos afirmatibamente que el Puerto de Monterrey, no existe por la latitud indicada en los derroteros antiguos de treinta y siete grados ni desde los mismos treinta y siete grados para el norte hasta los treinta y siete grados quarenta y quatro minutos en que juzgámos se halla la Punta de los Reies; haviendonos sucedido encontrar primero el Puerto de San Francisco con las señas sin discrepar un apice (en quanto logramos ver, y pudimos juzgar) de las que cita el piloto Cabrera Bueno: y como dicho Puerto de San Francisco se halla segun dicho piloto, y los demas que han rexistrado estas costas al norte del de Monterrey, ¿que esperanzas quedan ya de que este pueda hallarse mas á barlovento? Tampoco existe este puerto desde el mismo paralelo de treinta y siete grados para el sur ya sea en la Sierra de Santa Lucía, ó fuera de ella; pues haviendo reconocido toda la costa paso á paso, no nos queda el menor recelo de que pueda haber escapado a nuestra dilixencia é indagaciones.

Hemos de decir tambien, que tierras mas despobladas que las situadas por las alturas expresadas maiormente al salir de la

adequacy of the instruments used by the navigators of that time in observing the horizontal altitude of the stars. The forestaff was the commonest, and the one generally used by the pilots at sea; it is a crude instrument, difficult to handle, and can only be used to take altitudes with the back to the star, as, facing it, the observation is still more inaccurate and of no practical use. On some coasts, however, which do not give an opportunity for observing the northern horizon (as is the case on these coasts of which we speak), the altitude of the sun, or other heavenly body, whose declination is less than the latitude of the place in which the observer is, can be taken in no other way than by facing it. Therefore, such an observation made with the forestaff must necessarily lead to error, leaving aside the mistakes that may arise from the use of imperfect tables of declination—and who doubts that in these later days we have calculated and ascertained the declinations and right ascensions of the stars with greater precision and exactness than two centuries ago, as much because of the astronomical progress made during this space of time as on account of the better construction and precision of modern instruments?)

1769
Dec.

Now, then, we will say positively that the port of Monterey does not exist in the latitude (37°) indicated in the old sailing-directions; nor between 37° as far north as $37^{\circ} 44'$, in which, as we believe, lies the Punta de los Reyes. It happened that we found the port of San Francisco first, according to the signs, which, without the slightest variation (as far as we were able to see and judge) agreed with those given by the pilot Cabrera Bueno. And as this port of San Francisco, according to the pilot mentioned, and the others who have examined these coasts, lies to the north of Monterey, what hopes remain now that this port may be found farther north? Neither is this port south of the parallel of 37° , either in the Sierra de Santa Lucía, or out of it; for, having examined the whole coast, step by step, we have not the least fear that it may have escaped our diligence and search.

We should say, moreover, that on the entire journey we have not seen lands more completely uninhabited than those situated in the latitude above mentioned, especially at the place where

Sierra de Santa Lucía, no las hemos visto en todo el viage, ni gente mas bronca, ni mas salbaje, que sus naturales: ¿Que es pues de lo populoso que tanto ponderan los antiguos, y de la suma docilidad de sus moradores?

De buelta del reconocimiento de la sierra expuso nuestro comandante a sus oficiales la situacion triste en que nos veíamos, sin mas viveres que diez y seis costales de arina, sin esperanzas de hallar el puerto, ni por consiguiente embarcacion que pudiese socorrernos para mantenernos en la tierra, y los llamó á consejo.

Miercoles 6 de Diziembre.—Había de tenerse la junta en este día pero se difirió para el siguiente, á fin de dar a cada uno mas lugar, y tiempo para pensar en asunto de tanta importancia.

Jueves 7 de Diziembre.—Fueron algunos de dictamen en la junta de conservarse en la Punta de Pinos hasta consumir enteramente las provisiones existentes, y de tomar por ultimo la buelta, despues de consumidas; ateniendose a comer mula lo restante del viage: pero consideradas las cosas, visto lo poco que quedaba, los frios excesivos que hacian, y sobre todo las nieves que empezaban ya a cubrir la serranía nuestro comandante resolvió por si la retirada discurriendo que de cerrarsenos el paso de la sierra era necesario que perecieramos todos.

En la tarde se levantó un viento sur violento que causó gran borrasca en la mar, y nos maltrató bastante en tierra.

Viernes 8 de Diziembre.—Siguió el tiempo crudo y tempestuoso sin permitirnos mover del parage.

Savado 9 de Diziembre.—Duraba aun el temporal, y no aclaró el tiempo hasta la noche.

Domingo 10 de Diziembre.—Antes de dexar esta ensenada

one emerges from the Sierra de Santa Lucía, nor have we seen a rougher or more savage people than its inhabitants. Where, then, is its numerous population upon which the old [voyagers] laid so much stress, and what of the extreme docility of its inhabitants? 1769
Dec.

On the return [of the party] from the examination of the mountain range, our commander laid before his officers the unhappy plight in which we were placed—without provisions other than sixteen sacks of flour, without hope of finding the port and consequently of finding the ship which might aid us in maintaining ourselves in the country—and called them together in council.

Wednesday, December 6.—The council was to be held to-day, but it was postponed until to-morrow in order to give everyone more opportunity and time to consider such an important matter.

Thursday, December 7.—There were some at the meeting who thought it best to remain at the Punta de Pinos until the provisions on hand should be entirely consumed, and finally to start upon the return march when these provisions were exhausted, submitting to the necessity of eating mule's meat for the rest of the journey. All these things, however, having been considered—in view of the few provisions that remained, the excessive cold, and, above all, the snow that was beginning to cover the mountain range—our commander himself resolved upon the return, believing that if the passage over the mountains became impossible we should all perish.

During the afternoon a violent south wind sprang up which caused a great tempest on the sea, and treated us very badly on land.

Friday, December 8.—The raw and tempestuous weather continued without permitting us to move from the place.

Saturday, December 9.—The storm still continued, and the weather did not clear up until night.

Sunday, December 10.—Before leaving this bay we erected a

erigimos una cruz sobre la plaia con un letrero gravado en la propria madera que decía: escarba: al pié hallarás un escrito. Este era el que insertamos aquí copiado al pié de la letra.

La expedicion de tierra que salió de San Diego el dia 14 de Julio de 1769 años á las ordenes del Governador de Californias don Gaspar de Portolá, entró en la Canal de Santa Barbara el dia nueve de Agosto: pasó la Punta de la Concepcion el dia veinte y siete del mismo: llegó al pié de la Sierra de Santa Lucía el día treze de Septiembre: entró en la sierra dicha el diez y siete del proprio mes: acabó de pasar la sierra ó de descabezarla del todo el día primero de Octubre; y avistó el proprio dia la Punta de Pinos: el siete del mismo, reconocida ya la Punta de Pinos, y las ensenadas a la banda del norte, y sur de ella, sin ver señas del Puerto de Monterrey, resolvió pasar adelante en busca de él: a treinta de Octubre dió vista a la Punta de los Reyes, y farallones del Puerto de San Francisco en numero de siete. Quiso llegar a la Punta de los Reies la expedicion; pero unos esteros inmensos, que [*M se*] internan extraordinariamente en la tierra, y le precisaban a dar un rodeo⁴ sumamente grande, y otras dificultades (siendo la maior la falta de viveres) la precisaron á tomar la buelta, creyendo que el Puerto de Monterrey podría tal vez, hallarse dentro de la Sierra de Santa Lucía; y temiendose haver pasado sin haverlo visto: dió la buelta desde lo ultimo del Estero de San Francisco en onze de Noviembre. Pasó por la Punta de Año Nuevo el diez y nueve del dicho; y llegó otra vez á esta Punta y Ensenada de Pinos en veinte y siete del mismo: desde dicho día hasta el presente nueve de Diziembre practicó la diligencia de buscar el Puerto de Monterrey dentro de la cerranía, costeandola por la mar a pesar de su aspereza, pero en vano: por ultimo desengañada ya, y desesperando encontrarlo despues de tantas dilixencias, afánes y trabajos, sin mas víveres que catorze costales de arina, sale hoi de esta ensenada para San Diego. Pide a Dios todopoderoso la guie, y a ti navegante quiera llevarte su Divina Providencia a puerto de salvamento.

cross upon the beach with an inscription cut on the wood which said: "Dig! At the foot thou wilt find a writing." This writing is hereinafter transcribed word for word. 1769
Dec.

"The land-expedition which set out from San Diego on July 14, 1769, under the command of the governor of California, Don Gaspar de Portolá, entered the Canal de Santa Bárbara on August 9; it passed the Punta de la Concepción on the 27th of the same month; and reached the foot of the Sierra de Santa Lucía on September 13; it entered this mountain range on the 17th of the same month; it completed the passage of the mountain range, going completely round it, on October 1; and on the same day came in sight of the Punta de Pinos. On the 7th of the same month, having already examined the Punta de Pinos, and the bays to the north and south of it, without finding any indications of the port of Monterey, it decided to go forward in search of the port. On October 30 the expedition came in sight of the Punta de los Reyes, and the seven Farallones of the port of San Francisco. The expedition endeavored to reach the Punta de los Reyes, but some immense estuaries, which extend inland an extraordinary distance, and which forced it to make a very wide circuit, and other difficulties (the greatest being the lack of provisions) made it necessary for the expedition to turn back, believing that the port of Monterey might possibly be found within the Sierra de Santa Lucía, and fearing that the port might have been passed without having been seen. The expedition turned back from the farthest point of the Estero de San Francisco on November 11; it passed the Punta de Año Nuevo on the 19th of the same month; and arrived again at this Punta and Ensenada de Pinos on the 27th of the same month. From that day to the present—December 9—the expedition was engaged in searching within the mountains for the port of Monterey, skirting the side towards the sea, in spite of its ruggedness—but in vain. Finally, now disappointed and despairing of finding the port, after so many endeavors, labors, and hardships, and without other provisions than fourteen sacks of flour, the expedition sets out to-day from this bay for San Diego. Pray thou Almighty God to guide it, and, sailor, may his Divine Providence take thee to a port of safety.

En esta Ensenada de Pinos a nueve de Diciembre de mil setecientos sesenta y nueve años.

Nota: El ingeniero don Miguel Costanso observó la latitud de varios parages de la costa siendo los principales los siguientes.

San Diego en el real que ocupó en tierra la expedicion	32°	42
El pueblo de gentiles mas oriental en la Canal de Santa Barbara	34	13
La Punta de la Concepcion	34	30
El principio de la Sierra de Santa Lucía hacia el sur....	35	45
Su fin en esta ensenada de la Punta de Pinos	36	36
La Punta de Año Nuevo que es baja y de arrecifes de piedra	37	04
En tierra cerca del Puerto de San Francisco teniendo los farallones al oeste quarta al noroeste	37	35
Juzgo la Punta de los Reyes que miraba al oesnoroeste desde el mismo sitio por	37	44

Se les suplica a los señores comandantes de los pacabotes, ya sea de San Joseph, ó del Principe que si a pocos dias despues de la fecha de este escrito abordaren á esta plaia; enterados de su contenido y del triste estado de la expedicion procuren arri-marse a la costa y seguirla para San Diego a fin de que si la expedicion tuviese la dicha de avistar a una de las dos embarca-ciones y les pudiese dar á entender con señas de banderas ó tiros de fusil el parage en que se halle la socorra con viberes si posible fuese.

Alabado sea Dios.

Nos pusimos en marcha con el tiempo sereno y frio anduvimos legua y media, y campamos del otro lado de la Punta de Pinos caminamos una y media leguas.

Al Pinar 1½ leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 1½ leguas.

Lunes 11 de Diciembre.—Tomamos el camino de la llanura rumbo del nordeste hasta el rio que vadeamos: sentamos el real algo mas arriba del vado en el proprio campo que havíamos ocupado en treinta de Septiembre se mataron muchos ansares con lo qual remediamos todos la necesidad.

La jornada fué de quatro leguas.

Al Rio Carmelo 4 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 5½ leguas.

“At this Ensenada de Pinos, on the 9th day of December, 1769

Dec.

“*Note:* The engineer, Don Miguel Costansó, observed the latitude of various places along the coast, of which the following are the most important :

San Diego: at the camp on shore occupied by the expedition	32° 42'
The easternmost native town on the Canal de Santa Bárbara	34° 13'
La Punta de la Concepción	34° 30'
The beginning of the Sierra de Santa Lucía towards the south	35° 45'
Its end at this bay of the Punta de Pinos	36° 36'
La Punta de Año Nuevo, which is low and composed of reefs.....	37° 04'
Inland near the port of San Francisco, having the Farallones west by north	37° 35'
I estimate the Punta de los Reyes, which stood to the west-north- west from the same place, as	37° 44'

“The commanders of the packets—whether the *San Joseph* or *El Príncipe*—are requested, that if within a few days after the date of the writing they should land on this shore, and inform themselves of its contents, and of the unhappy circumstances of the expedition, they should sail close to the shore, and follow it to San Diego, so that if the expedition should have the good fortune to catch sight of one of the two vessels, and should be able, by means of signals made by flags or gunshots, to indicate the place where the expedition may be, it might aid them with provisions, if that were possible.

“May God be glorified.”

We set out on the march, the weather being clear and cold. We proceeded for a league and a half, and pitched our camp on the other side of the Punta de Pinos. We travelled for a league and a half.

To El Pinar, 1½ leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 1½ leagues.

Monday, December 11.—We took the road to the northeast over the level country, as far as the river, which we forded. We pitched our camp somewhat above the ford, at the camping-place which we had occupied on September 30. Many geese were killed, with which we all satisfied our needs.

The day's march was four leagues.

To the Río Carmelo, 4 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 5½ leagues.

Martes 12 de Diciembre.—Movimos el real, y siguiendo la cañada rio arriba paramos á las tres leguas y media en el proprio sitio que ocupamos en veinte y nueve de Septiembre llamado de los Cazadores.

A los Cazadores 3½ leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 9 leguas.

Miercoles 13 de Diciembre.—De los Cazadores hizimos jornada al Real Blanco distante tres leguas y media de aquel parage: se mataron muchos ansares y vimos grandes manadas de berrendos.

Al Real Blanco 3 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 12 leguas.

Jueves 14 de Diciembre.—Anduvimos quatro leguas hasta el Real del Alamo. Se dejaron ver algunos gentiles que nos ofrecieron atole hecho de bellotas.

Al Real del Alamo 4 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 16 leguas.

Viernes 15 de Diciembre.—Del Alamo pasamos al Real del Chocolate distante quatro leguas del antecedente.

Al Real del Chocolate 4 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 20 leguas.

Savado 16 de Diciembre.—Dejamos la cañada del rio, ganando ya para la Sierra de Santa Lucia, por otra cañada abierta de nordeste á suduoeste en que estaba la Ranchería del Palo Cahído, que hallamos al presente despoblada: la jornada fué de quatro leguas; paramos junto a un aguage mui corto, en que no pudieron beber las vestias.

Al Palo Cahído 4 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 24 leguas.

Domingo 17 de Diciembre.—Caminamos al proprio rumbo del suduoeste: al salir de la cañada que seguíamos atravesamos otra mas espaciosa que tiene un arroyo de agua corriente: campamos dentro de la sierra sobre el Rio de las Truchas en el proprio parage que en veinte y uno de Septiembre.

Tuesday, December 12.—We broke camp and followed the canyon up the river. After a march of three leagues and a half we halted at the same place we occupied on September 29, called Los Cazadores. 1769
Dec.

To Los Cazadores, 3½ leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 9 leagues.

Wednesday, December 13.—From Los Cazadores we made a day's march to the Real Blanco, a distance of three and a half leagues from that place. Many geese were killed, and we saw large herds of antelopes.

To the Real Blanco, 3 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 12 leagues.

Thursday, December 14.—We proceeded for four leagues as far as the Real del Alamo. Some natives were seen, and they offered us some *atole* made of acorns.

To the Real del Alamo, 4 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 16 leagues.

Friday, December 15.—From the [Real del] Alamo we passed to the Real del Chocolate, a distance of four leagues from the former place.

To the Real del Chocolate, 4 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 20 leagues.

Saturday, December 16.—We left the canyon of the river, entering now the Sierra de Santa Lucía through another canyon, open from the northeast to the southwest. In this was situated the *Ranchería del [Palo] Caído*, which we found deserted. The day's march was four leagues.

We halted near a very small watering-place, in which the animals could not drink.

To the [Ranchería del] Palo Caído, 4 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 24 leagues.

Sunday, December 17.—We travelled in the same direction, towards the southwest. On leaving the canyon which we had been following, we crossed another larger one, containing a stream of running water. We pitched our camp in the mountain range by the side of the Río de las Truchas, in the same place as on September 21.

Hacían unos frios crueles, y en la noche de este día caió una helada fuerte.

Al Rio de las Truchas 2 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 26 leguas.

Lunes 18 de Diciembre.—La jornada de este día fué solo de una legua hasta el real angosto de los Piñones: corrian ya los arroyos de la sierra, de resulta de las nieves que caieron a principios del mes de suerte que hallamos agua en abundancia, en este parage.

Al Real de los Piñones, 1 legua. De la Ensenada de Pinos 27 leguas.

Martes 19 de Diciembre.—Fué penosa la jornada por la maior aspereza de la sierra, y fué tambien el tramo que a la venida nos dió mas que hacer por que lo mas del camino se abrió á fuerza de azadon, y barra. Hallamos en este parage á los gentiles que nos havian obsequiado tanto la vez pasada, y no hizieron menos en esta ocasion.

A la Hoia de Santa Lucia 2 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 29 leguas.

Miercoles 20 de Diciembre.—La requa venía tan maltratada, y deteriorada que fué necessario darle descanso. Quedabannos ya poquisimos viveres, y como huviese por esta razon algun desman entre los soldados, haviendose atrevido diferentes á hurtar la arina de los costales, resolvió el comandante repartirles la que sobraba, y que cada qual se governase conforme la parte que le cupiese: asi se puso por obra, y quedaron todos iguales, y contentos. A los padres misioneros, y a los oficiales se les repartió un poco de viscocho y chocolate con un jamon a cada uno para lo restante del viage.

Jueves 21 de Diciembre.—En la mañana movimos el real, y por el proprio camino que habiamos abierto acabamos de salir de la sierra: bajamos á la plaia que seguimos por espacio de legua y media paramos cerca de una ranchería de gentiles que salieron a recibirnos, prevenidos ya por los serranos de

It was cruelly cold during the night and a heavy frost fell. 1769

To the Río de las Truchas, 2 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 26 leagues. } Dec.

Monday, December 18.—This day's march was only one league, as far as the Real Angosto de los Piñones. The streams from the mountain range were already running as a result of the snow that had fallen during the early part of the month, so that we found water in abundance at this place.

To the Real de los Piñones, 1 league. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 27 leagues.

Tuesday, December 19.—This day's march was difficult because of the greater ruggedness of the mountain range. It was also the stretch that had caused us the hardest work on our outward journey, because the greater part of the road had to be opened up by dint of pickaxe and crowbar. At this place we found the natives who had treated us so well the last time we passed, and they did no less on this occasion.

To the Hoya de Santa Lucía, 2 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 29 leagues.

Wednesday, December 20.—The animals had become so worn out and exhausted that it was necessary to give them a rest. We now had but a very small quantity of provisions remaining and, since, for this reason, there had been some misconduct among the soldiers—different ones having had the audacity to steal the flour from the sacks—the commander decided to divide among them what remained, that each one should maintain himself from his own share. This was done, and all had an equal portion and were content. Each of the missionary fathers and the officers received a small quantity of biscuits and chocolate, with a ham to each for the remainder of the journey.

Thursday, December 21.—In the morning we broke camp, and, following the road we had opened, we finally emerged from the mountain range. We descended to the beach which we followed for a distance of a league and a half. We halted near an Indian village, of which the inhabitants, advised of our arrival by the mountaineers, came out to welcome us. These Indians

nuestro arribo: dieronnos á entender estos indios por señas como tenian hospedado a uno de nuestros desertores en su rancheria en donde havia tres dias que estaba descansando: fuimos allá al punto y él hizo lo que pudo para ahorrarnos parte del camino luego que nos avistó con salir a recibirnos: trahía los pies inchados, y caminaba con trabajo.

Preguntado por que motivo havia desertado respondió: que su animo nunca havia sido desertarse, sino que haviendo salido a tirar a los ansares por la costa, le propuso su compañero ir siguiendo la sierra por la marina, para descubrir los primeros el Puerto de Monterrey, y ganar las albricias en bolviendo al real con la noticia: que anduvieron todo aquel día y el siguiente pareciendoles al descubrir una punta que detras de ella hallarían el puerto: que haviendo hecho tanto como ausentarse dos dias del real sin licencia se persuadieron a que no les havían de dar maior castigo por estar otros quatro ú [ó] cinco sin bolver, y que si tenían la fortuna de descubrir el puerto les disimularían la falta, y de mas á mas recibirían las albricias; y assi determinaron en proseguir su jornada hasta ver el fin de la sierra, que lograron pasar con imponderable trabajo y fatiga, rodando tal vez por alguna cuesta abajo.

Preguntado por su compañero, y los dos indios californios que havían desertado tambien, respondió: que havia quedado mas maltratado que él, su compañero, de la caminata; y que havia persuadido a los indios californios de mantenerse en su compañía entre unos serranos pescadores que vivian arranchados a la entrada de la sierra, hasta tanto que el pudiera valerse de sus pies para seguir adelante la buelta de San Diego, hacia donde se dirigía tambien el exponente, porque no se sentian en animo de repasar la sierra en busca de nosotros, tanto por el medio [miedo] del castigo, como por el que havían cobrado, maior aun a la aspereza de la sierra.

Anduvimos tres leguas en esta jornada.

A la Rancheria del Arriero 3 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 32 leguas.

gave us to understand, by means of signs, that they had kept one of the deserters in their village where he had been resting for three days. We went there immediately and he did what he could to save us a part of the distance, for, as soon as he caught sight of us he came out to meet us; his feet were swollen, and he walked with difficulty.

1769

Dec.

Asked what his motive was for deserting, he replied that his intention had never been to desert, but that he had gone out shooting geese along the coast, and his companion had proposed to him that they should follow the mountain range along the coast in order to be the first to discover the port of Monterey, and so gain the reward upon returning to the camp with the news; that they had walked all that day and the following one, as it appeared to them that upon discovering a point they would find the port behind it; that, having absented themselves for two days from the camp without permission, they felt sure that they would not be given any more severe punishment because of their being absent four or five days more without returning; and that if they should have the good fortune to discover the port, the offense would be excused, and, furthermore, they would receive the reward. And so they determined to continue their journey until they saw the end of the mountain range, which, with inexpressible toil and labor they succeeded in passing, at times even rolling down a hillside.

Asked concerning his companion and the two Californian Indians who had also deserted, he replied that his companion on the trip was in a worse condition than himself, and that he had persuaded the Californian Indians to remain with him among some fishermen from the mountains, who lived together in a village at the beginning of the mountain range, until such time as he might be able to use his feet to continue the return to San Diego, where the speaker was also bound, not having the courage to cross the mountains again in search of us, both from fear of the punishment and from having a yet greater fear of the ruggedness of the mountain range.

We travelled for three leagues on this day's march.

To the Rancharía de Arriero, 3 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 32 leagues.

Viernes 22 de Diciembre.—Amaneció el día mui nebuloso por cuió motibo no fué dable seguir la marcha.

Savado 23 de Diciembre.—Movimos nuestro campo en la mañana aunque el tiempo estaba amenazando agua, pero tuvimos la dicha de que no nos lloviese hasta llegar al parage conocido con el nombre del Arroio del Laurel, que se le dió por haver visto el primero de estos arboles en dicho sitio.

Hallamos en esta ocasion sobre el arroio, una corta ranchería de gentiles, que nos dieron de sus pinoles y semillas; sentamos el real sobre una loma, en la inmediacion de este aguage: llovió copiosamente en la tarde, y noche de este día: caminamos tres leguas por camino mas recto que el que seguimos á nuestra venida.

Al Arroio del Laurel 3 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 35 leguas.

Domingo 24 de Diciembre.—Del Arroio del Laurel fuimos al Real del Osito que havíamos ocupado en diez de Septiembre, y dista tres leguas de aquel parage. Un paso que nos habíamos avierto por un cantil de la plaia a nuestra venida lo havian robado las aguas dexandolo impracticable: fuenos preciso buscar otro por una cañada montuosa con el machete en la mano.

Al Real del Osito 3 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 38 leguas.

Lunes 25 de Diciembre.—Antes que salieramos del Real de los Pinos vinieron mas de doscientos gentiles de uno y otro sexo, muchos de ellos con bateas de pinole, y algun pescado de que nos surtimos, dandoles en cambio sartas de vidrio, que tienen ya mucha estimazion por estos parages.

La marcha de este día, fué de tres leguas y media; y paramos un poco mas al sur del Real del Estero, junto a una corta ranchería de indios pescadores, a quienes compramos bastante pescado, con que se remedió algo la gente. Acudieron en brebe gran numero de gentiles al real con bateas de pinole y atole.

A la Ranchería de los Indios Pescadores 3½ leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 41½ leguas.

Friday, December 22.—The day broke very cloudy, for which reason it was not possible to continue the march. 1769
Dec.

Saturday, December 23.—We broke camp in the morning, although it was threatening rain, but we had the good fortune not to have rain until we arrived at the place known as the Arroyo del Laurel; this name was given it because at this place we had seen the first of these trees.

On this occasion we found, by the side of the stream, a small Indian village, the inhabitants of which gave us some of their *pinoles* and seeds. We pitched our camp on a low hill near this watering-place. It rained very heavily during the afternoon and night. We travelled for three leagues over a more direct road than that we had followed in coming.

To the Arroyo del Laurel, 3 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 35 leagues.

Sunday, December 24.—From the Arroyo del Laurel we went to the Real del Osito, which we had occupied on September 10, and which is three leagues from the former place. A passage, which on our outward journey we had opened over a cliff along the shore, had been washed out by the water, leaving it impassable. It was necessary for us to seek another passage, through a canyon covered with thickets, with our machetes in our hands.

To the Real del Osito, 3 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 39 leagues.

Monday, December 25.—Before we set out from the Real de los Pinos more than two hundred natives of both sexes came to the camp. Many of them brought trays of *pinole* and some fish, with which we supplied ourselves, giving them glass beads in return, which have already become highly valued in these parts.

To-day's march was three leagues and a half. We halted a little to the south of the Real del Estero, near a small village of Indian fishermen, from whom we bought a considerable quantity of fish, which somewhat relieved the people. In a short time a large number of natives came to the camp with trays of *pinole* and *atole*.

To the Ranchería de los Indios Pescadores, 3½ leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 41½ leagues.

Martes 26 de Diciembre.—De la Ranchería de los Pescadores pasamos a la Cañada de los Osos, y ocupamos el propio sitio que en ocho de Septiembre nos llovió toda la marcha y hallamos el camino bien penoso andubimos quatro leguas.

A la Cañada de los Osos 4 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 45½ leguas.

Miercoles 27 de Diciembre.—Veníamos con grandes deseos de llegar á esta cañada con animo de matar algunos osos, discurriendo hallar otros tantos como la vez pasada. Dispusose la montería mui de mañana cogieron cavallos los soldados y llevabanlos de diestro para ensillarlos y montarlos en la ocasion: mas al empezar la marcha se soltó un aguacero mui recio, que duró todo el día y la noche siguiente sin parar.

Estaba ya cargada la requa, y no era tiempo de perder jornada hallandonos sin viveres, por lo que seguimos la marcha suviendo por la cañada arriba hizimos tres leguas hasta llegar a un arroyo corto, sobre cuiá orilla sentamos el real. Havía leña y pasto en abundancia.

Al Arroyo Corto 3 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 48½ leguas.

Jueves 28 de Diciembre.—Descansó la gente en este parage porque se havia mojado y trasnochado y para que se secara bien el hato.

Viernes 29 de Diciembre.—Si desde la Cañada de los Osos hubiesemos intentado seguir el mismo camino que a la venida, hubieramos tenido no pocas dificultades que vencer, en el paso de un ramo de la sierra que se estiende hasta la mar: pero reconocimos que sin rodeo, antes bien ganando tierra la evitáramos subiendo por la cañada y que iríamos á salir al Plan de los Berros, ó Rancheria del Buchon; assi lo conseguimos con [*M* sin] gran dificultad no ofreciendose otro mal paso que el de un arroyo

Tuesday, December 26.—From the *Ranchería de los Pescadores* we passed on to the *Cañada de los Osos* and occupied the same place as on September 8. It was raining during the whole march, and we found the road very difficult. We travelled for four leagues. 1769
Dec.

To the Cañada de los Osos, 4 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 45½ leagues.

Wednesday, December 27.—We were very desirous of arriving at this canyon, having the intention of killing some bears, thinking that we would find as many as on the previous occasion. Preparations were made for the hunt very early in the morning; the soldiers took horses and led them by the bridle in order that they might saddle and mount them when necessary. On beginning the march, however, a very heavy rain set in and lasted, without stopping, all day and the following night.

The animals were already loaded, and, as we were without provisions, it was not a time to lose a day's march. We therefore continued our march, ascending the canyon for a distance of three leagues until we arrived at a small stream, and on its bank we pitched our camp. There was plenty of fire-wood and pasture.

To the Arroyo Corto, 3 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 48½ leagues.

Thursday, December 28.—As the men had been wet through, and kept awake, they rested at this place in order that they might fully dry their clothes.

Friday, December 29.—If, from the *Cañada de los Osos*, we had attempted to follow the same road as on our outward journey, there would have been not a few difficulties to overcome in traversing a spur of the range that extends into the sea. We found, however, that without making a circuit—even shortening the distance—we could avoid the mountain range by ascending the canyon, and that we would come out at the *Plan de los Berros*, or *Ranchería del Buchon*. We succeeded in doing this without any difficulty, the only bad passage that presented itself being that of a small stream, covered with rushes, which emptied

cubierto de juncos que derramaba sus aguas entre unas lomas formando un pantano considerable, al que sin embargo hallamos paso, la jornada fué de tres leguas.

El cazique Buchon apenas supo de nuestra venida que vino a visitarnos al real con abundante regalo de pinole, atole, y unos tamales mui buenos que parecian hechos de maíz que la hambre hizo hallar deliciosos: correspondimos a su regalo con diges y cuentas de vidrio que estimó en mucho y lo despedimos.

A la Ranchería del Buchon 3 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 51 leguas.

Savado 30 de Diziembre.—Antes de salir del parage recibimos nueva visita del cazique Buchon que conociendo sin duda nuestra necesidad trajo segundo regalo mas copioso y abundante que el del día antes: repartiose entre la gente y cupo buena racion a cada uno.

La jornada de este día fué de dos leguas y media a la Laguna del Megano que acortamos considerablemente por el camino de la plaia no ofreciendose otra dificultad que la de un estero, cuio vado, nos indicaron los indios, y evitamos los rodeos inescusables por el de la tierra adentro que es un laberinto de lagunas, y esteros.

A la Laguna del Megano 2½ leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 53½ leguas.

Domingo 31 de Diziembre.—Vinieron en la mañana algunos gentiles al real con regalo de pinole, atole, y tamales que nos vendieron a trueque de abalorios: tomamos despues el camino de la Laguna Larga, jornada de tres leguas.

Vinieron al real los indios de las rancherias inmediatas con regalo semejante al que recibimos en la Laguna Redonda.

A la Laguna Larga 3 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 56½ leguas.

Lunes 1º de Henero de 1770.—Del valle de la Laguna Larga, hizimos jornada al real del Baile de las Indias distante tres leguas de aquel parage pero ya no hallámos la ranchería de gentiles que nos obsequiaron tanto la vez primera.

No faltan osos en la tierra: por el camino descubrieron los

itself between some low hills, forming a marsh of considerable extent; over this, however, we found a passage. The day's march was three leagues. 1769
Dec.

As soon as the cacique Buchon knew of our arrival he came to visit us at the camp, bringing an abundance of *pinole*, *atole*, and very good *tamales*, which appeared to have been made of corn, and which, on account of our hunger, we found delicious. In return, we gave him some trinkets and glass beads, which he greatly valued, and sent him away.

To the Ranchería del Buchon, 3 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 51 leagues.

Saturday, December 30.—Before setting out from this place we received another visit from the cacique Buchon, who, without doubt knowing our necessity, brought a second present, larger and more abundant than that of yesterday. This was divided among the men, and from it each one drew a good portion.

To-day's march, which we shortened by following the road along the beach, was two leagues and a half to the Laguna del Megano. We encountered no other difficulty than an estuary, the ford of which the Indians pointed out to us; we thus escaped the unavoidable circuits of the road inland, which is a labyrinth of ponds and estuaries.

To the Laguna del Megano, 2½ leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 53½ leagues.

Sunday, December 31.—In the morning, some of the natives came to the camp bringing presents of *pinole*, *atole*, and *tamales*, which they sold to us in exchange for glass beads. We afterwards took the road to the Laguna Larga, a distance of three leagues.

The natives of the surrounding villages came to the camp bringing presents like those we received at the Laguna Larga.

To the Laguna Larga, 3 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 56½ leagues.

Monday, January 1, 1770.—From the Valle de la Laguna Larga we marched to the Real del Baile de las Indias, a distance of three leagues from the former; now, however, we did not find the party of Indians, which had treated us so well the first time. 1770
Jan.

Bears are to be met with in this district. On the way, the

soldados entre unos matorrales una osa grande con tres cachorros que la seguían: ensillaron luego cavallos, y se destacaron algunos a darle caza: consiguieron matar a la madre y a un cachorrito, con cuja provision hubo grande fiesta en el real.

La carne de estos animales es de buen sabor y gusto pero en aquel entonces pareció mejor que la mas rica ternera.

Al Baile de las Indias 3 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 59½ leguas.

Martes 2 de Enero.—Del Baile de las Indias marchamos a la Cañada Seca con la precaucion de cargar agua en el Rio de San Berardo en donde no nos detuvimos, por ser parage escaso de leña es jornada de tres leguas.

A la Cañada Seca 3 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 62½ leguas.

Miercoles 3 de Enero.—De mañana vinieron unos gentiles del Rio de San Verardo con algun refresco de pinole y atole: movimos luego el real para la Punta de los Pedernales jornada de dos leguas.

Desde la Punta de los Pedernales se descubre[:] la de la Concepcion la mas occidental de la Canal de Santa Barbara al sueste ocho grados este[:] la punta mas al oeste de la Isla de San Berardo al sur treinta y tres grados este[:] la de Santa Cruz en su punta occidental al sueste franco.

A la Punta de los Pedernales 2 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 64 leguas.

Jueves 4 de Enero.—Salimos de Los Pedernales: pasamos sin detenernos por la Ranchería de la Espada y llegamos al Pueblo del Temí ó Cazique Cojo distante quatro leguas y media de aquel parage.

Los indios de este pueblo nos regalaron cantidad de pescado fresco, y seco, mucha sardina y bonito, de suerte que empezamos gracias a Dios a ver reynar la abundancia en el real.

Por otra parte la tierra cubierta de hermosa ierva verde, ofrecía excelentes pastos á la cavallada, con lo que teníamos la satisfaccion de ver que se reforzaba cada día sensiblemente.

soldiers discovered among some thickets, a very large she-bear with three cubs following her. Horses were immediately saddled, and some of the soldiers went to give chase. They succeeded in killing the mother and one little cub, and with this provision there was a great feast in the camp. 1770
Jan.

The meat of these animals has a very good flavor and taste, but at that time it seemed better than the best veal.

To the Baile de las Indias, 3 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 59½ leagues.

Tuesday, January 2.—From the Baile de las Indias we marched to the Cañada Seca, taking the precaution to carry some water from the Río de San Verardo, where we did not stop because this is a place without fire-wood; the distance is three leagues.

To the Cañada Seca, 3 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 62½ leagues.

Wednesday, January 3.—Early in the morning, some natives from the Río de San Verardo came to the camp bringing some provision of *pinole* and *atole*. We then moved our camp to the Punta de los Pedernales, a distance of two leagues.

From the Punta de los Pedernales, the Punta de la Concepción—the most westerly point of the Canal de Santa Bárbara—can be seen to the southeast, 8° east; the most westerly point of the Isla de San Verardo, to the south, 33° east; the westerly point of the Isla de Santa Cruz, directly to the southeast.

To the Punta de los Pedernales, 2 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 64 leagues.

Thursday, January 4.—We left Los Pedernales. We passed the Ranchería de la Espada without stopping, and arrived at the Pueblo del Temí or Cacique Cojo, a distance of four and a half leagues from the former place.

The Indians of the town gave us a quantity of fresh and dried fish, many sardines, and bonitos, so that, thanks to God, we begin to see abundance in the camp.

For another thing, the country, covered with beautiful green grass, offered excellent pasture for the horses, so that we had the satisfaction of seeing them grow appreciably stronger every day.

El tiempo desde que salimos de la Cañada de los Osos, se estableció [*M* entabló] mui sereno: las noches solamente eran frias, pero los dias eran mas de primavera que de invierno.

DEMARCAIONES DE LAS ISLAS DESDE ESTE SITIO.

San Bernardo su punta occidental	S.	12°	S.E.
la oriental	S.	17°	S.E.
Santa Cruz su punta occidental	S.	30°	S.E.
la oriental	S.	41°	S.E.
Santa Barbara su punta occidental	S.E.	8°	E.
la oriental	S.E.	22°	E.

La Isla de San Bernardo en lengua de estos naturales se llama Thoa: la de Santa Cruz Lotolic: la de Santa Barbara Anajup.

Al Pueblo del Cojo 4½ leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 68½ leguas.

Viernes 5 de Enero.—Dejamos en la mañana el Pueblo del Cojo o Concepcion de la Punta: hizimos dos leguas á levante y paramos cerca del pueblo que recibió nombre de San Zeferino Papa.

Hubo suficiente pescado en esta ranchería para toda la gente.

DEMARCAIONES DE LAS ISLAS.

San Bernardo su punta occidental	S.	5°	S.O.
la oriental	S.	1°	S.O.
Santa Cruz su punta occidental	S.	5°	S.E.
la oriental	S.	25°	S.E.
Santa Barbara su punta occidental	S.	35°	S.E.
la oriental	S.E.	9°	E.
Falsa Vela su mediania	S.E.	28°	E.

A ponerse el sol se demarcó con la propia aguja el centro del astro al oeste 36° suduoeste su declinacion era de 22 grados 32 minutos en aquella hora con corta diferencia la altura ó latitud del lugar por observacion hecha en 25 de Agosto es de 34 grados 30 minutos y por tanto la amplitud obsidua del astro será de 27 grados 42 minutos que restada de la magnetica resulta la variacion de la aguja sobre estas costas de ocho grados diez y ocho minutos.

A San Zeferino 2 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 70½ leguas.

Sabado 6 de Enero.—De San Zeferino Papa ai dos leguas

The weather, from the time we left the Cañada de los Osos, had been very clear. Only the nights were cold; the days were more like those of spring than of winter. 1770
Jan.

POSITIONS OF THE ISLANDS FROM THIS PLACE.

San Bernardo: western point	S	12°	SE
eastern point	S	17°	SE
Santa Cruz: western point	S	30°	SE
eastern point	S	41°	SE
Santa Bárbara: western point	SE	8°	E
eastern point	SE	22°	E

The island of San Bernardo, in the language of the natives, is called *Thoa*; that of Santa Cruz is called *Lotolic*; that of Santa Bárbara, *Anajup*.

To the Pueblo del Cojo, $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, $68\frac{1}{2}$ leagues.

Friday, January 5.—In the morning, we left the Pueblo del Cojo or Punta de la Concepción. We travelled for two leagues to the east, and halted near the town which was given the name of San Zeferino Papa.

There was enough fish in this village for all the men.

POSITIONS.

San Bernardo: western point	S	5°	SW
eastern point	S	1°	SW
Santa Cruz: western point	S	5°	SE
eastern point	S	25°	SE
Santa Bárbara: western point	S	35°	SE
eastern point	SE	9°	E
Falsa Vela: middle point	SE	28°	E

At sunset, with the same compass, the center of the sun was ascertained to be west, 36° southwest; its declination was $22^\circ 32'$ at that hour, with a slight difference. The altitude or latitude of the place, by observation made on August 25, is $34^\circ 30'$, and, consequently the western amplitude of the sun would be $27^\circ 42'$; this being subtracted from the magnetic amplitude gives the variation of the compass on these coasts of $8^\circ 18'$.

To San Zeferino, 2 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, $70\frac{1}{2}$ leagues.

Saturday, January 6.—From San Zeferino Papa it is two

cortas á San Luis Rey hizimoslas antes de medio día y paramos en el proprio lugar que la vez pasada.

DEMARCACIONES DE LAS ISLAS EN ESTE SITIO.

San Bernardo su extremo occidental	S.	23°	S.O.
el oriental	S.	8°	S.O.
Santa Cruz su extremidad occidental	S.	3°	S.O.
la oriental	S.	8°	S.E.
Santa Barbara su extremidad occidental	S.	13	S.E.
la oriental	S.E.	2	E.
La Punta de la Combersion	S.E.	23	E.

A San Luis [Rey] 2 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 72½ leguas.

Domingo 7 de Enero.—De San Luis Rey pasamos al Pueblo de San Guido jornada de dos leguas cortas y de mal camino, que hizimos en la mañana.

DEMARCACIONES.

La Punta de la Concepcion al	O.	5°	S.O.
San Bernardo su extremidad occidental	S.	28	S.O.
la oriental	S.	22	S.O.
Santa Cruz su extremo occidental	S.	12	S.O.
la [el] oriental	S.	10	S.E.
Santa Barbara su extremidad occidental	S.	21	S.E.
la oriental al			S.E.

A San Guido 2 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 76 leguas.

Lunes 8 de Enero.—Por la mañana movimos el real del paraje de San Guido al de San Luis Obispo distante tres leguas cortas del primero.

DEMARCACIONES.

La Punta de la Concepcion al	O.	1°	S.O.
San Bernardo su extremidad occidental			
la oriental			
Santa Cruz su extremidad occidental	S.	25°	S.O.
la oriental	S.	4°	S.O.
Santa Barbara su extremidad occidental	S.	2°	S.E.
la oriental	S.	42°	S.E.
La Falsa Vela al	S.E.	2°	E.
Punta de la Conversion	E.	26°	S.E.

A San Luis Obispo 3 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 79½ leguas.

short leagues to San Luis Rey. We covered the distance before noon and halted at the same place as on the former occasion.

1770

Jan.

POSITIONS OF THE ISLANDS FROM THIS PLACE.

San Bernardo: western end	S	23°	SW
eastern end	S	8°	SW
Santa Cruz: western end	S	3°	SW
eastern end	S	8°	SE
Santa Bárbara: western end	S	13°	SE
eastern end	SE	2°	E
Punta de la Conversión	SE	23°	E

To San Luis, 2 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 72½ leagues.

Sunday, January 7.—From San Luis Rey we passed to the town of San Guido, a distance of two short leagues over a bad road; this was covered in the morning.

POSITIONS.

Punta de la Concepción to the	W	5°	SW
San Bernardo: western end	S	28°	SW
eastern end	S	22°	SW
Santa Cruz: western end	S	12°	SW
eastern end	S	10°	SE
Santa Bárbara: western end	S	21°	SE
eastern end to the			SE

To San Guido, 2 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 76 leagues.

Monday, January 8.—In the morning, we moved our camp from San Guido to San Luis Obispo, a distance of three short leagues from the former place.

POSITIONS.

Punta de la Concepción to the	W	1°	SW
San Bernardo: western end			
eastern end			
Santa Cruz: western end	S	25°	SW
eastern end	S	4°	SW
Santa Bárbara: western end	S	2°	SE
eastern end	S	42°	SE
Falsa Vela to the	SE	2°	E
Punta de la Conversión	E	26°	SE

To San Luis Obispo, 3 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 79½ leagues.

Martes 9 de Enero.—De San Luis Obispo fuimos á los Pueblos de la Isla jornada de dos leguas y media de camino algo penoso por terrenos poblados de ensinos y otros arboles: paramos a la parte de levante de dichos pueblos en paraje despejado y abierto.

Al Pueblo de la Isla 2 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 81½ leguas.

Miercoles 10 de Enero.—Salimos de los Pueblos de la Isla con deseos de alcanzar el de la Carpintería distante cinco leguas y media con la mira de dejar atras todos los embarazos de la canal, mientras la tierra se mantenía seca y oreada: pasamos sin detenernos por el Pueblo de la Laguna, y llegamos ya tarde al Pueblo de la Carpintería, en cuja inmediacion ocupamos el proprio campo, que en diez y siete de Agosto al subir por estas tierras.

Ni en este pueblo ni en el de la Laguna hubo pescado, ya sea que los indios no se huviesen dedicado á la pesca ó que esta costa sea escasa de él, por este tiempo.

Al Pueblo de la Carpintería 5 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 86½ leguas.

Jueves 11 de Enero.—De la Carpintería pasamos a la Asunta ultimo pueblo de la canal; cruzamos por el Pueblo del Bailarín sin detenernos. Todos estos que á nuestra venida tenían cantidad de pescado, y nos regalaron mucho, estaban ahora sin el, y conocimos que padecían harta necesidad: de suerte que a no haber hecho alguna provision en los de atras quedabamos mui mal todos: esta jornada fué de cinco leguas.

Desde este sitio ya no podian divisarse las islas mas occidentales de la canal: la de Santa Barbara, solamente se demarcó la de este nombre.

Su punta occidental al	S.O.	22°	O.
la oriental al	S.	35°	O.
La Falsa Vela al	S.	6°	O.
Las mesitas en numero de tres al	S.	4°	E.
Una punta baja de arena a distancia de tres millas al	S.	33°	E.

Nota: Las mesitas son unos islotes de mediana elevacion sobre las

Tuesday, January 9.—From San Luis Obispo we went to the the Pueblos de la Isla, a distance of two leagues and a half, over a somewhat difficult road and through a country covered with live-oaks and other trees. We halted to the east of these towns in a clear and open place. 1770
Jan.

To the Pueblos de la Isla, 2 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 87½ leagues.

Wednesday, January 10.—We set out from the Pueblos de la Isla, desirous of reaching the Pueblo de la Carpintería, five leagues and a half distant, with the purpose of leaving behind all the obstructions along the channel while the ground was dried by sun and wind. We passed through the Pueblo de la Laguna without stopping, and arrived quite late at the Pueblo de la Carpintería, near which we occupied the same camping-place as on August 17, when on our way up the country.

There was no fish either in this town or in the Pueblo de la Laguna; it may be that the Indians have not applied themselves to fishing, or that this coast is without fish at this season.

To the Pueblo de la Carpintería, 5 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 86½ leagues.

Thursday, January 11.—From La Carpintería we passed to La Asumpta, the last town on the channel. We passed through the Pueblo del Bailarín without stopping. All these towns, which on our outward journey had plenty of fish and furnished us with much of it, were now without any, and we saw that they were in great need, so that, had we not made some provision at the towns behind, we should all have been badly off. This day's march was five leagues.

From this place the most westerly islands of the channel could no longer be seen. That of Santa Bárbara was the only one observed.

Its western end was to the	SW	22°	W
Its eastern end was to the	S	35°	W
Falsa Vela to the	S	6°	W
Las Mesitas, three in number, to the	S	40°	E
A low point of sand, at a distance of three miles to the	S	33°	E

Note: Las Mesitas are small islands of moderate elevation above the sea,

aguas y planos por encima al oeste de la Falsa Vela, que es otro islote de maior elevacion que nos pareció embarcacion la primera vez que lo avistamos.

A La Asumpta 5 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 91½ leguas.

Viernes 12 de Enero.—Al salir de la Canal de Santa Barbara entramos en la Cañada de Santa Clara que atravesamos rumbo del sueste, para entrar en la Sierra de la Conversion con la mira de ir á cojer la Cañada de los Robles ó Encinos por otro nombre de Santa Catalina parecíanos, que havíamos de pasar la sierra por una abra que estabamos mirando al proprio rumbo.

Badeamos el Rio de Santa Clara y tomamos un guía de la ranchería de gentiles que se halla cerca de sus orillas junto á la qual havíamos campado en trece de Agosto: seguimos una lomería baja y caímos a un plan de bastante extencion que por la banda del oeste se terminaba al mar, y por la del leste contra otras lomas que encumbramos, entrando despues por una cañada espaciosa, que seguimos tirando para el sueste, y paramos junto á una ranchería de gentiles de sesenta almas poco mas ó menos, mui pobres, y desmedrados. Havía en este parage agua, leña y pasto suficiente, la jornada fué de seis leguas.

A la Sierra de [la] Conversion 6 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 97½ leguas.

Savado 13 de Enero.—Tomamos guía de la rancheria dicha que nos llebó por un abra mui transitable, por donde atravesamos gran parte de la sierra: subimos despues una cuesta, por la que se despeñaba un arroio cuio nacimiento era un ojo mui grande cubierto de berros: encumbrada esta cuesta, nos hallamos de pié llano en otra cañada mui bistosa cubierta de pastos y arboledas de encinos remataba dicha cañada en otra cuesta algo penosa y al pié de ella, havía una corta ranchería cuios moradores nos dieron mescales tlatemala á trueque de abalorios: toda esta tierra tiene vistosos y alegres paisages, con agua en abundancia: suvimos la cuesta, y de lo alto de ella divisamos otro plan mui hermoso en el que havía otra ranchería de gentiles, junto á la qual paramos. Tuvimos á mano mucha agua, leña,

and level on top, to the west of La Falsa Vela, another inlet of greater elevation, which, the first time we saw it, appeared to us to be a vessel. 1770

To La Asumpta, 5 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 91½ leagues.

Jan.

Friday, January 12.—Upon leaving the Canal de Santa Bárbara we entered the Cañada de Santa Clara, through which we passed in a southeasterly direction in order to enter the Sierra de la Conversión, it being our intention to reach the Cañada de los Robles or Encinos, otherwise called Santa Catalina. It appeared to us that we must pass over the mountain range through an opening that we saw in the same direction.

We forded the Río de Santa Clara and took a guide from the Indian village which is near its banks, close to which we had encamped on August 13. We followed a low ridge and descended to a plain of considerable extent which, on its western side, terminated in the sea, while, to the east, it extended to some other low hills which we ascended. We afterwards entered a very large canyon trending to the southeast, which we followed. We halted near an Indian village containing somewhat more or less than sixty people, very poor and thin. At this place there was sufficient water, fire-wood, and pasture. The day's march was six leagues.

To the Sierra de la Conversión, 6 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 97½ leagues.

Saturday, January 13.—We took a guide from this village who led us through an opening that was very easy of passage, by which we crossed a large part of the mountain range. We afterwards ascended a slope down which a stream ran; its source was a very large spring, covered with watercress. Having ascended this slope we found ourselves on level ground in another very beautiful canyon, covered with grass and live-oaks. This canyon ended in another slope, somewhat difficult of passage, and at the foot of it there was a small Indian village where the inhabitants gave us roasted *mescales* in exchange for glass beads. All this country has beautiful scenery and plenty of water. We ascended the slope and from its summit we saw another very beautiful plain on which there was another Indian village near which we halted. Close by there was much water, and fire-wood,

y pasto abundante para la cavallada la jornada fué de dos leguas y media.

Por la propia sierra 2 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 99½ leguas.

Domingo 14 de Enero.—Dos gentiles de los mas viejos del pueblo ofrecieron servirnos de guias para sacarnos de la sierra tomaron el rumbo del sueste a la salida que era el que mas hacia a nuestro intento para la maior brebedad del camino: pero á media legua, ó poco mas del real nos fueron metiendo por lo mas aspero é intrincado de la cerranía. Reconocimos aunque tarde que no podríamos pasar con la requa por aquellos breñales: retrocedimos entonces y pasando por cerca de su ranchería tomamos otros guias que nos llevaron por mejor camino; siguiendo un rumbo mui distinto a la verdad que era el nordeste: llevaronnos por entre unas lomas accesibles, y al trasponer de ellas cojimos para el leste tierra llana: a las dos leguas escasas paramos en la immediacion de una ranchería corta, cuja gente nos hizo instancia para que nos quedaramos y no pasasemos adelante por estar lejos el aguage y ser tarde para llegar a él con sol.

No nos pesó hacer alto en este sitio que se nombró del Triunfo: es un plan de grande amenidad y extencion: mateado por todos lados de enzinos y robles con mucho pasto y agua.

Al Triunfo 2 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 101½ leguas.

Lunes 15 de Enero.—Tomamos guias en el Triunfo, hasta otra ranchería corta distante legua y media; en esta nos dieron otros, que llevandonos por el nordeste nos daban harta inquietud; pero por mas señas que les hacíamos de que guiaran por el leste ó por el sueste siempre se resistieron diciendonos que era el terreno intransitable por aquellos rumbos; no tuvimos que arrepentirnos de haverlos creído: cogieron poco despues á lebante subiendo una cuesta larga pero tendida: de lo alto de ella descubrimos lo que buscabamos; esto es el Valle de los Robles, ó de Santa Cata-

and an abundance of pasture for the animals. The day's march was two leagues and a half. 1770

Jan.

Through the same mountain range, 2 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 99½ leagues.

Sunday, January 14.—Two of the oldest natives of the town offered to serve us as guides to lead us out of the mountain range. In setting out they took a course to the southeast which was the direction that best suited us, it being the shortest way. After travelling half a league or a little more from the camp, they began, however, to lead us through the most rugged and intricate part of the range. We found out, although late, that we could not pass through those brambles with the pack-animals. We then turned back, and, passing near their village, took other guides who led us over a better road following, it is true, an entirely different direction, which was to the northeast. They led us over some accessible low hills and, after leaving them behind, we reached level country to the east. At a distance of two short leagues, we halted near a small village; the inhabitants insisted that we remain with them, [saying] that we should not pass on, as the watering-place was far off and as it was now too late to reach it before sunset.

We were not disappointed in stopping at this place which was called El Triunfo. It is a plain of great beauty and extent, overgrown on all sides with live-oaks and white oaks, and having much pasture and water.

To El Triunfo, 2 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 101½ leagues.

Monday, January 15.—We took guides at El Triunfo [to lead us] as far as another small village, a league and a half distant. At this village they gave us other guides who, leading us to the northeast, caused us great uneasiness. In spite of all the signs we made to them to lead us east or southeast they, however, persisted in refusing, telling us that the country was impassable in those directions, and we had no reason to regret having believed them. A short time afterwards, they turned to the east, ascending a long but gradual slope. From its summit we discovered what we were looking for, that is, the Valle de los Robles or Santa Catalina. We descended to it and, travelling

lina, bajamos á él, y caminando al sueste, llegamos ya tarde, á nuestro antiguo Real de los Robles, que ocupamos en cinco y seis de Agosto: la jornada fué de seis leguas y media.

Al Real de los Robles 6 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 107½ leguas.

Martes 16 de Enero.—Veníamos con maior conocimiento del terreno y sabiendo a donde íbamos discurríamos con mas certidumbre acerca del rumbo que havíamos de seguir, fuera de que las sierras nos ofrecían puntos y parages señalados que nos servían de balisa para reconocernos, y assi abrebiamos mucho el camino.

Desde los Robles sin salir del propria valle seguimos al sueste, y en vez de pasar la sierra que lo ciñe por la banda de lebante, y por el camino que la vez pasada; la cortamos por el sueste, sin perder terreno, ayudonos tambien la fortuna, haciendonos hallar un abra que sin dificultad nos franqueó paso al llano del Ojo de Agua de los Alisos; libres ya de todos los embarazos de serranias porque desde aquí sigue tierra llana hasta San Diego: hizimos tres leguas y media en esta jornada, y paramos entre unas lomas á la salida de la sierra, algo distante de un arroyo corto, que nó lejos de su nacimiento muere entre sus proprias arenas.

Al llano del Ojo de Agua de los Alisos 3½ leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 111 leguas.

Miercoles 17 de Enero.—Al entrar en el llano vimos hacia lebante un cordillera de sierras cubiertas de nieve que divisamos tambien al entrar en la cañada de Santa Clara.

Descubriamos tambien el Rio de la Porciuncula, desde las lomas que dejabamos: ó á lo menos la ceja de arboleda que viste sus orillas, con que no hubo mas que dirigirse á él atravesando el llano para el sueste: llegamos y lo badeamos, hechando de ver por sus arenas, basura, arboles caidos, y posas de los costados que pocos dias antes havia tenido alguna crecida grande, con que havia salido de madre. Pasamos otras tres leguas adelante hasta

to the southeast, arrived late at our old camping-place at the Real de los Robles which we had occupied on August 5 and 6. To-day's march was six leagues and a half. 1770
Jan.

To the Real de los Robles, 6 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 107½ leagues.

Tuesday, January 16.—We now proceeded with a better knowledge of the country and, knowing where we were going, we discussed the direction we had to follow with greater certainty; besides this, the mountains furnished us points and determined places which served as landmarks to ascertain our position. Thus we greatly shortened our road.

From Los Robles, without leaving the same valley, we continued to the southeast, and, instead of passing in an easterly direction over the mountain range which borders it, and over the road we followed on our outward journey, we cut across the mountain range in a southeasterly direction without losing any ground. Fortune also aided us, allowing us to find a gorge which permitted our passage without difficulty to the plain of the Ojo de Agua de los Alisos. We were now free of all the obstructions of the mountains, as from this point the country is level as far as San Diego. We made three leagues and a half on this day's march and halted among some low hills on the edge of the mountain range, a little way from a stream which sinks into the sand not far from its source.

To the plain of the Ojo de Agua de los Alisos, 3½ leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 111 leagues.

Wednesday, January 17.—On entering the plain we saw towards the east a chain of mountains covered with snow, which we had also seen on entering the Cañada de Santa Clara.

From the low hills which we were leaving we likewise saw the Río de la Porciúncula or, at least, the fringe of trees lining its banks. Hence it was only necessary to direct our course towards it, crossing the plain towards the southeast. We reached the river and forded it; observing from the sand, rubbish, fallen trees, and pools on both sides that there had been, a few days before, a great freshet which had caused it to overflow its banks. We proceeded for three leagues more, as far as the Valle de San

el Valle de San Miguel y allí parámos en el proprio lugar que en treinta de Julio havíamos ocupado.

Al Valle de San Miguel 5 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 116 leguas.

Jueves 18 de Enero.—Salimos por el boquete del Valle de San Miguel que es mui poblado de arboleda. Seguimos largo rato al suduoeste, costeano el rio, que naciendo de un copioso ojo de agua en el mismo boquete, merece ya el nombre que le damos: su vega está cubierta de sauces, y algunos alamos de poco cuerpo. Vadeamos el rio, y cogimos tierra llana la buelta del sueste hasta el Rio de los Temblores, que vadeamos tambien trahía mas agua que el de la Porciuncula hizímos en esta jornada seis leguas largas.

Al Rio de los Temblores 6 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 122 leguas.

Viernes 19 de Enero.—Del Rio de los Temblores fuimos al Aguage del Padre Gomez: todo el camino es por llanura; tiene poca leña este parage, fué jornada de quatro leguas.

Al Aguage del Padre Gomez 4 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 126 leguas.

Sabado 20 de Enero.—Desde el Aguage del Padre Gomez el camino es de lomería hasta San Francisco Solano, que dista tres leguas. Tiene este parage un arroio que trahía mucha agua quando pasamos en veinte y quatro de Julio, y nos quedamos admirados de verlo ahora totalmente seco, despues de haber llovido bastante por toda la comarca atribuióse a que este arroio debe de recibir las aguas nieves, de algunas de las sierras nevadas que vimos tierra adentro; y no correrá probablemente sino en los tiempos que estas se derriten. No hubo para que deternerse á vista de esto: seguimos dos leguas mas adelante hasta la cañada que se llamó del Incendio, ó de Santa Maria Magdalena, cuio arroio se havía tambien secado, pero tenía sus pozas, en que hubo suficiente agua para la gente y caballada. En la noche de este día se agrabaron bastante algunos soldados que venian

Miguel, and halted there in the same place we had occupied on July 30. 1770

Jan.

To the Valle de San Miguel, 5 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 116 leagues.

Thursday, January 18.—We set out through the mouth of the Valle de San Miguel which is very thickly wooded. For a long time we continued to the southwest following the river which, rising in a large spring in the same opening, merits the name we gave it. Its banks are covered with willows and some small poplars. We forded the river and reached level ground, travelling to the southeast as far as the Río de los Temblores; this we likewise forded. It carried more water than the Porciúncula. We covered six long leagues on this day's march.

To the Río de los Temblores, 6 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 122 leagues.

Friday, January 19.—From the Río de los Temblores we went to the Aguage del Padre Gómez. The whole way is over level country. This place has little fire-wood. The day's march was four leagues.

To the Aguage del Padre Gómez, 4 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 126 leagues.

Saturday, January 20.—From the Aguage del Padre Gómez the road is hilly as far as San Francisco Solano, a distance of three leagues. At this place there is a stream which carried a great deal of water when we passed it on July 24; we marvelled greatly on seeing it now completely dry, after there had been so much rain in the whole district. This we attributed to the fact that the stream must receive the water of the snows from some of the snow-capped mountains we saw inland; it probably does not flow except when the snow melts. As there was no object in remaining in sight of this, we continued for two leagues farther until we reached the canyon called Cañada del Incendio or Cañada de Santa María Magdalena. The stream in this canyon had also dried up, but pools remained in which there was sufficient water for the men and horses. During the night some of

enfermos de cursos, y tenesmos: hai en este parage leña suficiente.

A Santa María Magdalena 5 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 131 leguas.

Domingo 21 de Enero.—De Santa María Magdalena ó Cañada del Incendio fuimos á la Cañada del Bautismo hallamos el aguage seco, y hubimos de seguir adelante en busca de agua: hallamosla en un arroyo dentro de una cañada, á poco mas de una legua del Bautismo con pasto, y leña suficiente.

Jornada al agua 4 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 135 leguas.

Lunes 22 de Enero.—Pasamos por Los Rosales y Cañada de Santa Margarita, sin parar hasta el Valle de San Juan Capistrano; jornada de seis leguas por lomería tendida. Vimos en las cañadas que vienen á terminar al valle diferentes lagunas que no havíamos visto a nuestro paso en Julio del año proximo pasado, formadas de las llubias que en este intermedio havían caído.

Al Valle de San Juan Capistrano 6 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos, 141 leguas.

Martes 23 de Enero.—De San Juan Capistrano fuimos á San Jacome de la Marca jornada de siete leguas que valió por tres de las que hizimos á nuestra subida cuios tramos son: de San Juan á Santa Sinforosa dos leguas, á San Alejos otras dos, y tres á San Jacome.

A San Jacome 7 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 148 leguas.

Miercoles 24 de Enero.—Ibamos llegando á San Diego, y eran varias las opiniones acerca del estado en que hallaríamos al nuevo establecimiento que dejabamos [*M* dejamos] bien en sus principios mas de seis meses havía. Cada uno discurría segun el genio y humor que le agitaba: quien pensaba hallar en él todo alibio y socorro juzgando favorablemente de las cosas, quien se entristecía considerando la devilidad y pocos medios con que lo havíamos dejado.

A la verdad todos venian con el recelo de que haviendo durado

the soldiers who were sick with diarrhea and tenesmus became seriously ill. There is plenty of fire-wood in this place.

1770

Jan.

To Santa María Magdalena, 5 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 131 leagues.

Sunday, January 21.—From Santa María Magdalena or Cañada del Incendio we went to the Cañada del Bautismo. We found the watering-place dried up and we had to go farther in search of water. We found it in a stream within a canyon, a little more than a league from the Cañada del Bautismo. There was enough pasture and fire-wood.

March to the water, 4 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 135 leagues.

Monday, January 22.—We passed through Los Rosales and the Cañada de Santa Margarita, without stopping until we reached the Valle de San Juan Capistrano. It was a march of six leagues over low-lying hills. We saw in the canyons that end in the valley various ponds which we had not seen on passing in July of last year; these were formed by the rains that had fallen in the intervening period.

To the Valle de San Juan Capistrano, 6 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 141 leagues.

Tuesday, January 23.—From San Juan Capistrano we went to San Jacome de la Marca, a day's march of seven leagues, which was equal to three of those we made when coming: the distances of the latter are, from San Juan to Santa Sinforosa, two leagues; to San Alejos, two more; and three leagues to San Jacome.

To San Jacome, 7 leagues. From the Ensenada de Pinos, 148 leagues.

Wednesday, January 24.—We were nearing San Diego and varied were the opinions among us about the condition in which we should find the new settlement that we had left at its very beginning, more than six months ago. Each one discussed the matter according to his temperament and the mood affecting him. Some, seeing things in a favorable light, expected to find there every comfort and help; others grieved, considering its weak state and the few resources we had left it.

In truth, all of us were returning with a misgiving lest,

el rigor de las enfermedades, y la mortandad de la gente, no hubiese quedado el establecimiento hecho un paramo: por otra parte había todo que temer de la perversa indole de los indios dieguinos, cuya boracidad en el robo, solo la superioridad, y el respeto pueden contener; y recelabamos que no se hubiesen atrevido á algun desman contra la mision y su pequeña escolta: la ninguna noticia que de los barcos pudimos adquirir sobre las costas, sin embargo de nuestras diligencias á este efecto, nos daba premisos temores de que en San Diego no hallasemos igual falta.

Durando aun en estos pensamientos, y discursos que nos fatigaban días había, recibimos anticipada alegría a vista del rastro reciente de gente y caballada a más de media legua del presidio que descubrimos poco despues.

Luego que vimos la cerca de su palizada, y las humildes fabricas que contenía, le saludamos disparando nuestras armas primer aviso de nuestro arribo para sus moradores que con el maior alborozo salieron luego á recibirnos con los brazos.

A San Diego 6 leguas. De la Ensenada de Pinos 154 leguas.

Hallamos á los reverendos padres misioneros Fray Junipero Serrá Presidente de las Misiones, Fray Juan Viscaino y Fray Fernando Parron, en buen estado, combalecientes el primero, y el ultimo de la comun enfermedad del escorbuto, que todavía affigia á diferentes soldados asi de la tropa veterana que dexamos, como de los del presidio é indios californios cristianos. Supimos de su boca como todos los que dexamos enfermos en sus lechos se los había llevado Dios, á pocas semanas despues de nuestra salida; pero que a dilixencia del zelo caritativo é incansable del cirujano don Pedro Prat, habían combalecido aquellos, en quienes la enfermedad no se había radicado tanto, durante el tiempo de la navegacion, y que habían sanado tambien los que subcesivamente caieron que fueron todos, por que el contagio no perdonó á ninguno; acreditando bien la experiencia en este lance quan acertada fué la sabia disposicion de quien embió a un hombre de esta facultad, y de tan recomendables prendas; y quan utiles son tales sugetos en qualesquiera colonia ó nuevo establecimiento.

through the continued force of the maladies, and the mortality among the people, the settlement had become a place of solitude. On the other hand, there was every reason to fear the evil disposition of the natives of San Diego, whose greediness to rob can only be restrained by superior power and authority, and we feared lest they had dared to commit some outrage against the mission and its small garrison. As we had obtained no news whatever along the coast concerning the ships, notwithstanding our efforts in that direction, we had fears in anticipation that in San Diego we should meet with a like disappointment.

1770
Jan.

While we were still engaged with these thoughts and discussions, which for days had been wearying us, we received an unexpected pleasure at the sight of fresh tracks of men and horses, at more than half a league from the presidio which we saw soon afterwards.

As soon as we saw the palisade inclosure and the humble buildings which it contained, we gave a salute, discharging our arms—the first announcement to its occupants of our arrival. They immediately came out with the greatest joy to receive us in their arms.

We found the missionary fathers, Fray Junípero Serra, president of the missions, Fray Juan Viscaíno, and Fray Fernando Parron, in good health; the first and the last mentioned were still convalescing from the common sickness of scurvy which, even now, afflicted various soldiers—the veterans we had left behind as well as those of the presidio—and christianized Californian Indians. We learned from them how that, a few weeks after our departure, God had taken to Himself all those we had left sick in their beds; but that, through the charitable and tireless devotion of the surgeon, Don Pedro Prat, those in whom the disease had not taken such a firm hold during the sea-voyage, had recovered. We also learned that those who had subsequently fallen sick, which included everyone, as the disease spared none, had been restored to health. Experience thus proved, in this instance, how opportune was the wise decision of him who sent a man of this profession and of such commendable ability [with the expedition], and how useful such persons are in any colony or new settlement.

Refirieronnos tambien como el día quinze de Agosto los indios de las rancherias mas inmediatas al real, movidos unicamente de su codicia é inclinacion al latrocinio aguardaron ocasion oportuna para hecharse sobre él con la mira de robar, y llebarse lo que pudiesen, y que hallando alguna resistencia de parte de la poca gente que á la sazón se hallaba en él, porque la maior parte de la escolta estaba fuera, intentaron usar de violencia valiendose de sus armas: que á la primera descarga de sus flechas mataron a un arriero é hirieron al reverendo padre Fray Juan Vizcaino, y que entonces los nuestros que se hallaron en estado de tomar las armas, cargaron sobre ellos, matáron á tres de los gentiles é hirieron á diferentes obligandolos á retirarse con este escarmiento; pero que desde entonces no havian dexado de ocasionar algun daño, y que havían muerto alguna bestia de la caballada, y flechado á otras pero de noche y sin ser vistos. Puerto y Real de San Diego siete de febrero de mil setecientos setenta—Miguel Costanso.

Es copia á la letra del original que queda en la Secretaría de Camara de este Virreynato que es a mi cargo de que certifico. Mexico y Junio 20 de 1770 testado—Gentiles—no vale—

Dn. Fran^{co} Xavier Machado Fiesco.

They likewise told us that, on August 15, the Indians of the villages nearest the camp, influenced solely by their cupidity and desire to rob, took advantage of a favorable opportunity to throw themselves upon the camp with the intention of robbing it, and of carrying away what they could; that upon meeting with some resistance from the few people who were at the time in camp—as the larger part of the garrison was away—they attempted to use violence, having recourse to their weapons; that, at the first discharge of their arrows, they killed a muleteer and wounded the reverend father Fray Juan Vizcaíno; that our men who were in a condition to take up arms fired at them, killing three of the natives and wounding several, and obliging them to retire with this punishment. From that time, however, the natives had not ceased to cause some damage, and had killed some horses and wounded others with arrows, but they did this at night and without being seen.

1770
Jan.

Port and Presidio of San Diego, February 7, 1770.

MIGUEL COSTANZO.

I certify that this is an exact copy of the original which is in the Secretaría de Cámara of this viceroyalty which is in my charge.

Mexico, June 20, 1770.

Don Francisco Xavier Machado Fiesco.

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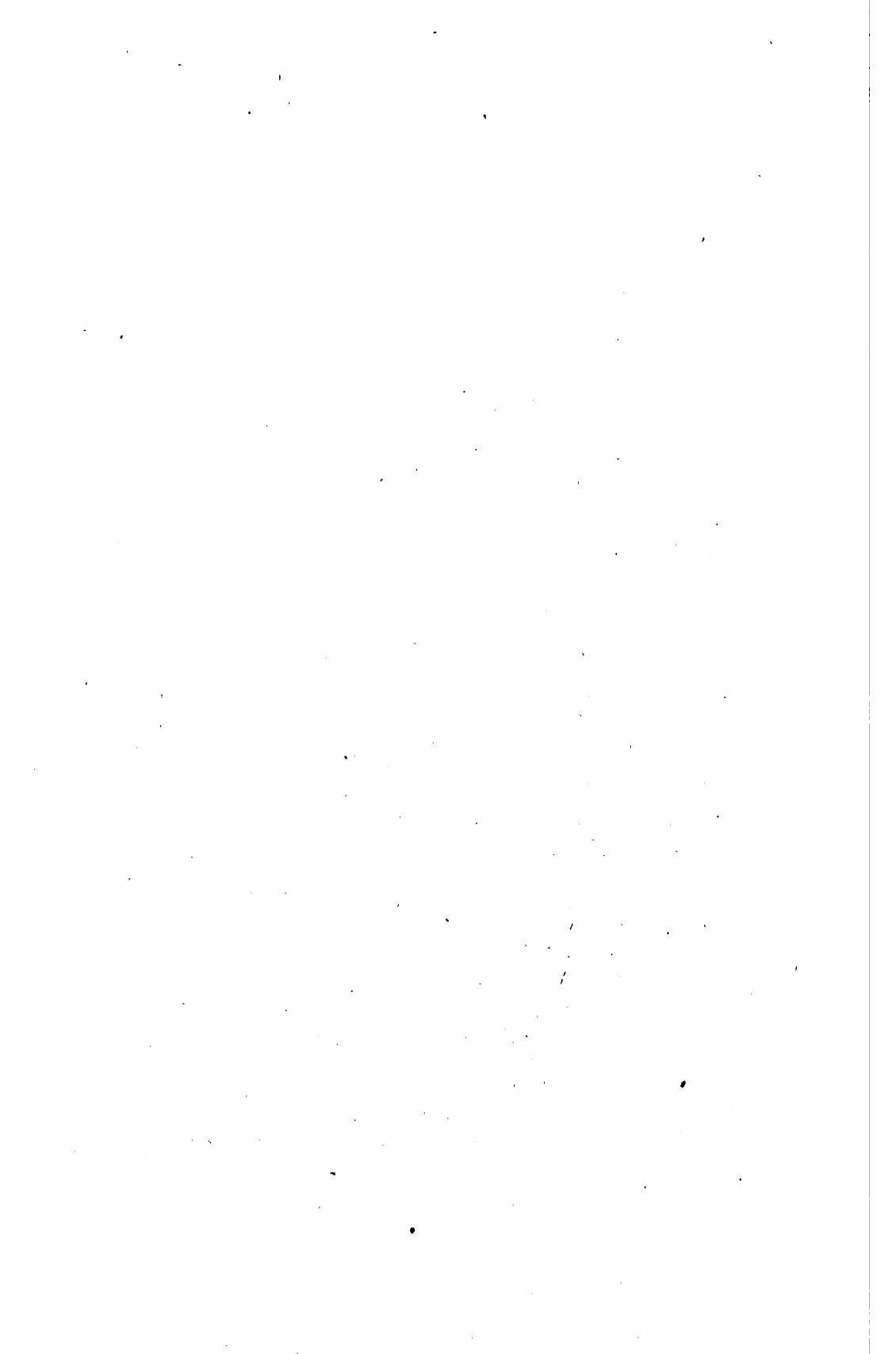
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247

EXPEDITION ON THE SACRAMENTO AND
SAN JOAQUIN RIVERS IN 1817

DIARY OF FRAY NARCISO DURAN

EDITED BY

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BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

DECEMBER, 1911

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INTRODUCTION.

This diary of an exploring expedition on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers in 1817 is now published for the first time. The original autograph manuscript (6 pages, 12 by 4¼ inches) of Fray Narciso Duran came into the possession of the University of California, in June, 1897, by gift of Mr. Collis P. Huntington, as a part of the "Robert E. Cowan Collection." At an earlier date it was among the materials gathered by General H. W. Halleck for the History of California which he left unfinished.

F. J. T.

DIARIO DEL FRAY NARCISO DURAN.



V. J.

Diario de la expedicion de reconocimiento hecha en el mes de Mayo de 1817 por el Sr. Comandante del R^l Pres^o de N. P. Sn. Fran^{co} ten^{te} D. Luis Arguello con su lancha Sn. Rafael alias la fina, y por los PP. Fr. Ramon Abella Mintro de la M^a de N. P. S. Fran^{co} y Fr. Narciso Duran Ministro de la del Sr. Sn. Jose con la lancha nombrada Sn. Jose, alias la pescadora, en los dos unicos rios que entran en el Puerto de N. P. Sn. Fran^{co} llamados del Sacram^{to} y de Sn. Joaquin.

Dia 13 de Mayo. Salimos de la playa del Pres^o á las 10 de la mañana de este dia con viento fresco, que nos duró hasta cruzar el boquete del Puerto; y llegamos al remo á las doce del dia á la Isla grande llamada de los Angeles, donde comimos. A las 5 de la tarde salimos de la Isla, y habiendo doblado la punta de Sn. Pablo, que es la del lado de tierra firme de Sn. Jose, paramos á las 8 de la noche, habiendo andado en todo el dia 6 leg^{as} rumbo al Nordeste.

Dia 14. Salimos á las 6 de la mañana, y con viento floxo llegamos á medio dia al remate del estrecho de los Chupanes. La ranch^a de este nombre es Cristiana, parte de Sn. Jose, y parte de Sn. Fran^{co} Dista 14 leg^{as} NE de la ultima, y 17 NNO de aquella. Salimos desp^a de comer con viento fresco, que á media tarde se volvio temporal, con direccion á los Ompines rumbo al E. Por aqui es donde se reconocen las embocaduras de los dos

DIARY OF FRAY NARCISO DURAN.

Viva Jesús.

Diary of the exploring expedition made, in the month of May, 1817, by the commandant of the royal presidio of our father San Francisco, Lieutenant Don Luis Argüello, with his launch *San Rafael* or *La Fina*, and by the fathers, Fray Ramón Abella, minister of the mission of our father San Francisco, and Fray Narciso Duran, of that of San José, with the launch named *San José* or *La Pescadora*, on the only two rivers, called the Sacramento and San Joaquín, which flow into the port of our father San Francisco.

May 13.—We started from the beach of the presidio at ten o'clock this morning, with a fresh wind which lasted until we crossed the entrance of the port, and at noon we came, rowing, to the large island called Isla de Los Angeles, where we had lunch. At five o'clock in the afternoon we set out from the island, and, having doubled the Punta de San Pablo, which is the point of the mainland on the San José side, we stopped at eight o'clock at night, having travelled in the whole day six leagues toward the northeast. 1817
May

May 14.—We started at six o'clock in the morning, and with a light wind came at midday to the end of the strait of the Chupcanes. The village of this name is Christian, [belonging] partly to San José and partly to San Francisco; it is fourteen leagues northeast of the latter, and seventeen leagues north-northwest of the former. After lunch we set out with a fresh wind, which in the middle of the afternoon became a storm, heading for the Ompines toward the east. This is where the only two rivers that flow into the port through the said strait unite.

unicos rios que entran por dicho estrecho al Puerto: el uno viene del N y NE y se llama del Sacramento, y el otro del E y SE y se llama de Sn. Joa^q: y los dos reunidos en su embocadura parecen ser el que los mapas ponen baxo un solo nombre de Rio de Sn. Fran^{co}. Los llamo dos unicos rios, porq^a parece que las muchas bocas ó brazos que forman tantas isletas de montes y tulares, como tambien algunos otros rios que se encuentran arriba, todos entran á descargar sus aguas en los dos dichos: de manera q^a aunq^a las vertientes occidentales de la Sierra nevada formen algunos rios, como dicen, pero todos pierden el nombre y se confunden con los dos mencionados principales.

Habiendosenos pues hecho de noche y adelantadose un poco la lancha del Sr. Comand^{te} paró en tierra firme de Sn. Jose en la embocadura de Sn. Joa^q y los dos PP. con la otra lancha seguimos el rumbo acordado cogiendo la embocadura del Sacram^{to} hasta poder cojer tierra al lado opuesto en tierra de Ompines: pues aunq^a pasamos cerca de la otra lancha y vimos lumbré, ya no fue posible retroceder por el temporal. Saltamos en un islote de tule que al subir la marea se inundo, y tubimos que acomodarnos sobre unos Zarzales para defendernos del agua hasta que baxó. Pasamos muy molesta noche aunq^a alegremente; y no la pasaria mejor el Sr Com^{te}, porq^a lo que en nosotros fue agua y sin lumbré, allá fue viento sin abrigo. Andubim^{os} en todo el dia 12 leg^{as} rumbo NE y E.

Dia 15. El temporal ha seguido toda la noche. A las 5 de la mañana vino el Sr. Comand^{te} á juntarse con nosotros, y llegó con el palo mayor quebrado sin haber sucedido desgracia gracias al Sr. que parece medio prodigioso no haber rompido la cabeza ó haber matado á alguno al tiempo de su caída. Salimos luego para buscar paraje comodo para decir misa por ser el dia de la Ascension. Y habiendo andado 5 ó 6 leg^{as} rio arriba del Sacramento con el mismo temporal saltamos en tierra seca, donde se cantó la Misa. Pero por ser muy desabrigado y frio el paraje salimos desp^a de comer á media tarde, y llegamos al anochecer

One comes from the north and northeast and is called the Sacramento, and the other from the east and southeast and is called the San Joaquín, and the two, united at their mouth, appear to be the river which the maps put down under a single name, Río de San Francisco. I call them the only two rivers, because it seems that the many streams or branches which are formed by numerous little wooded islands and tule-patches, as well as some other rivers farther up, all discharge their waters into these two rivers; so that, although the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada may form some rivers, as they say, yet all lose their identity and mingle with the two principal rivers already mentioned.

1817

May

Then, as night had fallen and advanced a little, the commandant's launch stopped on the San José side of the mainland at the mouth of the San Joaquín, and we, the two fathers, with the other launch, followed the course agreed upon, entering the Sacramento and ascending until we could find land on the opposite side which is in the country of the Ompines; for, although we passed near the other launch and saw a fire, it was already impossible to go back because of the storm. We landed on a small island of tule which at high tide was covered with water, and we had to take refuge upon some places full of brambles to protect ourselves from the water until it receded. We passed a very uncomfortable night, although in good spirits; and the commandant could not have passed a better night, because, while we had water without fire, he had wind without shelter. We travelled in the whole day twelve leagues toward the northeast and east.

May 15.—The storm has continued all night. At five o'clock in the morning the commandant again joined us, arriving with his mainmast broken, but without loss of life, thanks to the Lord, and it seems rather miraculous that it did not break someone's head or kill someone at the time of its fall. Presently we set out to seek a suitable place to say mass, as it was Ascension Day. Having gone five or six leagues up the Sacramento River with the same storm, we alighted on dry land, where the mass was sung. But, as the place was very unsheltered and cold, we started in the middle of the afternoon, after lunch, and at night-

al remate de las lomas de los Ompines, sirviendonos estas de abrigo del temporal. El paraje está donde llaman los Ciervos; y como una legua antes de llegar, la lancha Sn. Jose dio un golpe en un palo anegado que nos asustó pero reconocida desp^a no se le ha encontrado novedad gracias á Dios. Hemos andado en todo el dia 8 leguas rumbo al E y NE.

Dia 16. Ha seguido el temporal de NO toda la noche y ha parado al amanecer poniendose el cielo de neblina gruesa y casi lloviendo. Salimos con viento floxo á las 8 de la mañana rumbo al NE. A la legua encontramos una boca á estribor con direccion al E, y dicen que es vuelta que da el rio principal. En caso de ser asi, aqui dexamos el dho. rio el qⁱ ciñe la Isla llamada de los Quenémias,¹ y seguimos un brazo haciendo rumbo al N y NO con animo de reconocer la ranch^a llamada de los Chucúmnes. A otro legua encontramos otra boca ó brazo á Babor, q^e desde luego nos parecia iba á salir á la dicha ranch^a. Dexamos sin embargo esta, y seguimos la antecedente. Vimos en esta mañana algunas balsas con gente, y algunas casas sin ella porq^e al ruido de las lanchas arrancaban. A las 6 leguas encontramos otra boca á estribor con direccion al NE. O esta, ó la primera es la que forma el rio principal del Sacramento. La dejamos, y andubimos siguiendo la misma. Todo el rio esta hecho una alameda por lo poblado y frondoso de las arboledas, aunq^e con dificultad se puede saltar en tierra porq^e todo está inundado á causa del crecimiento de los rios por el derritido de las nieves. Hemos parado á las 6 habiendo andado al remo 8 leg^{as} rumbos NE, N, y algo al NO.

Dia 17. Toda la noche ha hecho viento fuerte. Salimos á las 6 de la mañana. A la legua encontramos la boca que dejamos ayer á la izquierda. A muy poco rato encontramos la ranch^a de los Chucumnes, aunque sin gente. Contamos 35 casas, y algunas

¹ Or read: *Guenémias*.

fall reached the end of the Lomas de los Ompines, these hills sheltering us from the storm. This place is called Los Ciervos. About a league before arriving, the launch *San José* struck upon a submerged log, which frightened us, but upon examination afterwards, it appeared that no harm was done, thank God. We travelled in the whole day eight leagues toward the east and northeast.

1817

May

May 16.—The storm from the northwest has continued all night, stopping at dawn; there was a heavy fog, and it almost rained. We started with a light wind at eight o'clock in the morning going toward the northeast. After going a league we came to a stream to starboard leading to the east, and they say that this is the turn which the principal river makes. In case that is so, we here left the said river, which surrounds the island called Isla de los Quenemsias, and followed a branch with a course to the north and northwest, intending to explore the village called Ranchería de los Chucumnes. After going another league we came upon another stream or branch to port, and instantly it seemed that it was going to lead to the said village. Nevertheless, we left this, and followed the same stream as before. This morning we saw some rafts with people and some houses without, because they rushed away at the noise of the launches. After going six leagues we came to another stream to starboard, toward the northeast. Either this stream or the former is the main stream of the Sacramento. We left it and went on, following the same stream as before. All along this river it is like a park, because of the verdure and luxuriance of its groves of trees. Still, it is difficult to land, because everything is inundated, due to the rise in the rivers from the melting of the snow. We stopped at six o'clock, having rowed eight leagues toward the northeast, north, and somewhat to the northwest.

May 17.—There has been a strong wind all night. We set out at six o'clock in the morning. After going a league we came to the stream that we left yesterday on our left. In a very short time we came to the village of the Chucumnes, but there were no people there. We counted thirty-five houses, some being from

de 40 á 50 pasos de circunferencia lo que indica bastante gente. Llamamos á los gentiles; pero ninguno se ha arrimado. Esta ranch^a está en un paraje en que el rio se subdivide en unos tres brazos: Uno al Sur, que es el que digo dejamos ayer á la izquierda: otro al poniente, que no sabemos donde desemboca aunque se presume que dando alguna vuelta al Sudoeste va á juntarse con la boca del Sur; y otro al Norte. Habiendo pues comido salimos á las dos de la tarde, y tomamos dicho brazo del norte. Sigue la misma alameda como ayer, y ambas riberas estan inundadas. A las 6 paramos frente una boca que dicen va á ranch^a llamada de los Ylamnes. Anduvimos en todo el dia no mas que 4 leg^{as} porq^e el rio trae mucha corriente. El rumbo de todo el dia ha sido NO. N. y NE.

Dia 18. Desp^a de haber dicho Misa por ser Domingo salimos siguiendo el mismo rio rumbo NE. A la legua (que nos costó mucho trabajo andarla p^r la mucha fuerza de la corriente) encontramos el rio principal del Sacramento que corre de N. á S. Es el mismo que dexamos el dia 18 á mano derecha ó estribor, aunque yo no puedo entender en qual de las dos bocas dichas, si en la primera ó en la última. Seguimos pues rio arriba el qual es muy ancho y de mucha profundidad, y á la media legua paramos á comer. Apenas acababamos de comer quando de repente se alborotó nuestra gente diciendo que venian gentiles á molestar-nos; mas ninguno parecio. Salimos á las 2 de la tarde subiendo el rio, y á la legua hay una boca á mano derecha que da una vuelta y vuelve á entrar en el mismo rio dos leg^{as} mas arriba. Como á las 5 descubrimos la famosa Sierra nevada por el NE mediante un claro que ofrece la arboleda de la ribera. La blancura de dha. Sierra á todos parecio nieve, aunq^e tiene tambien (segun dicen) una especie de piedra blanca que se parece á esta. Seguimos un poco mas arriba, y paramos al ponerse el Sol, habiendo andado en el dia unas 5 leg^{as} rumbo NE, N, y NO.

forty to fifty paces in circumference, which indicates a considerable people. We called to the natives, but no one appeared. This village is at a place where the river subdivides into some three branches: one goes to the south, which is the one that I say we passed yesterday on our left; another, to the west, and we do not know where it empties, although it is presumed that it makes some turn to the southwest and goes to join the stream to the south; and the other branch goes to the north. Well, we had lunch and started at two o'clock in the afternoon, and took the said branch to the north. The same groves as yesterday continue, and both banks are under water. At six o'clock we stopped in front of a stream which they say leads to the village called *Ranchería de los Ilamnes*. In the whole day we went but four leagues, because the river carries a considerable current. Our course during this whole day has been northwest, north, and northeast.

1817
May

May 18.—After having said mass, as it was Sunday, we set out toward the northeast following the same river. We went a league (which cost us much labor to go, on account of the great strength of the current), and came upon the main stream of the Sacramento which runs from north to south. This is the same that we left on our right, or to starboard, on the 18th [16th], although I cannot figure out which of the two said streams it is, whether the first or the second. Well, we continued up the river, which is very wide and of great depth; after going half a league we stopped to eat. We had hardly finished, when our party suddenly got excited, saying that natives were coming to molest us; but no one appeared. We set out at two o'clock in the afternoon, going up the river. At a distance of a league there is a stream on the right which makes a turn and leads to the same river two leagues farther up. At about five o'clock, looking to the northeast through a gap in the grove of the river bank, we discerned the famous Sierra Nevada. The white part of this Sierra seemed to all to be snow, although, as they say, it also has a species of white rock which looks like snow. We went a little farther up the river, and stopped at sunset, having travelled during the day some five leagues toward the northeast, north, and northwest.

Dia 19. Salimos á las 7 de la mañana siguiendo rio arriba, y á la legua encontramos una rancha llamada Chuppúmne en la ribera del Este, cuya gente se huyo al ruido de las lanchas, quedando no mas de 2 viejas de mas de 60 años, á quienes despues de catequizadas bautize porque nos parecia que se moriran antes que la Divina Providencia disponga otro tiempo conveniente en que pudieran bautizarse en alguna Mis^{na}. Salimos de esta rancha á las 10, y paramos á comer á medio dia. Volvimos á salir á las 2 de la tarde, y á lo lejos vimos 2 ranchas con gente, y otra desamparada de mucho tiempo á flor de agua. El rio está muy crecido y derramado por ambos lados de modo que apenas se puede saltar en tierra. Hemos parado al ponerse el Sol, habiendo andado en el dia 10 leg^{as} rumbo al N. y NO.

Dia 20. Salimos á las 6 de la mañana rio arriba con animo de buscar un paraje descubierto para colocar una cruz, y aqui parar en nuestra subida y retroceder rio abajo. A las 3 leg^{as} al atracar las lanchas á la ribera del poniente se avistaron unas balsas en un tular inmediato: y yendo algunos Neof^{os} á reconocerlos se encontraron con una rancha de gentiles que venian armados sobre ellos con una griteria feroz qual ellos acostumbran. Fue luego el S^r Comand^{te} con la tropa y demas Neof^{os} para hablarles, y se apaciguaron y dieron satisfaccion diciendo que se habian armado creyendo que eramos gente enemiga. Nos regalaron *toróus* que es una especie de amole tatemado, y se fueron en paz diciendonos q^{ue} un pocó mas arriba estaba su rancha que allá nos aguardarian para darnos pescado. Comimos y salimos andando una legua mas arriba; pero no encontramos ni vimos rancha ni gentil sino un pobre viejo dormido sobre un palo que nada habia sabido de las lanchas. Le dimos pinole y lo despachamos. Viendo que nadie se acercaba hicimos una Cruz en un roble, la q^{ue} bendecida y adorada de la gente sirvio de termino á nuestra subida. A este paraje se puede venir por tierra en tiempo de secas segun parece á la vista, porque aunq^{ue}

May 19.—We started at seven o'clock in the morning, continuing up the river, and, after going a league, came upon a village on the eastern bank called Chuppumne, whose people fled at the noise of the launches, leaving but two old women, each over sixty years of age. After instructing them in the Christian faith, I baptized them, because we thought that they would die before Divine Providence might arrange another fitting time when they could be baptized at some mission. We left this village at ten o'clock, and stopped to eat at midday. We again set out at two o'clock in the afternoon, and in the distance saw two villages with people, and another by the water abandoned some time since. The river is much swollen and is flooded on both sides, so that one can scarcely alight upon land. We stopped at sunset, having travelled during the day ten leagues toward the north and northwest.

1817
May

May 20.—We started up the river at six o'clock in the morning, intending to look for an open place, in order to put up a cross, and there to stop in our ascent, and to go back down the river. We had gone three leagues, when upon the launches touching the western bank, some rafts were descried in a near-by tule-patch. Some neophytes went to inspect them and found a village of natives, who came toward them armed and with a fierce shout, as is their custom. Presently the commandant went with the soldiers and the other neophytes to talk to them, and they became pacified and made an apology, saying that they had armed themselves in the belief that we were a hostile people. They gave us *toróus*, which is a kind of pounded soaproot, and they went away in peace, telling us that their village was a little farther up the river, and that they would await us there to give us some fish. We had lunch and set out, going one league farther up the river; but we neither came upon nor saw either village or native, except a poor old man, asleep upon a log, and he had known nothing of the launches. We gave him some *pinole* and sent him away. Seeing that no one was near we carved a cross on an oak-tree, and this having been blessed and adored by the people, marked the end of our ascent. One may come to this place by land in the dry season, to judge by appearances, because, although one

en las inmediaciones se ve tular, parece que en 8^{bre} todo ha de quedar seco porq^e no tienen mas agua que de los derrames del rio. Esto sup^{to} de aqui para adelante mejor por tierra que por agua podria seguirse el curso del rio, y examinar la inmensidad de tierras que hay hasta el remate de la Sierra nevada, las cuales es regular esten pobladas de innumerable gentilidad. Y una vez descubierta la entrada en la Sierra, que parece ofrece el dicho remate, se podria averiguar la verdad de lo que nos cuentan los indios hace algunos años, de que al otro lado de la Sierra nevada hay gentes como los soldados, y nunca podemos atar cabos y saber si son españoles del N. Mexico, ó Ingleses de la Columbia, ó rusos de la Bodega.

Desde aqui vimos como á 10 leg^a al NO el altisimo cerro llamado por la tropa que ha pasado cerca su falda JESUS MARIA. Está todo nevado. Dicen que cerca de él pasa un rio caudaloso del mismo nombre, el qⁱ entra en el rio del Sacramento, y sospechan si es algun brazo de la Columbia. Esto lo he oido á algun soldado, y lo cierto quede en su lugar. Subimos hoy 4 leg^a rumbo N. y NO.

A las 4 de la tarde empezamos á baxar, y al ponerse el Sol paramos en la ribera occidental frente el paraje del 18 habiendo andado 14 leg^a en tres ó 4 horas por la gran fuerza de la corriente. El rumbo es de S. y SE.

Dia 21. Salimos á las 7 de la mañana, y á poco rato encontramos á mano derecha la boca por donde el 18 entramos en el rio principal. Y dexando aquella y siguiendo este, á la legua encontramos una ranch^a llamada de Ochejamnes de 40 casas; pero sin gente. A poco rato encontramos la punta de la Isla llamada de los Quenemsias.¹ Aqui dexamos el rio principal del Sacramento á mano derecha, que corre al SO, y cojimos una boca á la izquierda que corre al SE en cuya entrada mataron los gentiles el año [1813] al dif^{to} Julio Alcalde de Sⁿ Jose. Con trabajo pasan

¹ Or read: *Guenemsias* or *Guenemsios*.

sees tule-patches in the vicinity, it seems that in October every-
 thing must be dry, for there is no water except the floods from
 the river. This being so, the course of the river from here on
 could be followed better by land than by water, and the vast
 lands to the end of the Sierra Nevada be examined, which lands,
 it is likely, may be settled by innumerable natives. Once the pass
 in the Sierra is discovered, which the said end seems to offer, we
 would be able to ascertain the truth of what the Indians have
 told us for some years past, that on the other side of the Sierra
 Nevada there are people like our soldiers. We have never been
 able to clear up the matter and know whether they are Spanish
 from New Mexico, or English from the Columbia, or Russians
 from La Bodega.

1817
 May

At about ten leagues to the northwest of this place we saw
 the very high hill called by soldiers that went near its slope
 Jesús María. It is entirely covered with snow. They say that a
 great river of the same name runs near it, and that it enters the
 Sacramento River, and they conjecture that it may be some
 branch of the Columbia. This I have heard from some soldier;
 let the truth be what it may. To-day we went four leagues up
 the river toward the north and northwest.

At four o'clock in the afternoon we began to go down the
 river, and at sunset stopped on the western bank in front of
 the place where we were on the 18th, having travelled fourteen
 leagues in three or four hours because of the great force of the
 current. Course, toward the south and southeast.

May 21.—We started at seven o'clock in the morning, and, in
 a little while, came to the stream on the right, by which on the
 18th we entered the principal river. Leaving that stream and
 continuing along this river for a league, we came upon a village
 of forty houses called *Ranchería de Ochejamnes*; but there were
 no people there. In a little while we came upon the point of the
 island called *Isla de los Quenemisas*. Here, on our right, we left
 the principal stream of the Sacramento, which runs to the south-
 west, and took a stream to the left which runs to the southeast,
 at the entrance of which, in the year [1813], the natives killed the
 late Julio, *alcalde* of San José. The launches are proceeding

las lanchas por los muchos palos que tiene. A las 6 leg^a encontramos la ranch^a de los Guaypéms¹ con alguna gente, en donde se han bautizado 7 almas entre viejos enfermos y parvulos. Aqui hemos comido, y habiendo salido á las 3 de la tarde hemos parado en el paraje llamado las Cruces, con animo de salir mañana á encontrar el rio de Sⁿ Joaqⁿ, y subir por él hasta la ranch^a llamada de los Passasimas. Andubimos en todo el dia 15 leg^a navegando al S y SE.

Dia 22. Salimos á las 7 de la mañana, y á poco rato al rematar esta boca ó brazo en que venimos ayer se encuentra otra á mano izquierda que viene del NE. La dejamos, y seguimos al S y SE un cañon muy ancho que conduce al rio de Sn. Joaquin. Aqui se dividieron las lanch^a. La del Sr. Com^{te} se dirigio al O y NO para reconocer 2 ó 3 islas en que viven amadrigados unos fugitivos de Sn. Jose: y nosotros con la otra lancha tomamos el rumbo de S y SE. Subiendo el rio de Sn. Joaqⁿ con deseos de reconocer las ranch^a de los tulares. A las 4 leg^a paramos en un altito fangoso á causa del extremado calor que enervaba á los remadores. Salimos á las 6 de la tarde con animo de andar toda la noche.

Dia 23. Hemos andado toda la noche menos algun rato de parada en la misma lancha, y á las 8 llegamos cerca de la rancheria de los Passasimas. A mano derecha hemos dexado esta noche la rancheria de los Notótemnes que ya estan Cristianos en Sn. Jose, los quales vivian casi en el centro del tular. A la izquierda hemos dexado á los Tauquimnes y Yatchícomnes, en cuyo lado viven los mencionados Passasimas, y un poco al NE de estos los Muquélemnes. Nos han salido á recibir algunos Passasimas de paz lo que no es de extrañar porque han estado muchas veces en la Mision, y hay algunos bautizados de ellos. Desp^a de comer fuimos á pie á visitar unas casas de los mismos donde he bautizado 4 gentiles de 60 y 70 años. Y habiendoles

¹ Or read: *Quaypéms*.

with difficulty because of the many logs that there are. After going six leagues we came upon the village of the Guaypéms, with some people in it; and there seven souls amongst the old, the sick, and the infants, were baptized. Here we had lunch, and having set out at three o'clock in the afternoon, stopped at the place called Las Cruces, intending to start to-morrow to find the San Joaquín River, and to ascend it to the village called Ranchería de los Passasimas. In the whole day we travelled fifteen leagues, steering to the south and southeast.

1817
May

May 22.—We started at seven o'clock in the morning, and in a little while, upon reaching the end of this stream or branch, which we entered yesterday, we found another on our left which comes from the northeast. We passed it and followed a very broad canyon to the south and southeast, leading to the San Joaquín River. Here the launches separated. That of the commandant headed to the west and northwest to explore two or three islands where some fugitives from San José are living together in hiding. We, with the other launch, took a course to the south and southeast, ascending the San Joaquín River, being desirous of exploring the villages of the tule regions. After going four leagues we stopped at a miry little resting-place, because of the extreme heat which enervated the rowers. We started at six o'clock in the afternoon intending to travel all night.

May 23.—We have travelled all night, except for a brief stop in the launch itself, and at eight o'clock drew near the village of the Passasimas. During the night we passed on our right the village of the Notótemnes who have already become Christians at San José; they used to live almost in the center of the tule region. On our left we passed the Tanquimnes and Yatchícomnes; the said Passasimas live on that side, with the Muquélemnes a little to the northeast of them. Some Passasimas came out to receive us in a peaceful manner, which is not surprising, because they have been at the mission many times, and some of them have been baptized. After lunch, we went on foot to visit some houses of the same people, and there I baptized four heathen, who were from sixty to seventy years of age. Having proclaimed

anunciado á Dios y la necesidad de pensar en hacerse Cristianos nos hemos vuelto á la lancha acompañados de los mismos gentiles. Aqui nos han renovado los cuentos de que en el otro lado de la Sierra nevada (de la q^l distaríamos 10 leg^{as}) hay gente de razon, sin poder atar cabos como queda dicho en el dia 20. A las 4 de la tarde nos embarcamos para volvernos por el mismo camino p^r donde venimos; y á poca distancia nos aguardaban 113 gentiles entre Yatchicomnes y Muquelemnes, la mitad de ellos pintados y armados en aspecto de guerra. Atracamos, y desp^a de haberles hablado depusieron las armas y pidieron paz. Estos gentiles lo mas viven en tierra firme, y se les puede visitar á caballo si acaso fuere necesario. Llegan hasta la falda de la Sierra nevada, y dan noticia que lo que se ve blanquear es piedra y no nieve; aunq^o lo mas cierto parece que la Sierra tiene nieve y piedra blanca q^o lo parece. A las 6 nos despedimos de ellos regalandoles trigo &c, y prometiendonos que vendrian á pasear en la Mision. Lo andado ayer y la noche antecedente seran onze ó doce leg^{as} con rumbo S. y SE. Echamos á andar toda la noche, rumbo N y NO.

Dia 24. Nos encontro el dia con poca diferencia en el paralelo de donde salimos el dia 22, y á las 8 llegamos al paraje que llaman los Meganos frente los julpunes, en donde hemos comido. Al medio dia salimos para juntarnos con el S^r Comand^{te} en el estrecho de los Chupeanes, á donde llegamos á las 6 de la tarde encontrando alli á dho. Sr. quien habia llegado por la mañana. Lo andado esta tarde es la embocadura de Sn. Joaqⁿ y es menester andarla en marea alta porq^o tiene barra, y se baran en ella las lanchas. La diferencia que se encuentra entre el Rio del Sacramento y el de Sn. Joaqⁿ es que este trahe menos caudal de agua aunq^o en algunos parajes es mas ancho, y todo lo que hemos andado no tiene mas que puro tule, sin tener un arbol en que el navegante encuentre una sombra, ni un palo

God to them, and the necessity of thinking about becoming Christians, we returned to the launch, accompanied by the self-same natives. Here they again told us the stories of there being civilized people on the other side of the Sierra Nevada (from which we should be ten leagues distant), without being able to verify the statements, as has been said on May 20th. At four o'clock in the afternoon we embarked to return by the same course by which we came. We had travelled but a short distance when we found waiting for us one hundred and thirteen natives, part Yatchicomnes and part Muquélemnnes, half of them painted and armed, with an aspect of war. We overtook them, and, after we had spoken to them, they put aside their arms and asked for peace. Most of these natives live on the mainland, and one may visit them on horseback, if, perchance, it should be necessary to do so. They reach to the slope of the Sierra Nevada, and inform us that that which appears white is rock and not snow, although it most certainly seems that the Sierra contains snow as well as white rock which looks like snow. At six o'clock we took leave of them, giving them wheat, etc., and they promised us that they would come on a trip to the mission. The distance travelled yesterday and last night is about eleven or twelve leagues, toward the south and southeast. We started to travel all night toward the north and northwest.

1817
May

May 24.—At daybreak we were about at the same parallel as we were when we set out on May 22, and at eight o'clock we arrived at the place called Los Méganos in front of Los Julpunes, where we had breakfast. At midday we set out to join the commandant at the strait of the Chupcanes, which we reached at six o'clock in the afternoon, finding the said gentleman there; he had arrived in the morning. We travelled this afternoon as far as the mouth of the San Joaquín. It is necessary to pass this at high tide, because there is a sand-bar, and the launches are blocked by it. There is this difference between the Sacramento and San Joaquín; the latter carries less volume of water, although in some places it is wider, and in all that part which we have travelled there is nothing but tule, without a tree under which the navigator may find shade, nor a stick of fire-

de leña para calentarse. Al contrario el del Sacram^{to} quando no derrama tiene tierras secas en ambas riberas, pobladas de alamedas como queda dicho, y parece que trae mas copia de agua. Lo andado en la noche antecedente y en este dia son 20 leg^{as} rumbo al N. NO. y O.

D[ia] 25. Amanecio dia de Pentecostes y se dijo Misa Cantada: desp^a de la q^l paraq^a en los dos dias sig^{tes} no careciese de Misa el Pres^o salimos á las 9 con viento de proa y bastante marejada durante todo el Estrecho, que tendra 2 leguas de largo, y media poco mas ó menos de ancho. En saliendo de este la mar estubo buena, y á las 3 de la tarde llegamos á un paraje llamado punta de Olegario cerca la Isla de los Angeles en donde hemos parado habiendo andado unas 10 leguas rumbo SO.

Dia 26. A las 2 de la mañana antes de acabar de bajar la marea hemos pasado el boquete del Puerto, llegando casi al amanecer á la Playa del Pres^o. Desp^a de haber dicho Misa en este nos restituimos á la Mision de N. P. Sn. Fran^{co} con toda felicidad gracias al Sr. de quien sea la gloria por los siglos de los siglos Amen.

FR. NARCISO DURAN.
(rúbrica)

wood with which to warm himself; whereas the Sacramento, when it is not flooded, has dry land on both banks covered with poplar groves, as has been said, and it seems to carry a greater abundance of water. Last night and to-day we travelled twenty leagues toward the north, northwest, and west. 1817
May

May 25.—The day of Pentecost dawned and a mass was sung; after this, in order that the presidio might not be without a mass for the two days following, we set out at nine o'clock with a head wind and a considerable head sea which lasted through the whole strait; the strait is about two leagues long, and a little more or less than half that in width. As we came out of this the sea became calm, and at three o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at a place called the Punta de Olegario near the Isla de los Angeles where we stopped, having travelled some ten leagues toward the southwest.

May 26.—At two o'clock in the morning, before the tide stopped going out, we passed the entrance of the port, arriving almost at dawn at the beach of the presidio. After having said mass there, we returned to the mission of our father San Francisco, with all felicity, thanks to the Lord, to whom be the glory forever and ever. Amen.

FRAY NARCISO DURAN.
(rubric)

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